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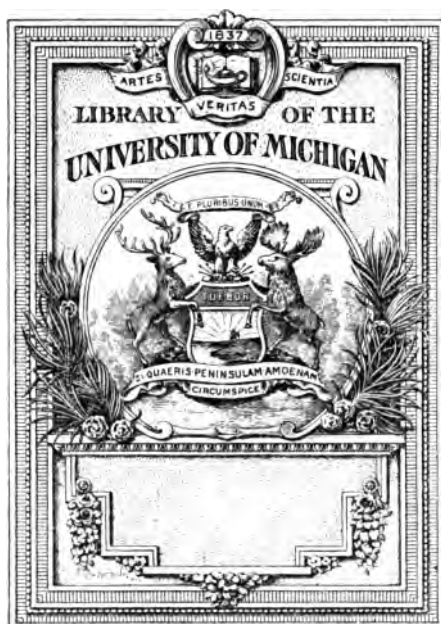
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and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Mathematische* ---



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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JULY to DECEMBER, 1814.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

(BEING THE SEVENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY,
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And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street ;*
and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Hamburg.* 1814.

ANNIVERSARY ODE ON THE BIRTH OF CHRIST, for 1814,

By JOHN STOVLE, Lieutenant R. N.

I.

AT length, to hail the natal morn
Of Him whose blessings still increase,
Glad tidings are in mercy borne
O'er Europe's plains in notes of
Peace:
And may the votive lay, the joyous strain,
United breathe the theme of endless
praise.
Reign, reign, incarnate Lord! for ever
reign;
May Earth unite with Heaven in grateful
lays.
Immortal souls still deign to bless
With wisdom's lore profound;
Thy ways are ways of pleasantness,
Thy paths with peace abound.
Hark, at whose voice the billows cease to
roll,
Subservient to his will o'er yon vast deep,
Can harmonize the passions of the soul;
And all her powers in heavenly order
keep.
His awful voice is heard above the storm,
Nor shall its wasting rage again his
works deform.

II.

O blissful day! when Peace from Hea-
ven
Descending bless'd the world below,—
From Love's exhaustless fountain given,
In streams that still in mercy flow!
May rescued Nations still improve the
sound
That Europe hails with one according
voice,
Since Man's eternal Foe receives the
wound,
And in the Saviour's mightier name re-
joice.
Eternal praises to his name
Through ages hence be pour'd,
Afar, by everlasting Fame,
And evermore ador'd.
May He, who left his throne in realms of
light,
The standard of ETERNAL TRUTH uprear,
That Peace confirm'd, pre-eminently
bright,
May in the future rolls of Time appear,
Till his imperial banner greet the skies,
And the last trumpet sounds, *Ye dead
awake, and rise!*

Partea, Dec. 25, 1814.

III.

No more the warlike brazen note,
Terrific on the ambient air,
Shall, charg'd with deathful tidings,
float,
And long embattled lines prepare.
Still may the Sovereign Power, that rules
each wave,
Say to surrounding Nations "Peace—
be still!"
Long may his power, omnipotent to
save,
Subdue vast empires to his sovereign
will.
A Saviour comes! prepare the way!
His voice, ye Nations, hear!
Descending from eternal day,
Behold your Lord appear!
He comes in Love Divine, from highest
Heaven:
His well-known voice Creation heard,
afar,
Where light arose and dark confusion
driven
Retired; while beauty beam'd from star
to star,
For lasting reign through yon ethereal
void,
Till years shall cease to roll, and Time
shall be destroy'd.

IV.

Thrice happy! may the World below,
Enshrin'd in Wisdom's sacred light,
In gratitude for ever glow,
And Discord sink in antient night.
May Man still dwell on Zion's heavenly
strain,
Where praises most divinely rais'd be-
long
For Him, whose infinitely glorious reign
Shall be the burthen of his sacred song.
The boundless skies above may fade,
The countless spheres retire!
And Desolation cast its shade
Behind a world on fire!
But lo! the soul of man, to his God and
King,
To HIM whose essence is ETERNAL LOVE,
Triumphant o'er the general wreck shall
sing,
And in her exaltation still improve:
Eternal ages scarce her worth shall know,
Through ALL ETERNITY her powers di-
vinely grow.

PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND PART OF THE EIGHTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

FOR a long and continued succession of years we have been accustomed, with solemn resignation to the Great Disposer of Events, confiding in his mercy, and hoping in his justice, to contemplate one object, and almost one only. This has been the disastrous consequence of a Tyrannical Usurpation, which, like the cloud on Mount Carmel, at first no bigger than a man's hand, gradually spread its gloom and horrors over a large part of the civilized world, overturning from their foundations many of the most antient and solid Establishments, and threatening the security of all. Extensive indeed was the circulation of its destructive principles. They were seen and felt far beyond the bounds of Europe; they were discernible even in the remote regions of China, they spread alarm in Siam and Pegu, they were recognized in the heart of Hindostan, and much of their mighty mischief had reached to Persia.

The contagious effects of this Despotism were not only aimed at the moral constitution of things: they blighted every thing they approached; and, from profaning the holy edifices consecrated to the Most High, they descended to the Bowers of the Muses, and, like the plague of Locusts, converted their delightful haunts into the barrenness of the desert, and forbade all approach to their territories.

How changed the scene!—how cheering the future prospect! What demands upon our gratitude as Men, as Citizens, as Friends to every ingenious Art, and every branch of Science! The present scene seems strongly to remind us of the period of the Middle Ages, when, after the barbarous fury of Goths and Vandals had buried Learning and the Arts in the darkest obscurity of night, "Leo's golden days" arose, and again restored them to light and liberty. Already are the delightful effects visible in Europe. The Scholars of the North and of the South, for a long time compelled either to suppress or restrain their ardour for Science, or, what is worse, forced by a Tyrant's arm to employ their talents on unworthy subjects, for dishonest purposes, once more are actively engaged in the multiplication of learned, useful, and important works. The Muses of France, so long cramped, fettered, and oppressed, are roused from their bed of iron, and, lending their powerful aid to the general cause, have placed at a distance, and concealed from view, in the closed Temple of Janus, that execrable image which alone they were allowed to adore,—the Genius of Military Science.

Our Countrymen, we well know, will lend no reluctant assistance in the promotion of so glorious an object as the improvement and diffusion of Science; we may also add, and the melioration of manners. It is one of the curses of a protracted state of Warfare, that it renders Man ferocious,

teaches him to despise and violate the courteous civilities of Life, and substitutes asperity for kindness, and selfishness for charity. This fortunately has not taken place among ourselves; but it has, in no common degree, among our Neighbours. In this respect, example will do much, and perseverance more. Sorry indeed should we be, to see the manly and dignified demeanour of Englishmen exchanged for grimace, affectation, and coxcombry; but still more painful would it be, to see it marked by rudeness, and characterised by ferocity. The great preventive of these and similar evils, is the peaceful cultivation of Science. Here we feel ourselves in our own element; and let us earnestly hope, that we shall not again be called upon to discuss other subjects, than those which Cicero calls *exercitationes ingenii et curricula mentis*. We shall not again, we seriously flatter ourselves, have to lament in our Prefatory Addresses, "*rerum publicarum eversiones, Patriæ proditiones, aut cum hostibus clandestina colloquia*." Far different scenes and occupations present themselves; here we shall continue to exercise our best talents and greatest diligence, secure, as for the greatest part of a Century we have been, of the aid of the wise, the good, and the ingenious.

At this point, we might perhaps without impropriety, close our communication for the present, with our Readers: but it would have the appearance of cold insensibility and indifference, not to felicitate them on the accomplishment of our common hopes and wishes, and without participating with them, in the exultation arising from the idea, that Babylon, the mighty Babylon, is fallen! that Society is relieved from the burden of the greatest Pest that ever molested its tranquillity, or contaminated the sources of its safety; of the fall of one, of whom most truly may it be said—

Nec nostræ potuere preces inflectere durum,
Nec Divum portenta animum, quin arctius ignem
Spumabat ferus ore vomens, bellumque ciebat.

Finally, let us return, as we are bounden in gratitude to do, our hearty thanks for the generous and uninterrupted Patronage which has encouraged and rewarded our labours. We have found it salutary to ourselves, useful to others, and beneficial to the general cause in which we are engaged, to pursue one undeviating path, which no prejudice or partiality of any kind, has ever induced us to forsake.

Tros Tyriusque nobis nullo discrimine agetur.

Criticism may sometimes inflict a wound where none was intended, Vanity may occasionally imagine that its claims are neglected, Curiosity may by chance inquire for that, which cannot be found, and Impatience may complain, that its unreasonable expectations are not anticipated: but we will pledge ourselves, that there never shall exist any just imputation on our vigilance, our honour, or our justice.

December 31, 1814.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 4—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



J U L Y, 1814. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Worc. 2—York 3
IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24
Sunday Advertiser
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

INDEX INDICATORIUS—Questions answered.. 2
Meteorological Diary for July 1814 *ibid.*
Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.
Bill of H. Morgan, Apothecary to Q. Eliz. 3
Monument in memory of Sir John Fenn... *ibid.*
“Literary Anecdotes.” — Dr. J. Jowett..... 4
Remarks respecting Junius considered..... 5
Mr. Caverhill — Passage in Ptolemy illustrated 7
Particulars respecting Dorset Gardens Theatre 9
China Hall, Rotherhithe. — Ruckholt House 11
Mr. D'Israeli's Answer to Mr. Hawkins..... 12
Travelling from Bombay to England by Bussora 14
Mr. Dibdin's “Bibliotheca Spenceriana”... 17
Remarks on the Cathedral Church of Rouen 18
Remonstrance to a Right Honourable Bard 19
Property Tax. — Statute against Pluralities *ibid.*
Improvement in pruning Forest Trees..... 20
“Tale of a Tub.” — Abp. Sharp on Popery.. 21
Chelsea Lectureship. — “Pleasures of Reading” 23
Dr. R. Uvedale? — Mrs. Brooke? — Vaccination 24
Remarks relative to the Intermediate State 25
Plurality of Curates. — Lay Impropropriators. *ib.*
Remarks on Cyclopædias & Modern Books 26
Progress of Architecture temp. Will. & Mary 27
Anecdotes of Carolan the famous Irish Bard 29
Monody by Carolan, 30. — *Faba Pichurim*... 31

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 31
Hints on Slave-Labour and West-India
Cultivation; by Captain Layman... 33—40
Review of New Publications.
Mr. Justice Hardinge's Russian Chiefs..... 41
Words of Pieces performed at the Glee Club *ib.*
Pott's Sermon on the Love of our Country . 45
Two Sermons by the Rev. Wm. Tooke 47
Proverbs from the Adagia of Erasmus, &c 50
Horne's Introduction to Bibliography..... 51
Campbell's, &c. Lives of the Admirals..... 53
Love of Fame, a Satire 56
Cappe's Thoughts on Charitable Institutions 57
The Tyrant's Downfall; Napoleonic..... 58
REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS ... 59
SELECT POETRY for July 1814..... 61—64
Historical Chronicle.
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 64
Interesting Intell. from London Gazettes ... 71
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences.. 73
Banquet in honour of Duke of Wellington... 79
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons ... 82
Memoir of the late Rev. Peter Forster ... 83
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 84
Bill of Mortality. — Prices of the Markets 95
Prices of Canal Shares, &c. and of the Stocks 96

Embellished with a beautiful View of the THEATRE in DORSET-GARDENS,
including the House of Dr. SALMON, a noted Empiric.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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June	°	°	°				July	°	°	°			
27	52	37	56	30,00	cloudy		12	62	72	60	30,15	fair	
28	57	66	57	29,90	fair		13	60	68	56	,05	fair	
29	60	69	62	,94	fair		14	57	63	57	29,85	cloudy	
30	62	69	64	,97	fair		15	56	66	57	,75	showery	
J. 1	57	66	54	,90	fair		16	57	63	54	,80	rain	
2	57	67	57	,95	fair		17	54	66	56	,96	fair	
3	60	76	58	30,02	fair		18	57	68	57	,97	showery	
4	63	74	62	,04	fair		19	58	68	58	,75	showery	
5	62	73	64	,07	fair		20	60	69	60	,70	fair	
6	62	74	66	,08	fair		21	62	70	62	,81	fair	
7	63	76	62	29,98	fair		22	63	74	63	,95	fair	
8	63	66	64	,90	rain		23	63	77	63	30,20	fair	
9	64	66	63	,86	showery		24	68	77	62	,14	fair	
10	63	66	64	,89	rain		25	63	78	66	29,87	fair	
11	64	71	60	,98	fair		26	66	80	67	,90	fair	

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1814.

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

BY the kindness of a worthy friend who is at this time Master of the Company of Stationers, I have now before me what I have reason to think would be considered as a very great curiosity by the Society of Antiquaries, or perhaps still more so by the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries; or it would form an excellent appendage to a new Edition of the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth." It is an original document, fairly written on four sides of a strong foolscap sheet of paper, folded lengthways; and is thus titled,

"Hugh Morgan, her Maties Apothecarie, askith allowance for thes parcelles following; viz. for her Maties owne person; from the 24th day of June 1588, beyng Mydsomer day, unto the xxixth day off Septembr 1588, beyng Mychaelmas day, to be payd by the Treasurer of her Highness Chambr."

A very few of the Items shall be here transcribed:

"Confectio in formā mantis Christi cum lapide bezohardi & cornu monoccratis, ex mandato Regine, pro D^{na} Skipwith, xis.

"Thragea regal' cum rhabbaro incisso, ex mandato Regine, pro Domina Scudamore, xvii.

"Aqua rosarum, pro Legato Regis Navarre, xlii.

"Cons' berber', prunā damascen' condit', ac cum aliis pro D^{no} Raleigh, ex mandato Regine, vis.

"Suffitus odoriferus, in die quo baptizatus est filius Dⁿⁱ Richardi Knightly militis, iis. vid."

Gargles occur frequently, and now and then hysteric and diuretic medicines; but I forbear to look too minutely into the prescriptions for a Virgin Queen. Articles of perfumery also are numerous, particularly "Suffitus odoriferus" and "Aqua rosarum;" the latter of which seems to have been used abundantly, in the Chapel, in the Royal chamber, in the Dressing-room, in the Supper-room (*pro cœnaculo*), in the Wardrobe, in the Laundry, and for Richmond Palace, "*pro domo Richemount*."

The sum total, for three months, appears by the following acquittal:

"Receyved the vth day of December 1588, of the right ho^r. Sir Thom's Henneage Knight, Thre^r of her Maties Chamber, by force hereof, iiii^{xx} iiii. viiis. viiid.

HUGO MORGAN, Pharmacopœus."

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

IN addition to the Biography of the count of the late Baron of the quary, Sir John Fenn, given in the 6th Vol. of Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," p. 139. I send the inscription on his Monument, on the North side of the Chancel of Finneringham Church, in Suffolk.

This elegant Monument is from the chisel of the celebrated Bacon; and, it is almost needless to add, beautifully sculptured. It exhibits a female figure, in bas relief, kneeling, with her head reclining on her right hand, and bending over an altar monument, the front of which is divided into three compartments; on the centre one are sculptured the arms of Fenn, impaling those of Frere; the other two are ornamented with quaterfons. It is unfortunately placed in a bad light, and a damp situation.

W. L.

"In memory of Sir JOHN FENN of East Dereham, in the County of NORFOLK, Knight; whose worth as a son, a husband, a neighbour, and a friend, will be remembered, and his loss lamented, till those to whom he stood in these several relations shall cease to exist.—As a Magistrate, his acuteness of discernment, and integrity of decision, rendered him respected by all around him. And when called upon (in 1791) to serve the office of High Sheriff of the County of NORFOLK, he paid a very laudable attention to the dignity and decorum of the station. Having made deep researches into the darkest and most turbulent period of our History, he was strongly impressed with a sense of the blessing of good order and government, and saw but too plainly how much the present neglect of externals tended to weaken and overturn them.—On the 1st of January, 1766, he was united in marriage to ELLENOR, the daughter of SHEPPARD FRERE, Esq. and

SUSANNA

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3	60	76	58	30,02	fair		18	57	68	57	,97	showery	
4	63	74	62	,04	fair		19	58	68	58	,75	showery	
5	62	73	64	,07	fair		20	60	69	60	,70	fair	
6	62	74	66	,08	fair		21	62	70	62	,81	fair	
7	63	76	62	29,98	fair		22	63	74	63	,95	fair	
8	63	66	64	,90	rain		23	63	77	63	30,20	fair	
9	64	66	63	,86	showery		24	68	77	62	,14	fair	
10	63	66	64	,89	rain		25	65	78	66	29,87	fair	
11	64	71	60	,98	fair		26	66	80	67	,90	fair	

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U L Y, 1814.

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

BY the kindness of a worthy Friend who is at this time Master of the Company of Stationers, I have now before me what I have reason to think would be considered as a very great curiosity by the Society of Antiquaries, or perhaps still more so by the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries; or it would form an excellent appendage to a new Edition of the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth." It is an original document, fairly written on four sides of a strong foolscap sheet of paper, folded lengthways; and is thus titled,

"Hugh Morgan, her Maties Apothecarie, askith allowance for thes parcelles following; viz. for her Maties owne person; from the 24th day of June 1588, beyng Mydsomer day, unto the xxixth day off Septemb^r 1588, beyng Mychaelmas day, to be payd by the Treasurer of her Highness Chambr."

A very few of the Items shall be here transcribed:

"Confectio in formâ manûs Christi cum lapide bezohardi & cornu monoceratis, ex mandato Reginæ, pro Dⁿⁱ Skipwith, xis.

"Thirgea regal' cum rhabarbaro incisio, ex mandato Reginæ, pro Dominâ Scudamore, xvid.

"Aqua rosarum, pro Legato Regis Navarræ, xliid.

"Cons' berber', prunâ damascen' condit', ac cum aliis pro D^{no} Raleigh, ex mandato Reginæ, vis.

"Suffitus odoriferus, in die quo baptizatus est filius Dⁿⁱ Richardi Knightly militis, iis. vid."

Gargles occur frequently, and now and then hysteric and diuretic medicines; but I forbear to look too minutely into the prescriptions for a Virgin Queen. Articles of perfumery also are numerous, particularly "Suffitus odoriferus" and "Aqua rosarum;" the latter of which seems to have been used abundantly, in the Chapel, in the Royal chamber, in the Dressing-room, in the Supper-room (*pro convuculo*), in the Wardrobe, in the Laundry, and for Richmond Palace, "*pro domo Richemount*."

The sum total, for three months, appears by the following acquittal:

"Receyved the vth day of December 1588, of the right ho. Sr Thom's Henneage Knight, Thre of her Maties Chamber, by force hereo, iiii^{xx} iiii. viiis. viiid.

HUGO MORGAN, Pharmacopæus."

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

IN addition to the Biographical Account of the late learned antiquary, Sir John Fenn, given in the 8th Vol. of Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," p. 139. I send the inscription on his Monument, on the North side of the Chancel of Finneringham Church, in Suffolk.

This elegant Monument is from the chisel of the celebrated Bacon; and, it is almost needless to add, beautifully sculptured. It exhibits a female figure, in bas relief, kneeling, with her head reclining on her right hand, and bending over an altar monument, the front of which is divided into three compartments; on the centre one are sculptured the arms of Fenn, impaling those of Frere; the other two are ornamented with quaterfoils. It is unfortunately placed in a bad light, and a damp situation.

W. L.

"In memory of Sir JOHN FENN of *East Dereham*, in the County of *NORFOLK*, Knight; whose worth as a son, a husband, a neighbour, and a friend, will be remembered, and his loss lamented, till those to whom he stood in these several relations shall cease to exist.—As a Magistrate, his acuteness of discernment, and integrity of decision, rendered him respected by all around him. And when called upon (in 1791) to serve the office of *High Sheriff* of the County of *NORFOLK*, he paid a very laudable attention to the dignity and decorum of the station. Having made deep researches into the darkest and most turbulent period of our History, he was strongly impressed with a sense of the blessing of good order and government, and saw but too plainly how much the present neglect of externals tended to weaken and overturn them.—On the 1st of January, 1766, he was united in marriage to ELLENOR, the daughter of SHEPPARD FARRER, Esq. and SUSANNA

SUSANNA his Wife; and, that her union with him might not separate her from the rest of her Friends, he most kindly directed his own remains to be interred in the Vault beneath, destined to the reception of her Family. He died Feb. 14, 1794, in the 55th year of his age."

Mr. URBAN, July 5.

THE Author of the "Literary Anecdotes" will permit me to correct a single word in his vol. VIII. p. 88. The avowed Author of "The Ilyphthora" was the Rev. Martyn Madan, Chaplain to the Lock Hospital; elder brother to the late venerable Bishop of Peterborough, who (as his surviving eldest son, the Chancellor and Prebendary of Peterborough, does) bore the name of *Spencer*.

Allow me farther to observe, that, in the brief Memoir of Dr. John Warren (successively Bishop of St. David's and Bangor) p. 431, it is mentioned that "his first preferment was Archdeacon of Worcester 1775, by favour of Bp. Johnson, who was his Nephew." This statement is certainly erroneous. Doctor John Warren, Bishop of St. David's, never was Archdeacon of Worcester;—nor was he a relation of Bp. Johnson's.—The fact is, that *The* Dr. John Warren, Archdeacon of Worcester, was a nephew of Bp. Johnson—not Bp. Johnson a nephew of Dr. Warren; and Dr. Warren, Archdeacon of Worcester, was of a very different family from that of Dr. Warren, Bp. of St. David's—which the Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar of Edmonton, who is a nephew of the late Archdeacon of Worcester, can more particularly explain. M. GREEN.

†† We are greatly obliged by the above corrections; and return our best thanks also to E. J. the Reverend J. HUNTER, and Mr. D. YONGE, for their several valuable observations.

Inscription on a Tablet to the Memory of Dr. J. JOWETT, of Cambridge.—The annexed Inscription was designed for a private Tablet, as a tribute of respect and affection to the Memory of the late Professor of Civil Law.

(From VALPY'S CLASSICAL JOURNAL.)

M. S.

JOSEPHI JOWETT, LL.D.

Avlæ Trinitensis olim Socii,
Jvris Civilis in Academia Cantabrigiensi
Professoris Regii.

In eo inerant
ingenii acumen, literæ diligentia,
vitæ modestia, comitas morum,
animi constantia,
et incorrupta probitas.
Pblicum suum munus
per xxxi annos
omnivm præter svi plavsv
explevit.
Nihil aut honoris aut emolmenti
sibi petebat,
merendo ea quam ferendo insignior.
His dotibus virtutibusque ornato
accessit,
ceterarum decus et fundamentum,
Pietas:
Fidei Evangelicæ,
qvalem Ecclesia Anglicana semper exhiberit,
propugnator fuit acerrimus,
lycventis interpres:
in literarum studiis
vel excolendis vel commendandis,
perspexit et doevit
quantum religioni
optime famulari et possit et debeat
accrurata et liberalis et sana eruditio.
Pro nomine Christiano
vt in univrsvm orbem propagaretur
strenue ac fideliter laborantem,
repentina mors,
sibi nec immatvra nec infelix,
corripuit;
cvi scilicet
To τῷ Χριστῷ καὶ το Ἀποθανεὶν Κεῖσθαι.
Ecclesiæ Academiæ amicis
desiderium svi reliquit
acerbissimum.
Obiit Id. Nov. MDCCCXIII.
annvm ægens LXIII.
Vale,
vir integerrime et carissime,
evjs colloquio, consilio, benevolentia,
brevis nobis fvi lievit:
Ita tva in terris vestigia premamus,
vt æternam
in coelis felicitatem
tecvm in Christo
assequamvr!

Mr. URBAN, Islington, July 24.

BEING an old reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, and very fond of all kinds of literary anecdotes and controversy, I take the liberty of sending you a few remarks on the subject of Junius. Since the publication of Woodfall's new edition of those Letters, I think I have read almost every thing that has been published relative to their Author. The remarks, which I send you at present, have all a reference to the communications and Reviews, which you have published since the new edition came out.—It is
my

my intention to resume the subject again should it be necessary.—Being wholly unconnected with any of the parties in this controversy, I cannot be biassed towards the opinion of any: my sole wish is to find out the truth.

One of your anonymous Correspondents, who pretends to set at rest the controversy about the *Man in the Iron Mask*, is of opinion, that the real Junius has not as yet been pointed out; and tells us, that “perhaps if he were to give himself a little pains, he should be equally fortunate as to the person of Junius.”—It is rather cruel of this very acute gentleman to tantalize us by putting the cup in this manner to our lips without allowing us to taste it. Pray beg of him, Mr. Urban, in the name of all the seekers after Junius, to take a *little pains*, and satisfy our longings. To an Englishman the discovery of Junius is surely more interesting than that of the *Man in the Iron Mask*.—(Vol. LXXXIII. Part II. page 310.)

As a clue to Junius, another Correspondent, who signs L. R. I. (vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 101.) suggested a search after the copy of the *Elder Woodfall's duodecimo edition*, concerning the binding, &c. of which, for himself, Junius gives such particular directions in one of his private Letters to Mr. Woodfall. This hint called forth another of your Correspondents, *Philo-Junius*, who asks (vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 199.) whether this copy “was not intended for and placed in a library not accessible to all book-collectors? and whether it has not been known to be there as lately as the year 1786?”—He then hints, that one of your Correspondents, whom “an asthma and a numerous family have excluded from society for several years, may be able to throw some light upon this question.”—The gentleman thus alluded to, Mr. Urban, must be known to you, as he intimates in his answer to Mr. *Philo-Junius*, with whom he is very angry for pointing at him so openly. He, however, does not deny, that *Philo-Junius* was right in his conjecture respecting the copy in question, and says—“if he (*Philo-Junius*) will come forward and say how he obtained his information, I will give all the information in my power.”—Now, as Mr. *Philo-Junius* first threw down the gauntlet, I think you will agree with me, Sir,

that he is bound to reveal all he knows on this subject, so as to enable his friend T. E. B. to “give all the information in his power.” (Ibid. p. 301.) Surely, if the secret of the latter requires only the previous declaration of *Philo-Junius*, in order to be made public with propriety, T. E. B. can have but very poor reasons for keeping it to himself. After all, it is not improbable, that the knowledge of both respecting Junius may be as trifling as that of several others who have lately given themselves many airs on the subject. Many deal in mysteries to give themselves a mistaken importance; and prudently remain silent, lest, in the end, the mighty labour of the mountain should terminate in the production of a mouse.

The West of England Member of Parliament, who informed your Correspondent Mr. Farquhar (vol. LXXXIV. Part I. p. 36.) that the name of Junius was no secret among the members of the *Whig Club*, could hardly be serious; as nothing is more certain, than that the members of that Club are exactly as ignorant of the real Junius, as the accomplished members of the Four-in-hand Club.

In a paragraph, which your readers will find (vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 416.) we are told, that a circumstance, which occurred early in the year 1772, immediately after Junius ceased writing, and which, the writer of the paragraph says, was within his own knowledge, had strongly impressed his mind, at that time, with a belief, that a clergyman of the name of *Rosenhagen*, then in Lord Shelburne's family, was possessed of the secret of Junius.—Now, Mr. Urban, I cannot for the life of me conceive, what was the writer's object in sending you this paragraph. Why did he not communicate this important circumstance, upon which his unshaken belief of Mr. *Rosenhagen's* secret was founded?—We are told, that obscurity is a source of the sublime; but I never heard that it was a source of evidence. This is not a specimen of *darkness visible*, but of solemn trifling. It is no better than “this is the dog that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Jack built.” If the writer knows what he means, let him speak out, instead of imitating the example of Mr. T. E. B. and his friend *Philo-Junius*.

I am sick, Mr. Urban, quite sick, of
Mrs.

Mrs. Serres and her abettors. You surely, Sir, must be possessed of an enviable degree of patience, to bear with them so long. But she has fairly acknowledged her aim at last, in her Letter to you on the 20th of June; and as it is now apparent that her object is *to be fed, and not to be famous*, let her but beg henceforth with humility, and the publick may be disposed to forgive her.

I agree with you in dissenting from the opinions of those who advocate the claims of Horne Tooke, Dr. Francis, General Lee, Dr. Wilmot, and Mr. Glover. I have read all their pamphlets, excepting that of the *Niece of Junius*, with pleasure; but certainly without a single atom of conviction. —The first pamphlet respecting Mr. Glover ("Memoirs of a celebrated Literary and Political Character,") was puffed about as glaringly as the Life of Dr. Wilmot was; and yet, after all, it did not contain a single tittle of evidence to prove that Glover was Junius. —But, not content with one abortion, before the labour of the first was over, our limps another to get a Sale for its elder Brother.

The last work, which I have read respecting this long-agitated question, and which it is probable I should not have seen so early but for your account of it in your LXXXIIIrd Volume (Part II. p. 357.) is Mr. Roche's *Inquiry concerning the Author of the Letters of Junius, &c.* proving them to be written by Mr. Burke. Your having declared, that "*this intelligent Investigator had made out a stronger case than any preceding writer on the subject,*" made me send for his work; and I will own to you, after having read it most attentively, that I am fully persuaded, that he has made out a stronger case than any body else hitherto. I will go even farther, and own, although I was previously hostile to the supposition of Mr. Burke being Junius, that Mr. Roche has, in my mind, put this question beyond the reach of controversy. Nor am I singular in this opinion; for I find the following words in a respectable contemporary journal, which has devoted several pages to its Review of Mr. Roche's work. The journal to which I allude is the *Anti-Jacobin Review* for September 1813, in which, at p. 209, the Authors begin their Article as follows:

"We feel it our duty, before we enter into any particulars respecting this work, to declare, that it has *fully convinced us of the truth, which it is intended to establish*—that the Letters of Junius were written by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. Mr. Roche has, indeed, brought together such a body of evidence, internal, direct, and circumstantial, as must eventually settle this interesting and long-disputed question."

Before I quit this topic, allow me to suggest, that in reviewing Mr. Roche's work, your Reviewer (vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 357.) has fallen into mistake* when he says, that "the Writings of Mr. Burke, on which Mr. Roche more especially founds his hypothesis, appeared many years after the Letters of Junius had been in every body's hands." Among these he then instances the Tract called "*Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents,*" which most certainly was published, "*not many years after the Letters of Junius were in every body's hands,*" but in 1770; exactly at the time that Junius was writing.

Your Correspondent *Honestus* (vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 414.) who writes from Chelsea, puts the following quotation, as if from the writings of Mr. Burke, at the head of his Letter:—"*The Style of Junius was imbued with the corrosive sublimity of Mercury.*" (Burke.) Permit me to request *Honestus*, or Mr. Roche, who seems quite intimate with Mr. Burke's writings, to inform us in what part of his works this sentence is to be found?

Another of your numerous Correspondents (I mean the gentleman who signs G. L. S. in vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 415.) gives us an extract, on the subject of Junius, from a Pamphlet, which he says was published by Mr. Burke in 1796; and of which the title is as follows:—"*A General Reply to the several Answers, &c. of a Letter written to a Noble Lord, by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.*" Mr. G. L. S. is of opinion, though this Reply is written in the third person, that there is

* We are perfectly ready to acknowledge this mistake; which supersedes the necessity of inserting a long Letter on the subject from *Mr. Roche*.—The technical circumstance we again repeat; and whether at the distance of twenty years or of twenty weeks, the argument will equally apply. Mr. R. mistakes in supposing that the articles in pp. 357 and 416, are by the same Writer. EDIT.

no question but Mr. Burke was the author. Now, Mr. Urban, I am very much disposed to question this fact, which he so readily takes for granted; and it is certain, that the Bishop of Rochester has not, nor does he intend to include this Tract in the authentic collection of Mr. Burke's Works.—The extract which he gives from this *General Reply* is the following:

"It is no less remarkable than true, (says the Author) that, with very few exceptions, these sagacious, heart-reading observers have not attributed to Mr. Burke a single mode of abuse, with which they have not loaded their own pages; and in their endeavours to soar a little beyond the visible diurnal sphere of their rapid declamation, one may well say of them, as the incomparable Dunning, in his *Letters of Junius*, said of Sir William Draper, that they possess the melancholy madness of Poetry without the inspiration."

In requesting G. L. S. to furnish us with some better proof than his mere assertion, I may also request him to mention the name of the Bookseller by whom this pamphlet was published.

As the *Gentleman's Magazine* goes, no doubt, to the town of Hungerford, may I hope that some of its Readers there will gratify us, by informing you, Mr. Urban, whether there is any truth in the fact of a Mr. Greatrakes being buried in the Church-yard of Hungerford. If the fact be as stated in your LXXXIII^d Vol. Part II. p. 547, it will be an additional obligation, if they send you a correct copy of the inscription on his grave, together with any other particulars they may happen to learn about Mr. Greatrakes.—I have heard, that the Bishop of Rochester, in his forthcoming *Life of Mr. Burke*, intends not to take any notice of the Junius controversy. I can hardly think this to be the case.—After the proofs that have been brought forward, it will not satisfy the publick to have the question slurred over in this manner.

Dr. King's Biographical Memoir was expected before this time:—Can any of your Readers inform me, why it has been delayed, and when it will be published? M. A. JONES.

Mr. URBAN,
IN your Magazine for Nov. 1768, p. 499. H. criticises a paper of

Mr. John Caverhill in the Transactions of the Royal Society, intitled, "Some attempts to ascertain the utmost extent of the knowledge of the Antients in the East Indies." After falling foul on the Society for the declaration they make, that they will not answer for the certainty of facts, or propriety of reasoning, in the papers they publish, he comes to Mr. Caverhill; whom he accuses of grossly mistaking and mistranslating almost all his quotations from the Greek Geographers. I shall not examine the three first of his objections; but in his 4th, he says, We are told [by Mr. C.] the Country beyond Pontemass exactly agrees with Ptolemy's description of that beyond Cattigara, a marshy country, which produces reeds of such a size, that when THEY were joined and tied together, THEY were enabled to pass from one side to the other. Ptolemy's words are, ἡ λιμνὴ ἔχουσα κλάδους ἐν αἷς καλάρμοι μεγάλοι φρούται καὶ σιγχοῖς αὐτῆς οὗς τοι ἐχόμενες αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι τὰς διαστρώσεις. A country having swampy lakes, in which grow large reeds, and so close together, that on them the neighbouring inhabitants cross [the lakes]."

In p. 547, Mr. Caverhill replies to the anonymous Critick, and in his turn objects to the translation given by H., as totally omitting the word σιγχοῖς, and then gives a translation word by word, as follows; "a country having fenny lakes, in which great reeds grow, and σιγχοῖς* by shortening them, and so joining as to fabricate ferries or transports of them." He goes on: "these reeds or bamboes grow in England 20 feet high in five weeks, and are as thick as the wrist; but in hot countries, they grow more than double that height [40 feet], and commonly equal the diameter of the leg and thigh, and even to a greater size; so that of these the inhabitants in some parts of India, at this day, make of them masts to ships. The inhabitants of Sinaë, according to Ptolemy, shortened, or cut down, these bamboes, and fastened them together, to form floats to cross the lakes in that country. It is a prevailing custom in many parts of India, to this day, to join three rough pieces of timber to-

* A word used to express continuity.

+ 'Tis a pity Mr. C. has not told us where these reeds grow in England.

gether,

gather, which they call *Cattamarans**, nearly resembling in their outlines the letter V, about 6 feet long; on them they sit on their knees, and with the assistance of paddles proceed to sea in very tempestuous weather. An intelligent gentleman, who had seen many of them, and gave me this description, was of opinion that the great bamboes were very fit for forming these *Cattamarans*, or Floats. Now from the simple description which Ptolemy has given of the formation of the ferries of the antient Sinæ, they would appear to be the same with the modern *Cattamarans*, on which the antient inhabitants might have ferried themselves over these lakes. But whether the floats mentioned by Ptolemy were *Cattamarans* or not, it sufficiently appears from the spirit of the text, that they were some simple mechanical contrivance that answered a similar purpose, and that were joined, and must have been tied to one another, before they [the inhabitants] ventured upon them. The Critick, however, (says Mr. C.) has reduced the inhabitants to the necessity of marching over the lakes upon the tops of these great and lofty bamboes [40 feet high], as they stood in their perpendicular state.”

Now, Mr. Urban, I will produce a very intelligent Friend of mine, who resided some years in India, to prove that Ptolemy was correct in what he wrote, but that neither of these Gentlemen understood him, not having been themselves in the country. My Friend says, that he has frequently crossed these marshes (for so they should be called rather than lakes) on the very reeds or bamboes described by Ptolemy, but not by walking on the tops of them, or in *Cattamarans* formed out of them. In the province of *Sylhet*, in the Eastern part of *Bengal*, towards *Thibet*, are marshes, swamps, or morasses, in which grow what they call Ground Canes, lying horizontally, of great length; the leaves shooting out at the joints, stand upright, and give the appearance of a green field. So close do these bamboes or canes lie, and so matted and interwoven, that

men and wild beasts pass by this means over marshes otherwise impracticable.
E.

Mr. URBAN,

July 27.

IT may, perhaps, divert some of your Readers, if you will have the goodness to insert in your columns the following lines, dedicated (without permission) to one of my “respectable” Subscribers resident at Shakspeare’s native town; all of whom have long ago received a Copy of my *little Book*—but all have forgotten to pay for it! One, however, has (it is loudly reported) done me the honour of praising my work; and sold it to a Non-subscriber for 5s. pocketing the Author’s, Printer’s, and Bookseller’s profits; which monopoly has extorted my (hasty) Dedication.

“On Avon’s Banks Subscription loiters long—
[Her song.]
Commends my Muse—but pays not for
Her price reduc’d—usurp’d Bookseller’s
trade; [Grate.]
Unlicens’d* sold—and prais’d—but to de-
Oh! would great Shakspeare aid my in-
jur’d Muse—
One ray of his bright genius now infuse;
A tale she’d paint — ‘Subscription’ call
its name,
And crown some weathy Wits — with
deathless fame!”

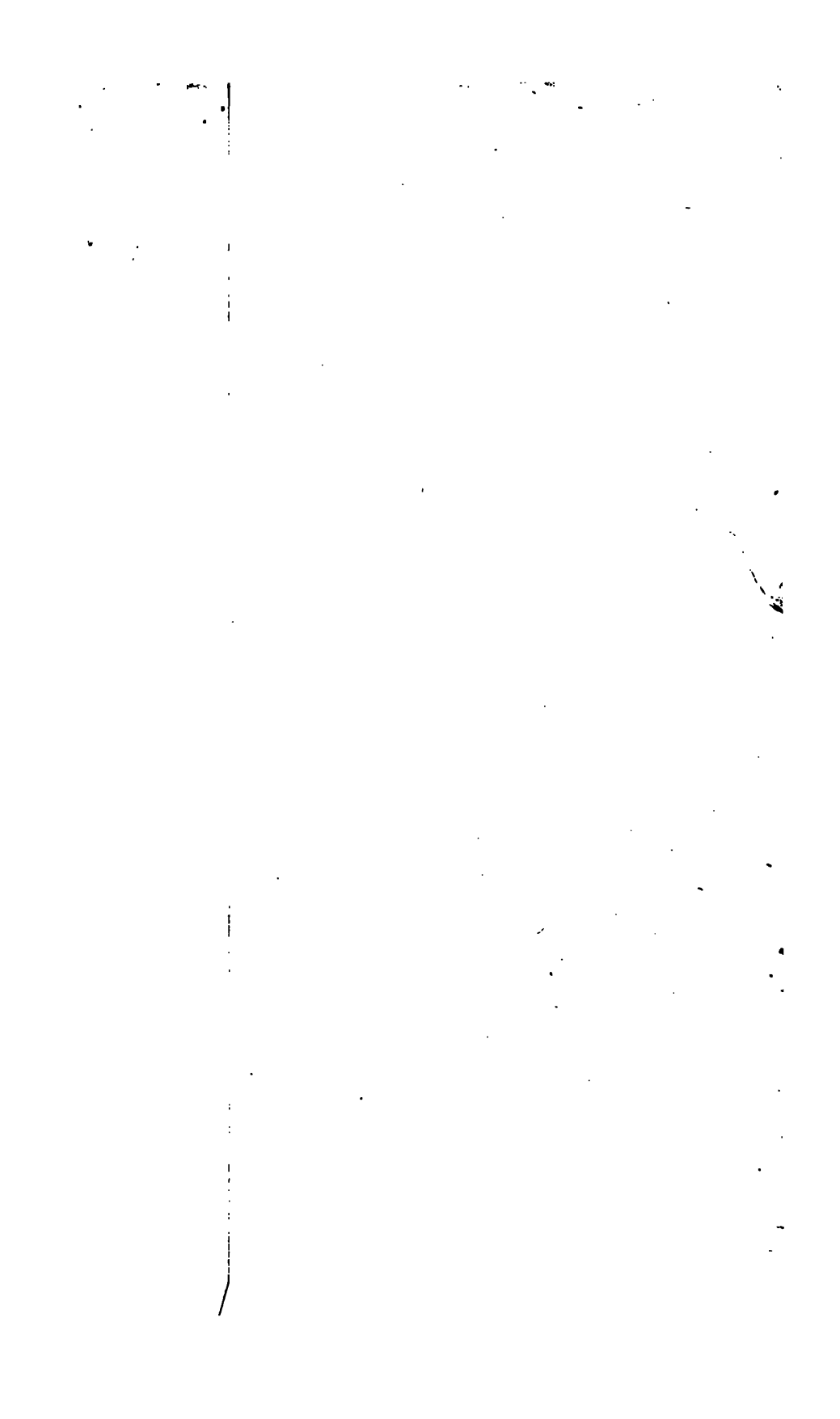
In justice, however, to my honest feelings, and sense of real kindness, I must request you, Sir, to permit me, through your pages, to present my best and warmest acknowledgments, &c. to about two-thirds of my (truly respectable) Subscribers, many of whom spared me the mortification of asking for their subscriptions; and some, with all that sweet delicacy, characteristic of true generosity — which giveth liberally and upbraideth not—presented me with considerably more than the nominal price of my book. To those kind patrons, in particular, and to all in general, from whom I have received payment for their respective Copies—I once more repeat my respectful acknowledgments, assuring them,

“My Muse with gratitude records their
aid, [tions paid.]
And writes on Memory’s page—Subscrip-
Yours, &c. ANNE CLARKE.

* A few years ago we heard much of *Cattamarans* sent to Boulogne to discharge loads of stones in the Harbour, so as to block it up; few know from whence the name was derived.

* He had no licence to sell my Book till after payment of his Subscription—which has not yet taken place.

Mr.





GARDENS.

removal from the Play-house in Little Lincoln-Inn fields, and other principal actors, performed here until the 1697.—The whole building was demolished about

DORSET Gardens Theatre. Since the account of this Theatre appeared in vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 221, I have met with *The Young Gallant's Academy, or, Directions how he should behave in all Places and Company, &c.* By Sam. Overcome, 1674; again reprinted as by S. V. 1696. This little octavo volume was a slight alteration of Decker's Gull's Horn-book (a circumstance the Editor of the late valuable edition of that amusing work does not appear to have been acquainted with), and the characters and places re-adapted to the times. The scene of the Theatre is therefore altered from the Globe; and Chap. 5. concludes, "Some are gone to one theatre, some to the other. Let us take a pair of oars for Dorset-stairs, and so into the Theatre after them as fast as we can." With other alterations of the original, the following is given as instructions: "The play-house is free for entertainment, allowing room as well to the Farmer's son as to a Templar; yet it is not fit that he whom the most Taylor's bills make room for when he comes, should be basely, like a viol, cased up in a corner: therefore, I say, let our gallant (having paid his half crown, and given the door-keeper his ticket) presently advance himself into the middle of the pit, where hauiug made his honour to the rest of the Company, but especially to the Vizard-masks, let him pull out his comb, and manage his flaxen wig with all the grace he can. Hauiug so done, the next step is to give a hum to the China orange-wench, and give her her own rate for her oranges (for 'tis below a gentleman to stand haggling like a Citizen's wife) and then to present the fairest to the next Vizard-mask. And that I may encourage our Gallant not like Tradesman to save a shilling, and so sit but in the middle gallery, let him but consider what large comings-in are purued up sitting in the pit.—First, A conspicuous emipence is gotten, by which means the best and most essential parts of a gentleman, as his fine cloaths and peruke are perfectly revealed.—Second, By sitting in the pit, if you be a knight, you may happily get you a mistress; which, if you would, I advise you never to be absent when Epsome Wells is plaid: for,

GENT. MAG. July, 1814.

We see the Wells have stohn the Vizard-masks away."

There may also be added the following further particulars of the final destruction of this Theatre.

In the Spring of 1703, a general repair of the building for the purpose of re-opening having commenced, the Grand Jury of London, at the July Sessions held at the Old Bailey, by their presentment stated there was something yet wanting towards carrying on the new reformation of manners; and therefore they humbly proposed the following matter for the consideration of the Court, which may be given in their own words: viz. "The having some effectual course taken (if possible) to prevent the youth of this city from resorting to the play-houses, which we rather mention because the play-house bills are again posted up throughout the city, in contempt of a former presentment and a positive order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the contrary"; as also because we are informed that a play-house within the liberties of this city, which has been of late disused and neglected, is at this time refitting in order to be used as formerly. We do not presume to prescribe to this honourable Court, but we cannot question, but that, if they shall think fit, humbly to address her Majesty in this case, she will be graciously pleased to prevent it."

This measure was echoed by the fastidious canting author of the *Observer*, as a "very good presentment against the play-houses, particularly against one of them now fitting up in Dorset Gardens"†.

The expected opposition of the Citizens, or, perhaps, some order from the Master of the Revels, occasioned the plan for re-opening this Theatre to be abandoned; and I have not yet discovered that any diversion was

* In June 1700, there was an order made by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, forbidding to affix in any part of the city or the liberties thereof the Play-house bills, according to the presentment of the Grand Jury at the last sessions at the Old Bailey.

Postman. June 25, 1700.

† See *Observer*, July 14—17, 1703, and the consistent reply to same in *Heraclitus Riden*, No. 1. August 1, 1703.

afterwards

afterwards exhibited. In 1709 it was razed to the ground; as appears by the following extract from a periodical paper, called *The Gazette à-la-mode; or Tom Brown's Ghost*, No. 3. Thursday, May 26, 1709.

"I wonder (says the Writer) that a man whose wits run so much a wool gathering as my Coz. *Bickerstaff's* should not all this time have pick'd up some Epigram, Elegy, or other doleful ditty, on such a lamentable occasion as the pulling down the Theatre in Dorset-Garden; upon which melancholy subject, an old acquaintance of my friend *Isaac's*, a water-poet, has been so kind as to oblige me with the following lines, composed and dated on board the *Folly*, now lying opposite to the ruined Play-house.

"Ye Muses weep, weep all ye Nine,
The Poets vainly call Divine:
See there that scene of Melancholy
While yet here floats the sinking Folly;
From whence that falling pile we view,
Once sacred to the Gods and you,
Which buskin'd Heroes use to tread,
And represent the glorious dead.
Now, now, alas, 'tis servile made,
And is from pleasure turn'd to trade.
The manag'd stage, and well-wrought scene

Adorn'd with exquisite machine,
No longer please our wand'ring eyes,
They once engag'd with such surprise;
When there we saw a dying part,
Play'd to the life by Moh'n or Hart.
Here grieve yourselves in tears away,
And put on Cypress 'stead of Day;
While laurels crown your sons no more,
That dare thus rudely 'front your pow'r.
No more shine on the stage with grace
That is profan'd with every ass;
Heroes of old neglected sleep,
And in their peaceful ashes weep,
That us'd each night within this place
To show the grandeur of their race,
And prove the justness of their life and doom

Whether perform'd in Greece or Rome.
Mysterious *Œdipus* appears
Here full of grief as he's of years;
Young *Ammon's* passion mounts as high,

As it in Babylon cou'd fly,
And Clytus cou'd not nobler die.
Here *Scipio* conquers, and *Hannibal*
At *Canna* cou'd not greater fall.
Cæsar himself receiv'd his fate
Not with more majesty and state
Than *Hart* cou'd represent the great;
Brutus and *Cassius* were outdone
Themselves by *Betterton* and *Moh'n*.
And shall that pile dwindle to wood,
Where once such mighty *Herbes* stood*?

* Now made a Wood yard,

Shall burlesque Theatres arise,
To entertain poor vulgar eyes;
And Dorset's once fam'd glories sink,
Without a deluge of poetic ink.
Tell it no more, no more complain,
Since all your sorrows are in vain.
The fabrick now in ruin lies
That once ascended to the skies,
And that which once such pleasure gave,
Is now prepar'd to be your grave-†."

The site was used as a timber-yard for several years. It is described as such in some lines "On a Lady's favourite Cat," inserted in "*Count Pepper's Packet, being a choice and curious Collection of Manuscript papers in prose and verse. 1732.*"

"Near that fam'd place, where in old times there stood

A Theatre; but now huge piles of wood:
Where silver Thames runs gliding by the stairs, [fares;
And Watermen stand bawling to their
Where noble Dorset claims a royalty,
And Bride's fair steeple towers to the sky;
Where mug-house members kept their clubs of late,
And rioters met their untimely fate:
Close in a nook a little house you'll find," &c.

A South view of the Dorset Gardens Theatre is given in the present Number (*See Plate*).—Some alteration was made in the exterior of the building after the view was taken that is given in *Settle's Empress of Morocco*, unless that represents, as probable, the North front. At the time of the repairing above noticed, the arms and ornaments might be altered, as the view from which the present engraving is copied is supposed to have been made after the repairs were completed. Other views, in the same direction, may be found in the large sheet maps of a *Prospect of London and Westminster, taken at several stations to the Southward thereof, by William Morgan*; and also in *Henry Overton's New Prospect of London of the South side, &c.* dedicated to *Gideon Harvey* by the publisher *Jas. Walker*. It stood near the mouth of Fleet ditch, which had on the opposite side a handsome structure, with a balcony, belonging to a noted empiric, *Dr. Salmon*; a part of which is shewn in the annexed View.

In *Buck's Views* (1749) the site is represented as a Timber-yard.

China-hall, Rotherhithe. This suburban Theatre is supposed to have

† A Saw-pit,

becam

been opened in the summer of 1777. It was formed from the warehouse of a paper-manufacturer; and novelty crowning the first season with sufficient encouragement, the proprietors ventured to embellish and materially improve the premises: the advertisement for the commencement of the following season, stating the Proprietors "have spared no expence in enlarging and beautifying the Theatre; and as they are determined to preserve the exactest punctuality in the time of beginning, and to make regularity and decorum their chief study, hope they shall render themselves deserving of that favourable encouragement they have before experienced." The prices of admission were, boxes 3s. pit 2s. gallery 1s. and time of commencing varied by the season from half past six to seven o'clock. The *Wonder and Lying Valet*; *Love in a Village with Comical Courtship* (a new piece) were among the pieces performed; and in the season of 1778 one of the performers was the late celebrated George Frederick Cooke. Some time in the winter of 1778-9 the whole building was destroyed by fire.

Ruckholt-house, Leyton, Essex.—Ruckholt-house is said to have been once the mansion of Queen Elizabeth; and is now mentioned as forming, for a short period, an auxiliary place of amusement for the Summer to the established Theatres, and situate within the environs of London. It was open-

ed about the year 1749 by the proprietor, Wm. Barton, with public breakfasts, weekly concerts, and occasional oratorios. The place is thus described in a ballad addressed

To DELIA,

An Invitation to Ruckholt-house.

"Delia, in whose form we trace
All that can a virgin grace,
Hark where pleasure blith as May,
Bids us to Ruckholt [haste] away.

Verdant vests, melting sounds,
Magic echoes, fairy rounds,
Beauties ev'ry where surprize,
Sure that spot dropt from the skies.

Delia, in, &c.*

The "sweet singers of Ruckholt" are immortalized by Shenstone; and the place appears to have been the drive of fashion for about three seasons. In *Music in good time, a new ballad*, 1745, fol. it is enumerated with other places in the following stanza:

"Oh L-c-n, oh C-ke, and each bel-
man appear,

With your songs and your sonnets to
charm ev'ry ear;

To spin catches and odes, and your pas-
t'rais fine,

Assist them *Grub Phæbus*, assist bunters
nine. Derry down, &c.

That *Fauxhall*, and *Ruckholt*, and *Ramelagh* too,

And *Horton* and *Sadler's*, both old and [new,
My Lord *Cobham's* head, and the *Dul-*
wich Green-man,

May make as much pastime as ever they
can. Derry down, &c."

* The following votive ditty upon Hampstead, and the Wells, I have only discovered since the note in the last Volume, ii. p. 554, was printed; and which is not mentioned, I believe, by the intelligent Author of the recent valuable Volume upon *The Topography and Natural History of Hampstead*. It may be found in *The Musical Entertainer*, engraved by George Bickham, Jun. fol. vol. 11. No. 15, entitled "The Beautys of Hampstead," and also as a broad-side, from which the present copy is taken.

HAMPSTEAD. *A Ballad, set by Mr. ABEL WHICHELLO. Sung by Mr. JOHN BAKER.*

"Summer's heat the town invades,
All repair to cooling shades,

How inviting,
How delighting,

Are the hills and flow'ry meads!

Here, where lovely Hampstead stands,
And the neighb'ring vale commands,

What surprising
Prospects rising,

All around adorn the lands.

Here ever woody mounts arise,

There verdant lawns delights our eyes,
Where Thames wanders,

In meanders,

Lofty domes approach the skies.

Here are grottos, purling streams,
Shades defying Titan's beams,

Rosy bowers,
Fragrant flowers,

Lovers wishes, Poets themes.

Of the chrystal bubbling well,

Life, and strength, the current swell,
Health and pleasure,

(Heav'nly treasure!)

Smiling here, united dwell.

Here, nymphs and swains indulge your
Share the joys our scene imparts, [hearts,

Here be strangers

To all dangers,

All— but those of Cupid's darts."

It is uncertain whether public amusements continued after the Summer of 1746. The House was pulled down about 1757.

Lilliputian Theatre, Whitechapel.—The premises had been altered from the Angel and Crown Tavern, and opened as a Theatre about the month of October, 1778, with the price of admission to the boxes 3s. pit 2s. Among the pieces represented were *Midas*, *Harlequin's Revels*, *Love in a Village*, with new scenery, &c.

Yours, &c.

E. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

IT is not proper that I should remain silent after the invective of Mr. Hawkins, because it involves some matters of fact, necessary to state in vindication of my own fidelity as a Literary Historian; and equally so, to shew what kind of an Historian Mr. Hawkins is likely to turn out.

Among my researches, in the topic of "Literary Quarrels from personal motives," I had to record one, where the late Sir John stood in a dilemma as the Editor of Johnson's Works. Hawkins owed no good-will to Stevens for his caustic pleasantries; and he was not a magnanimous enemy. Averse to preserve Johnson's high commendation at the close of the Preface to Shakespeare, of Stevens, he pretended that he reprinted the Preface of 1765; which, having appeared before Johnson's union with Stevens, was free from the tender passage. On examination, however, it was discovered that all the collected Works were properly reprinted from the latest Editions. This fact was apt enough for the purpose of my illustrations; it is noticed as derived from "a periodical Critic," and marked as a quotation. This detection, of the mutilated Preface originating, as the Reviewer expresses it, "from the spleen and the covered malice of the Editor" may be found in the Monthly Review, vol. LXXVII, p. 69.

And here I would willingly have closed this literary quarrel, had I not considered it as my duty, not indeed to reply to the invective of so weak a temper; but to discover what sort of a genius it is Mr. Hawkins displays, in that narrative of absurdities which he has so clumsily wrought into a kind of Bibliographical Romance.

A little patience is required for the Reader as well as the Writer, while we are trying the perspicacity and shrewdness of the present writer.

He tells us that "He very well knows the reasons of his Father's intention that the Edition of 1765" should have been preferred. Good! it is the only point to be ascertained—but if Mr. Hawkins's knowledge is to be proved by his "reasons," they unluckily shew, that he knows nothing of the matter!

His first "reason," for he counts it as one, is, that the Preface of 1765 should have been preferred, because "it was written on occasion of the publication of that Edition." That is, that this Preface of 1765 was really written for the Edition of 1765! but he can take nothing, as the Lawyers say, by this motion; 'tis granted that a Preface is a Preface!

Secondly, that "this Preface of 1765 more particularly referred to that Edition;" and therefore, being a Preface to the obsolete Edition of 1765, it should be republished in an Edition of 1787. This still is no "reason;" and of this the Bookseller, as we shall see, was fully aware.

And now the Reader has his "reasons!" though with all his strainings he hardly reaches the plural number. But any one thing is, or are, "reasons" to him who from such untenable premises with the most provoking confidence infers, that "every intelligent man must see; that to have printed the Preface in its latter state, and not as originally written, would have been improper." It is then the result of this "Propriety," that the work touched by the finishing hand is not so proper for preservation, as the first state!—a critical discovery! which adds one more to the celebrated "Canons of Criticism." If Sir John had really this odd taste, why did he not prefer reprinting the original *Ramblers*, which, the curious diligence of Mr. Alexander Chalmers has discovered, often scarcely exhibit the same work.

So much for the clear exposition of the "intention" of Sir John! Mr. Hawkins has added another confirmation to a valuable truism, that it seems impossible to know the intention of any man!

But a greater difficulty remained to overcome, than assigning such shadowy and impalpable grounds, for the

the preference of the obsolete Preface. For—*Mirabile dictu!*—it is agreed that this pretended Preface was not reprinted, but the later one! that very one which contains the offending panegyric; and which, somehow or another, was nicely dropped!

And now from reasoning we come to narrative. The late Sir John, seated in the chair of justice, judicially issues an order that the Preface of 1765 should be reprinted—but the Bookseller “PROBABLY”—mark “PROBABLY,” for it is the tottering keystone of this arch,—could not readily procure one; and “sent one of the later Editions to be printed from.” It is like cruelty to pinch the Narrative—so tender all over! Sir John knew nothing of this substitution of the perfect for the imperfect Edition; yet the Printer intuitively, as if Sir John, or Sir John's Son, had been at his elbow, suddenly sickens at the vile panegyric of Steevens, stops his hand in the right place, and rejects it. Why, using the latest Editions (for well he knew his purchasers would not tolerate the odd taste of Sir John) with the panegyric of Steevens lying before him, he should mutilate the Preface, who can tell? The secret history of Literature is not often contemporary.

All this has proved a little fatiguing to me, and I fear more to the Reader: but what is more cold and lifeless than the analysis of a work of imagination? The Author of this Bibliographical Romance has vied with Homer in the creation of his incidents; but I cannot bestow the time to exhibit them in their due march and order; our Romancer having involved himself in complicated difficulties, and studious of the counsel of Horace, rightly called down a Deity to cut asunder the untwistable knot; a Deity, whose name in Heaven, as Homer sings, is “PROBABLY,” and on Earth, as Burchell in the Vicar of Wakefield would have translated it, must be—“FUDGE!” The admirable part of this Narrative as it should be, is the most extraordinary catastrophe that romantic literature can display among all its “speciosa miracula.” Our Romancer, at that critical moment when the presence of the Hero was most wanted, to account for that awful disappearance, —or to descend to plainer matters, when the Printer substituted the proper for the improper Edition, he thus

sings—“Of this circumstance *I am confident my Father was never informed*; because living with him as I constantly did, it is scarcely likely that, if he had known it, I should not have heard of it, which *I never did*.” The Critics have been unsatisfied with the Catastrophes of the *Iliad* and the *Æneid*; no ending is complete that is not final to all the incidents of the action. Now this is an excellence our Author has most happily, and even elegantly, obtained. For, just at the close, our Narrative-poet thus declares that he has been celebrating an event, with all its numerous particulars, which *he never heard of!* And as he is a genius, of the reversing species, if he really never heard all these circumstances and yet tells them so completely, we are led to conjecture that he knows still more than he has told. However, this catastrophe is a beautiful imitation of the shining ivory gate of Sleep in *Virgil*; for it announces, as that does, that the regions we have past are the regions of fiction—and that the whole is a dream!

Let him answer how the Printer came to stop at the panegyric of Steevens, which was open before him?

Such is the ineptitude of an unskilful advocate who attempts to cover the truth by scanty subterfuge; who invents, without the proper genius; and concludes, as genius reversed is apt to do, by confirming what he would confute.

Yet, let it not be imagined that I wrote from any personal motive against the late Sir John Hawkins. With me it was mere matter of History. Of Hawkins's literary character I am inclined to think far better than the Critics have hitherto allowed; the confused statements of objects which had passed under his eye, his feeble taste, his imperfect views, originate in the contraction of his intellect, and will for ever exclude him from the order of genius; but his fervent researches, his literary habits, and that passion for Literature he inspired through his family, excite our respect, and rank him among the esteemable men of letters. The redeeming genius of that family, the genius which, like the figure of the antients, bears wings on its shoulders and a flame on its head—must be a Female!

Yours, &c. I. D'ISRAELI.
Mr.

Mr. URAN,
THE following very curious article, very neatly written, was found amongst a lot of books which came sometime since into my possession; and you will probably agree with me that it is much too good to be lost, or lie in oblivion.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Memorandum with a view of assisting any single Gentleman, or Party of three or four, who wish to travel with convenience and satisfaction from BOMBAY to ENGLAND by the way of BUSSORA..

Previous to their departure, the following are the principal points to be attended to:

Cot, Bedding, Linen, and Clothes.

—Of these as much may be carried as each person chooses, without any particular inconvenience or expence; but the cot and bedding had best be so contrived as to fold into a strong canvas bag, with a wax cloth cover, sufficient to preserve them from rain, and curtains ought not to be omitted, as the flies are sometimes uncommonly troublesome. If moving with light baggage is attended to, four or five dozen of linen, with a dozen of white waistcoats and breeches, a common travelling coat, and two suits, one of silk the other of cloth, with a shawl handkerchief or two, and warm bedding, will answer every purpose.

Liquors.—On a supposition that the Captain of the vessel they may embark on will keep the table to Bussora, and that the journey across the Desert will not exceed thirty days, more will not be required, for each person, than four dozen of Madeira and one dozen of Spirits, or Shrub in preference, allowing even for breakage; but the package should be carefully attended to.

Tea.—Sufficient ought to be carried, not only for the journey across the Desert, but until their arrival upon the Continent, and even to England; and therefore not less than 8 or 10 pounds for each person; and if this should be found too much, it will be very acceptable at the different places through which they must pass.

Sugar Candy.—A tub to each person will be sufficient for every purpose.

Biscuit.—That, at least, for the use of the table, should be made at Bombay in preference to Bussora, and of

the small round sort. A Bombay maund to each person will be amply sufficient.

Tables and Chairs.—These will be found real indulgences upon the Desert, and must not be omitted. The tables, of which there should be two, should be such as are used by the Gentlemen of the Army, and will bear rough usage. The chairs to have arms, and will be put together; and indeed if a spare one or two is carried, so much the better.

Tents.—The most convenient and useful are those of eight or nine feet square, without any pole in the centre, and well quilted. The walls not to exceed five feet in height, and to be double corded; for, exclusive of the wind, which now and then blows hard and oversets the higher ones, particularly where the earth is loose and sandy, the Arabs are too apt to steal the ropes. Of these, each Gentleman should have one for his bed and private baggage. As a general eating-tent, one of the Bombay Rowtys will answer extremely well, and larger would only be inconvenient; and a similar one will be wanted for the servants and baggage. A couple of old tent walls will be very useful to keep the wind from the fire, whilst the cook is employed; and a necessary tent should not be forgot.

Cooking Utensils.—A spit and racks, a gridiron, a chafin-dish, a tea-kettle, two coffee-pots, and, in case of sickness, a silver saucepan, an iron plate to bake bread, a cullender, a skimming ladle, and half a dozen of copper pots, made like the camp kettles, to let in to one another. The whole to pack in one chest.—To these must be added a deep copper dish for the fowls, ducks, and cattle to drink out of.

Table Furniture.—Sufficient will be wanted until the arrival on the Continent, and the breakage in plates and glasses will be heavy, unless great care is taken; however, few people, on leaving India, will have occasion for more than those in daily use at their own table; and the less silver is used, so much the better. Table linen should be attended to.

Packages.—Should be as near as possible of one size and shape, for the convenience of loading the camels. The liquor trunks in general use in the Army answer as to shape very well;

well; but they are too large. Each chest, when filled, ought not to contain above four dozen of wine; and the two, with their straps, ought not much to exceed four hundred pounds; not that a camel cannot carry a heavier weight, but that their pace would be slower, and the journey in consequence prolonged. Those trunks in which linen may be packed should be covered with a coarse sort of blanketing, which is to be met with in Bussora, under the name of Libbitz.

Servants.—From Bombay, with an intention of carrying them further than Bussora, the fewer the better, except a good cook, and those neither Europeans nor Coffrees; the first, unless servants by profession and accustomed to consider themselves in no other light, being of very little use and a heavy expence, not less than 50*l.* each; and the other liable to be taken from you, on the principle that all Coffrees are Mussulmen, even if inclination should not lead them to become their own masters. At Bussora servants may be hired for a hundred piastres, or at the utmost two hundred, to accompany any party to Aleppo, who will be infinitely more useful than any others; and it will be saving in expence to engage them as far as Latichia, which is but four days journey from Aleppo.

Guns and Pistols.—Are more necessary for appearance than defence; however, it is right to have a pair of pistols, to wear in a belt round the waist; and one good fusce fowling-piece, as the Desert frequently furnishes good diversion in hares, and a sort of game, between the pidgeon and a partridge, called Cut-taws, of most beautiful and various plumage; and the Hibbarrar is perhaps the bird of highest flavour in the universe, and larger than a spoonbill.

Dogs.—If any of the gentlemen are sportsmen, and have greyhounds of their own, it may not be amiss to carry a couple with them; but, if they have not, they can generally be bought at Bussora for a few piastres, and will frequently assist in furnishing the table, and amusing the company.

Mode of Travelling.—The methods hitherto practised are in the tackt revan, maahaaafa, or on horse-back, upon a mule or a camel. Of all these the tackt revan appears the most convenient, and is so esteemed, as you

may either sit or lie at full length; well defended from heat, cold, and rain; but, not having put it to the trial, I cannot speak from experience. In Ives's Journal there is a very good description and print of oles, and, if we may judge from the construction of the one we saw, which had been made at Bagdat for the Bishop of Babylon, who was our companion from Aleppo to Latichia, or from the specimens we had of the dexterity of the Bussora carpenters, there is no doubt that those Gentlemen who chuse to have one, should get it made at Bombay; and should have a pair of spare shafts in case of accidents. As to the maahaaafa, at present in use, it is as untoward and ill-contrived a pair of cradles as can well be imagined; but it seems very clear that a pair might be so contrived as to be very convenient, and if once or twice attempted at Bombay, would soon be perfected. The whole should be constructed upon the principle of a Landau, to open and close occasionally, one-half to be on each side of the camel. The doors to open outwards, so as to step in with ease when the camel has lowered himself down to take his burden; whereas, on the present plan, you are obliged to crawl up behind, and on hands and knees labour your way in. One principal reason why a maahaaafa so constructed would be preferable to a tackt revan is, that the Arab tribes in general are accustomed to them, and would not on their account be induced to stop a caravan; whereas a tackt revan is at first sight considered as an indication of a Traveller of consequence, and would, probably, subject the person using it to the making of a present of one or two hundred piastres, if they should fall in with tribes evidently superior in force to their guard.—The things which would be most proper on such an occasion, can easily be provided at Bussora; and the Travellers ought to be provided for two or three such occasions. A horse for part of the day will always be found agreeable; and therefore each Gentleman should bring a saddle with him. Horses can easily be purchased at Bussora, to answer the purpose, for a hundred rupees, or some trifle more. Mules better endure fatigue; and, if expence is meant to be avoided, probably a mule would an-

swer

swer better than any other single mode. A Chaise had never been tried till we attempted it, and the convenience we found in it is very sufficient to recommend it to others. Perhaps a two-wheeled chaise may be preferable to a four one, as the stony road for three or four days is very troublesome. Whoever is induced to bring a chaise would do well to have the top so made, as to take off occasionally; and at Bussora to purchase a pair of mules, to relieve each other daily. It should be as light as possible, consistent with strength; and a spare axle-tree had better accompany it.

Water Skins.—Those used at Surat and Broach for the Buffaloes are much stronger and far preferable to those made at Bussora; and therefore two pair at least had better be carried, as well as a Bownagur Chaagul canteen for each person and each servant. These, with a few of the Bussora smaller skins, will be sufficient, as water is scarce ever further distant than the fourth day.

Coops for Live Stock.—Those made at Bussora, being only slips of date trees, are very insufficient; they ought therefore to be brought from Bombay, nearly of the same size as those used on board ship, only better contrived to the camel's side and to balance exactly. One good pair that would hold three dozen, divided each by three or four partitions to prevent the fowls and ducks from pressing upon each other, in case of the coops losing their balance by the camels being unruly, as frequently happens at the beginning of the journey.

Provisions.—A bag or two of Yams will be very welcome on Desert, and a dozen baskets acceptable at Bussora, a small box of essences, a bottle or two of crash, a few pickles, some preserved tamarinds and mangoes: these we found very grateful indeed after a hot march.

BUSSORA.—On the arrival of the party here, if they mean to travel quick, their first attention must be the securing a proper caravan, an interpreter, a cook, and a horse for each person.

Caravan.—Previous to ascertaining the sum, the following preliminaries should be carefully adjusted. Had we known this, a heavy additional expence would have been avoided, as

well as a deal of vexatious altercations with our Shick:

1st, That he the Shick shall not permit any article of merchandize to be carried without express permission.—2. That he shall not take any other passengers of any denomination whatever.—3. That the number of guards be fixed at sixty; as from a most careful investigation of this subject with the several Shicks in the grand carravan, we are convinced that number is sufficient at any season of the year, they being sufficient to protect any party from robbers or wanderers; and five times their number could not give protection, were any of the great Shicks to attempt to detain them.—4. That each of the above sixty be provided with a matchlock and a proper quantity of ammunition; and that each is furnished with a camel, and carry his own provisions and water.—5. That, independent of the guard, six Arabs be furnished by the Shick for the purposes of bringing wood and water, pitching tents, loading camels, &c. Their pay should be included in the general contract; but being constantly employed in your service, they ought to be provisioned: that is, a certain quantity of rice and butter should be delivered them every evening, and as much biscuit and dates in the course of the day as they chuse to eat.—6. That, instead of bargaining for any certain number of baggage camels, the whole of the baggage meant to be carried be weighed and shewn to the Shick, and he be at liberty to carry it as he pleases. By this regulation every cause of dispute is removed, and probably a heavy additional expence avoided, as was our case, though we hired at first 20 camels, then 10, and on the day of setting out from Zebere were obliged to pay 150 lumaboobs for additional baggage.—7. That a certain day be fixed for departure from Zebere; after which no halt to be permitted, except for the necessary purposes of refreshment. This is meant to prevent delays near Zebere, in order to give time for goods being sent privately.—8. That only two-thirds of whatever sum may be agreed upon be paid in Bussora, and the remainder at Aleppo, on the completion of the journey and contract.—9. That the whole of the contract be regularly drawn up and executed in duplicate, one to remain at Bussora,

Bussora, and the other to be produced at Aleppo; and the more form that is observed in this, the better, as the Arabs will endeavour to saddle Travellers with expences; and therefore a particular provision should be made, that all fees, or presents, to all other tribes whatever, shall be defrayed by the Shick, or deducted out of the third to be paid at Aleppo.

Clothes of the Country—Are no wise requisite, as it is impossible to conceal your being English; nor would it answer any good purpose to attempt it, except in case of passing by any of the Tribes whilst the caravan is in motion; for, if you halt, your tents and baggage will instantly distinguish you; and for this purpose a black camelin and a coarse shawl for a turband are quite sufficient.

Provisions.—It is scarce possible to draw up any certain list, without knowing the number of the party, their servants, &c. However, very little inconvenience will attend the want of it here, as the lists of the articles carried by former Travellers are kept at Bussora, and an express caravan need not be provided with more than five weeks' provisions at the utmost. The following are the principal points to attend to:—Salt beef and tongues: these are excellent in their kind; and what we brought are not yet expended, though in the last week of our quarantine.—Potted meat: what we had, was not sufficiently pressed down, which occasioned the loss of it.—Sheep: these we purchased frequently, and were never without them; they were excellent, and accompanied the camels tolerably well; but an express caravan should not trust to the meeting with them.—Fowls and Ducks: the latter in preference, as bearing fatigue better.—Lime or Orange Juice: very necessary and refreshing; at least a dozen bottles.—Vinegar: at least a carbay.—Coffee: a maund will answer every purpose.—Dates: are of great use to the Arabs, and therefore two or three additional frails had better be carried.—Wheat-flour: is preferable to Bussora biscuit, and is easily made into tolerable bread upon an iron plate.—Grain for the Horses: a full allowance, and to be delivered out carefully by measure; the want of which, to our party, would have been of consequence, had we not for-

GENT. MAG. July, 1814.

tunately, at Hect, upon the banks of the Euphrates, and again at Tyba, met with supplies; which an express caravan ought not to trust to.

Other necessities.—A tinder-box, steel and matches; two Aleppo lanterns; a hatchet or two; a wooden triangle for the large skins of water, and another for the smaller ones; candles, a dozen or 15*lbs.*; tent pins, long and of durable wood, a spare bag full, and a couple of spare mallets; small water skins, enough to complete for four days, 12 to 20; be very careful that they are new; piastres in halves and quarters, not above 100; a hooka or nargil, with tobacco and tongs, and spare reeds must not be forgot, as a fresh chillum is a real indulgence.—The occurrences in our journey across the Desert have nothing very remarkable in them, and yet they may be of service, particularly in shewing the inconvenience of accompanying a grand caravan.

(To be concluded in a future Number.)

SIR; Kensington, July 8.

I SHALL feel obliged by the insertion of the following correction of some errata in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, which had before escaped me. It is hardly necessary to premise, that in a work of such extent and variety, a considerable number of little inaccuracies must present themselves; but, as correctness constitutes the chief merit of every bibliographical production, I am of course willing to hope that these inaccuracies are neither flagrant nor numerous in the one under consideration. The errata, above alluded to, are as follow:

Vol. II.

P. 26, line 23. The capital Omicron is here *blurred*—as if it were a Θ, but it is correctly an O.

— antepenult: for THE read THE.

P. 441, line 12: for ENEET read ENEETI*.

— line 15: for του γεωμετ read γεωμετ.

Ibid. for μουκολικων read σουκολικων.

Upon this *latter* it may be necessary to remark, that, in the original, the first letter resembles a μ rather than a C: this letter however is used for a

* The final letter might have dropped after the proof was sent to press.

Beta

Beta in the generality of the Manuscripts of the middle age.

P. 500. (*End of first paragraph.*) The Greek passages from Homer are not uniformly omitted. My search for them happened to be unfortunate or incomplete.

Vol. III.

P. 65, line 26: for *κρηνη* read *κρηνη*.

P. 109, line 23: for *του Μελανος* read *ο μελαν*.

Two observations may be fairly subjoined; not for the sake of exculpation (for I will always thankfully receive fair criticism, and acknowledge my regret for gross errors) but as arising out of the nature of the case itself. First; In the earliest impressions of Greek Authors, the contractions are frequently difficult to decypher, and the accents are so often blurred that it is difficult to copy them correctly. Secondly; If the extracts and descriptions in De Bure's *Bibliogr. Instruct.* were as minutely examined as have been those in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, the deficiencies and errors would be found to be in a tenfold degree more numerous. *I could have "scribbled the margins" (as Warburton expresses it) of my own copy of that justly-popular foreign work, almost from beginning to end. It is not however meant, by this latter observation, to cast unmerited censure upon the reputation of De Bure, or to defend the errors of one work by mentioning those of another. Far otherwise:—all that I wish the candid Critic and experienced Bibliographer to admit, is, that in researches of the nature of the volumes under consideration, the attention cannot be always kept alive with the same ardour, and the most resolute diligence and enduring patience will sometimes abate and be subdued. In *Bibliography*—if in any other pursuit—it may fairly and emphatically be said: "Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

Yours, &c. T. F. DIBDIN.

P. S. Until pointed out to me by Mr. Roscoe, I was not aware that the article *PLORINUS* had been introduced a second time: (see vol. II. p. 275. vol. III. p. 463.) It will however be seen that the mode of describing the

edition, here referred to, is pretty much the same in both instances—arising from a similarity of feeling on examining it for the purpose of description.

MR. URBAN,

July 9.

THE Cathedral Church of Rouen (engraved in your last Frontispiece) was built by the hands of our countrymen in the 13th century; and, in despite of the opinions of Mr. Hawkins, champion for foreign art, who "thinks," though writing on the history of Architecture, that, in regard to the splendid religious fabrics of this Island, there is "no use" in bringing them into discussion, I most cordially subscribe to such strong conviction. By consulting the accounts of Rouen, in a "Description of the Earth," published 1605, we read, that "the Cathedral is dedicated to the Virgin Mary," the choir whereof is lined round with copper: it hath three towers of a vast height, particularly that of *Rouwe*, and that of the Pyramid; the spire of which steeple only (being made of wood and covered with gilt lead) hath 200 steps, and the whole edifice above 600.

On the great gate (presume West centre entrance) is a triumphal arch in honour of King Henry IV. with emblems of his conquest over the Holy League. The body of the Church is supported by 21 pillars, in which, and in the chapel, are to be seen the magnificent tombs of Cardinal *d'Amboise*, and of the antient dukes and archbishops; as also, the monument of John duke of Bedford, who was Regent of France under our King Henry VI.

Considering the present external features of the structure, much doubt is entertained relative to the correctness of the date 1055, (see p. 633.) as the grand tier of windows, with the turrets, and central tier of compartments between the two West towers, brings us to Wells cathedral; central entrance to Lichfield Cathedral; side ditto to Lincoln Cathedral; pyramidal finish over centre entrance to Salisbury cathedral; circular centre window entirely French; left-hand tower to Ely Cathedral, its termination French; right-hand tower to York, finish (a crown) French; ailes of nave transepts, and centre tower, to York Cathedral; its spire French, and

† The Genitive Case has been here strangely substituted for the Nominative.

‡ Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 253.

and by its detail of no very remote date (17th century.)

Upon the whole, the display is most magnificent, and worthy the genius of those who raised the walls: and let us assert, with laudable confidence, that either our Architects, or some of their best workmen, were sent to Rouen, from the different churches, brought into notice above, as original models or designs, to contribute their powers in composing that object, the "shadow" of which is now standing in review before us, for our admiration and for our praise.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

TOO highly do I respect the character of your excellent publication, the taste of your numerous readers, and my own sense of decorum, to presume to trouble myself or you with coarse declamatory diatribes against any man, or against any set of men, on account of conduct religious, moral, or political. My strictures on the truly illustrious Nobleman of singular talent, whose various poetical lucubrations are in general well received by the publick, shall be temperate and concise: I seek not to wound his honourable feelings, but to appeal to his undisputed and undoubted judgment; and by it, if possible, to awaken and improve his heart.

In an edition of his Lordship's beautiful poem "*The Corsair*," appear eight lines, addressed to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. I shall not stoop to pick out the literary merits or faults of the composition; my censure applies, solely, to its literal purport. To pot-house politicians, so sprightly a production might perhaps have charms; but, surely, a Peer of the British Empire can derive little food for vanity, or even self-congratulation, from recollection of an anonymous *squib*, by which the modest sensibilities of a duteous Female were outraged, and turned into the subject of popular chat.

An admiring retainer of his Lordship has published something like an elaborate attempt at defence of these rhymes, on the plea of political justice to his party. Alas! Sir, party attachments but ill atone for violations of moral duty. Will Mr. — be kind enough to favour us with his

candid opinion of the tendency and truth of another small copy of verses? They are not unknown to him, I dare say; they were written, *as some of his Lordship's Friends may remember*, on a transaction that took place at Windsor, and that was briefly and elegantly recorded by the pen of Sir Henry Halford, bart.—As in the former instance, so in this, Mr. Urban, I condescend not to waste words or time in analyzing the charms of the poetry;

"Curs'd be the verse, how smooth soe'er
it flow,
That tends to make one honest man my
foe!"

I only ask [of Lord —, if he will permit me, or, at least of Mr. —, his counsel,] whether the gross tenour of the composition be worthy of an Englishman's applause?—whether, in short, its Noble Author feels justified in this severity of his satire by its faithful representation of plain matter of fact?

The frowardness of childhood at school, of pupilage at the University, of youth at coming to the command of a fortune and the honours of a title, &c. &c. come not within the scope of present animadversion. My views are of a *public* nature; and as a *public* man, only, I conjure his Lordship to—CONSIDER HIS WAYS.

Yours, &c.

CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Adlingfleet, June 4.*

EVERY one can recollect that the Property Tax was proposed to be taken off on the 5th of April after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace. It appears now, however, to be ascertained from the Ministry, that it is doubtful and undetermined whether the Tax may not be continued during our contest with America. Most earnestly it is to be hoped that this will not be the case.

On reading the Titles of the very many Preferments held by the late Dr. Hugh Thomas (page 440), I was reminded of the famous pluralist Bego de Clara, a foreigner who held so many Livings in England before the Reformation. Certainly the Statute against Pluralities wants some revision. The limit of 8*l.* per annum in the King's Book is now become injudicious and improper. One object of
the

the Statute appears to have been to permit a second Living to be held as auxiliary to a former one, when such former Living was so low as 8*l.* per annum in the King's Book. After a lapse of 250 years, however, there are many Livings of 15, 20, 25, and 30 pounds per annum present value, which were of the very same value in Henry the Eighth's day; and yet no person can hold a second Living as auxiliary to any of these. And again, many Livings of 8*l.* per ann. and *under* in the King's Book are now worth 4, 5, and 600*l.* per annum; and yet any person (who has interest to procure it) can, by the Statute, hold another Living of any value whatever as auxiliary to one of these! There are four Parish-Churches in Yorkshire contiguous to each other, two of them were greater Abbeys, the other two Collegiate Churches before the Reformation; viz. Selby, Drax, Howden, and Hemingbrough. They are all so valued in the King's Book that no second Living can be held with any of them without purchasing a Dispensation; and yet the total amount of the value of them all together is but 175*l.* per annum! They were all endowed with money-payments* to continue the same for ever. The last named Living is but 20*l.* per annum at this day; and it was 20*l.* per annum in the second year of King Edward VI.

Yours, &c. T. V.—R.

Mr. URBAN, July 2.

IT is now some years since I commenced the practice of Pruning my Forest Trees in the last week of July, and through the months of August and September. It occurred to me when I first made the experiment, that the wounds made in taking off the limbs would heal before the cold weather set in; and as the tree was in progress of growth, this object would be more effectually attained during the ascent of the sap, and whilst the tree was in full leaf, than at any other period of the year; the leaves contributing to shade from the sun and shelter from the rain.

* And there is not a Manse or Dwelling-house for the Minister belonging to any of them. It is even amazing to contrast the present state of Selby with its pristine splendour. It continues the same Church (as a building) it was when King Henry I. was born there; but how stripped of its possessions, even to the want of necessaries! No place for the Minister to reside in, and the very (Ecclesiastical) House in which the King was born, converted into a Joiner's shop!

My first trial was upon 100 different sorts of Trees, Oaks, Elms, Spanish and Horse-chestnuts, Lime, Beech, Sycamore, and Planes. The trees were all young ones, from 10 to 16 feet high. In the ensuing year the bark had collapsed over every wound before the month of June. Every one of these trees, I remarked in the course of the year succeeding that in which they had been pruned, enlarged in their girth and head, in a much greater degree than those which had not had the knife.

My second year's trial I extended to 1000 Trees of the same description. Similar success accompanied this experiment with the first. Since that period I have extended it to indefinite numbers, and to growing trees of all sizes and ages, with equal effect. In some cases I applied Mr. Forsyth's composition, to ascertain whether it would accelerate the growth of the bark over the wounds: I tried the use of this composition on several trees, applying it to a wound of an equal size on the same tree where I left another wound on the same tree without it; and I am rather inclined to think the composition impeded, instead of assisting, the growth of the bark.—It is scarcely necessary to mention that every bough or branch which was taken away, was cut close and smooth to the stem of the tree. In trees of 10 feet high, I cleared the stem 6 feet; of 12 feet, I cleared it 7 feet; of 14 feet, I cleared it 8 feet; of 16 feet, I cleared it 9 feet. A handsome head is secured by this practice to each tree, and a sound clean stem, objects of great importance in the growth of timber. R. R.

Mr. URBAN,

IF the following Letter should be worth communicating to your Readers, you will possibly not think the worse of it from having already appeared in the "Protestant Advocate," for May 1814.

"Mr. Editor,—I take it for granted that Dean Swift was the author of 'a Tale of a Tub;' although I am aware that he never acknowledged that fact.

I am

I am ready to admit that many grave points of doctrine and church discipline are handled in that very witty composition in a most unbecoming way; but, whoever reads the 'Author's Apology,' prefixed to the Tale, will be disarmed of a large portion of his indignation, when he learns that the publication took place *without his privity*: that the book was printed *eight years after it was written*; and that, as he says, 'had he been *master of his papers* for a year or two before their publication,' he could easily have prevented objections '*by a very few blots*.'—It is well known that Archbishop Sharp was much scandalized at the licentiousness in which the author had indulged, and that his disapprobation had a sensible effect, with Queen Anne, in impeding the preferment of Swift. It is said, that the Archbishop afterwards saw the affair in a more favourable light, and was concerned to find that the opinion which he had once given, was the cause of preventing the rise of the Author in his profession.

However this may be, it seems never to have struck Swift's editors, or Sharp's biographers, that both the Dean and the Archbishop adopted, to a certain degree, *the same allegory*—the *father*—the *sons*—and the *last will and testament*.—Dr. Sharp published 'a Refutation of a Popish Argument handed about in MS. in 1686,' being at that time rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, and Dean of Norwich. Eleven years after, *viz.* in 1697, Swift (assuming him as the author, then a young man, unpreferred,) wrote the Tale of a Tub. He tells us, in 'the Author's Apology,' that 'he resolved to proceed in a manner that should be *altogether new*, the world having been already too long nauseated with endless repetitions upon every subject;' and it is curious enough that the worthy rector of St. Giles's had, so many years before, fallen upon a mode of illustrating part of his argument against the pretensions of the Church of Rome, *similar*, in a leading point, to that which Swift seized on as *altogether new*.*

After mentioning that I quote from Mr. Nichols's edition of Swift's Works, in 24 Vols. 12mo. 1803, where the Author's Apology (well worth reading) occurs, p. 20; and from the edition of Abp. Sharp's Works, in 7 Vols. 8vo. 1754;

* Swift's second motto claims originality of conception;—

"..... Juvatque novos decerpere flores,
Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam,

Unde prius nulli velarunt tempora musæ."

LUCRET.

I proceed to lay the passage in question before your readers. The force of the Popish Argument combated by Dr. Sharp lay in these two points:—'We cannot shew a visible Church that hath, from Christ's time to the Reformation, opposed the Church of Rome in those doctrines and practices wherein we differ from her;' and, 'There was a time when all Christian churches were in communion with the Church of Rome.' The conclusion from hence is, 'that therefore the present Church of Rome is the only true Church of Christ upon earth.'

"This is as surprising a conclusion from such premises, as can enter into the mind of a man. First of all we cannot shew a visible Church that hath, from Christ's time to the Reformation, opposed the Church of Rome in her pretences; therefore the Church of Rome is the only true Church. Why, supposing that all the churches of the world had, from Christ's time to this, agreed with the Church of Rome in all points, both of doctrine and practice, yet doth it from thence follow, that the Church of Rome is the only visible Church? No, not in the least: she is still but a part of the visible Church, and the other churches that agree with her are as much parts of it as she. And if this be so, how can it in the least follow, that when churches are divided from her both in doctrine and practice, she is any more the whole visible Church than they? Why are not they as much the visible Church, after they are divided, as they were before, supposing it was her fault and not theirs, that occasioned this division and separation? And if the visible Church can be but in one communion, why are not those churches that are separated from the Church of Rome, the only true Catholic visible Church, and the Church of Rome no part of it at all, since it appears that in this case it is she that hath caused the *schism*?

"But that I may fully expose the sophistry of this argument to the meanest understanding, and enable every one to give an answer to it, I will put the whole force of it into an obvious case.

"The argument is, that if we cannot shew a visible Church distinct from the Roman, that hath in all times, from the beginning, opposed the doctrines and practices of the present Church of Rome, then it will undeniably follow, that the present Church of Rome is the only visible Church.

"Why now, methinks, this is just such an argument as this:

"A father bequeaths a large estate among his children, and their children after them. They do for some generations quietly and peaceably enjoy their several shares,

shares, without disturbance from each other. At last, one branch of this family (and not of the eldest house neither) starts up, and being of greater power than the rest, and having got some of the same family to join with him, very impudently challengeth the whole estate to himself, and those that adhere to him; and would dispossess all the rest of the descendants, accounting them no better than bastards, though they be far more in number than his own party, and have a far greater share in the inheritance. Upon this they contest their own right against him, alledging *their father's will and testament*, and their long possession, and that they are lawfully descended from their first common ancestor.

"But this gentleman, who would lord it over his brethren, offers this irrefragable argument for the justice of his claim. If, says he, you deny me and my adherents to be the sole proprietors of this estate, then it lies upon you to shew, that, ever since the death of our progenitor, *who left us this estate, there hath appeared some of the family* who have always opposed my claim to this estate. But *that* you cannot shew; and therefore I have an undoubted title to the whole estate: *I am lord of the whole inheritance.*

"I do appeal to any man living, whether this plea would pass in any court of judicature; nay, whether any private man, though never so unlearned, can believe that this insolent pretender doth offer any fair reason for the dispossessing the co-heirs of their inheritance. And yet this is just the argument with which those learned gentlemen would persuade us *to give up our birth-rights*, to depart from that share of the *inheritance* we have in the Catholic Church.

"Well, but what will the co-heirs that are concerned, say to this argument? Why there are three things so obvious to be said to it, that if the persons concerned have not the wit to hit upon them, they are fit to come under the custody and guardianship of this *pretended heir-general*. May they not say to this gentleman that makes so universal a claim,—Sir, your claim was not so early as the death of our forefather, who left us this joint-inheritance. Your ancestors and ours lived a great while peaceably together, without any clashing about this estate; and we were suffered for some ages to enjoy our own right, without any molestation from you or those you derive from: And the case being so, there was no need of opposing your pretences, because you made none. But then, (which is the second thing) when you did set up for this principality, and

wheedled some of our family, and forced others to join with you, you know you were presently opposed by others of our family, who would not so easily part from their rights. You know, that, as soon as ever you made your claim, there were some that stoutly declared against it, though they had not power, and strength, and interest enough in the world to stem the torrent of your ambition.

"But then thirdly, may they say; supposing it was not so; supposing you had met with no rub in your pretences (which yet you know you did); supposing our family were not so suddenly aware of the mischief that would come upon them from those your usurpations, as to make a present opposition; doth now it follow, that, because no opposition was just then made to your pretences, therefore your pretensions to the whole estate are justifiable? No, we can prove they are not so; for it is plain by *the testament, by the settlement of our common father*, that we have as much a right to our parts in this estate as you have, or as your ancestors ever had. Tell not us, that you were not at first, or that you were not always, opposed in your claim: but tell us by what right or justice you can pretend to be the *sole lord of this inheritance. Let the will of our common parent be produced*, and that will plainly shew, that we have as much a share in this estate as you have.

"This allegory is so pat to our business, and the application of it so easy to our present case, that I think I should injure the most vulgar understanding, if I should suspect his ability to make that use of it which I intend."

I conceive, Mr. Editor, that I need not offer any apology for this Letter, which at once contains what I am inclined to deem a literary curiosity, and an argument against the encroaching spirit of Popery.—Of this at all events be assured, that no man can possibly wish success to the efforts of *The Protestant Advocate* more sincerely than, Sir,

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR."

Mr. URBAN, July 16.

YOUR Correspondent, Part i. p. 55), is perfectly correct in considering the imprecations in the 109th Psalm, as spoken not by David against his Enemies, but by his Enemies against him. There is nothing in the original language against this interpretation, but on the contrary, something in its favour. For what is more common in Hebrew than the omission of the word *לומר* saying? If this word were supplied at the end of the 5th verse, all

all would be clear: Thus, "They have rewarded me evil for good, *saying*, Set thou a wicked man over him," &c.

I cannot, however, agree with your Correspondent, that David supplicates that his slanderous enemies may be themselves the victims of those calamities which they had imprecated upon him. If indeed the 20th verse be properly rendered in our Translation, "Let this be the reward of mine adversaries," it must be so. But our Translators were certainly mistaken. The verse should be rendered thus: "Such is the requital of those who falsely accuse me before Jehovah;" or "This behaviour of mine enemies is from Jehovah;" as David says of Shimei in the 16th Chapter of the 2d Book of Samuel, "Let him curse, because the Lord hath said unto him, curse David." And—"Let him curse, for the Lord hath bidden him." All the antient versions support such a translation. Dr. Sykes (in his Comment on the Epistle to the Hebrews) was the first who proposed the above interpretation of the 109th Psalm; and it has since been adopted by several learned men; viz. Green in his translation of the Psalms; and Keate and Partridge in single Sermons. W. W.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, July 15.*

IN September 1806, the Rev. John Rush, Richard Yates, and your Correspondent, canvassed votes for the Lectureship of Chelsea; I was favoured soon by the clergyman who retained the appointment with a written assurance, that "it was not his intention to resign the duty."—In June 1814, the Rev. John Rush, Jas. Gibson, and your Correspondent, canvassed votes for the same office: I was again favoured, thus: "Dear Sir, From the repeated assurances of respect which I have frequently received from you, I should be very ungrateful indeed if I did not answer your Letter, to acknowledge that I gave you the earliest information of my wish to resign the Lectureship of Chelsea; consequently, no inhabitant can think you were premature in your canvas. I have been induced to give up the intention, in the hope that my poor services may be acceptable to a very large portion of the inhabitants. Had I retired, it would have been very grateful to my feelings, to have been succeeded by so able and conscientious

ous a Minister as yourself. I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c. J. HUTCHINS.

"*Rectory, Noble-st. July 4, 1814.*"

WEEDEN BUTLER, JUN.

Lecturer of Brompton.

MR. URBAN,

July 19.

I GLADLY avail myself of the permission accorded to me in the very polite and instructive Letter of "Investigator," received in London yesterday; and with deference offer a few observations in reply.

The work on the Pleasures of Reading, which has been honoured by Investigator's notice, is very humble in all its pretensions: copiousness (which the subject invited) was designedly avoided in what I was pre-determined should be a concise volume; and to save it from the neglect to which *gravity* might have exposed it in the eyes of the young and gay, who are too apt to think it impossible to be *pleased* and *serious* at the same time, I have done no more than glance at *religious* reading; of all reading surely the most calculated to produce pleasurable effects.

Investigator has instanced the great Lord Mansfield as one of those who were inclined to maintain the authenticity of "The Poems of Ossian."—If he believed those poems genuine, Lord M. may have been biased in his opinion by *national* feelings; but I really had supposed the question decided by the result of recent inquiries; and, for my own part, I believe the Poems to be, strictly speaking, forgeries by M'Pherson, *i. e.* that he built his volume on the slight foundation of a few traditionary fragments of uncertain date: if so, the book thus *made*, ceases to be what it professes, namely, a curious specimen of antient manners, and actually the poetry of a very remote period.

I am unconscious of having consigned *all* kinds of Light Reading to contempt; in the Essay on that subject I have carefully excepted some works belonging to that class of books, and endeavoured to join my feeble voice to the loud applauses which most deservedly attend on the venerable name of Samuel Richardson. In the volume of Letters lately published, Richardson is introduced without the smallest intention of attempting to depreciate an author to whom his Country is under eternal obligation; and for whose

genius

genius and virtues my high admiration has been more than once publicly avowed. The reference to Sir Charles Grandison was made to support what had been previously said in favour of the efficacy with which *truth* is employed where a lesson of *good* is given, when, as it appears to me, and indeed I deem the position a safe one, the most homely narrative, if authentic, would be more operative, than the most artfully-composed *fiction*—even though the production of such a master as Richardson.

The notion thrown out by Investigator, of an Edition of Richardson's Novels clad in a *modern* costume, is very lively; but the experiment would be a bold one; and perhaps not prove altogether friendly to Richardson's fame: he is an *English Classic*; the garb of his immortal personages belongs specifically to their day, and, in some measure, to their peculiar modes of thought and action—and where is the hand that would dare to touch the beautiful fabric!

Yours, &c. EDW. MANGIN.

MR. URBAN, July 9.
ALLOW me to ask some of your Friends, either at Enfield, or at Trinity College, Cambridge, whether Dr. Robert Uvedale, who was Vicar of Enfield from 1721 to 1731, was the same person with the celebrated Botanist, who planted the large Cedar in the garden of the Manor-house.—If so, he must have received the benefit late in life.—If not, when did the Botanist die? and was the Vicar his Son?

Mrs. Brooke, the justly-celebrated Authoress of "*Julia Mandeville*," "*Rosina*," &c. was buried at Sleaford in Lincolnshire; where the memories of her uncle and father are preserved by her elegant inscriptions. If that Lady has any Epitaph in the same church, a copy is requested. CARADOC.

MR. URBAN, July 15.
MR. Gaspar's Letter, Part i. p. 535, has met my eye. In reply to that Writer, I have only to observe—with a correct attention to truth—I gave the extracts of Major Hankin's Letter to the world; and I should suppose the allusion by that Gentleman to the *Whig Club* may bear this explanation: That Junius published his Essays with the patronage, &c. of Gentlemen who were afterwards cele-

brated in the political world for *Whig Principles*—

"At College too, such quibbles prove Envy oft the mind will move."

OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES.

It is necessary, in absolute justice to myself, I should state, I have proof beyond the possibility of doubt in my possession—that Dr. Wilmot was the composer and writer of the Letters signed Junius.

* * * We have to acknowledge the Receipt of a long Letter from Mr. John Birch; in which that respectable Gentleman (no doubt with the purest motives) perseveres in his Fulminations against Vaccination; condemning it in toto, and anathematizing its Practisers and Abettors, the College of Physicians, the Royal Vaccine Institution, and the Parliamentary Committees. Thus far we think it right to notice Mr. Birch's Letter; at the same time entering our most solemn Protest against the doctrine it would inculcate; and forbearing to spread the Terrors it has a tendency to excite. Such parts of the Letter as relate to Mr. Birch, and his own Mode of Practice, we shall, however, submit to the consideration of the Publick.

IN answer to the general Invectives flung out by the Board against all who dare to think for themselves and to reject their associations, I must beg leave to say for myself, that I never lost a patient by inoculation; and that I consider even the Natural Small-pox a mild disease, and only rendered malignant by mistakes in nursing, in diet, and in medicine, and by want of cleanliness: which last is the fomes of Hospital fevers and of all Camp and contagious disorders.

It would hardly be too bold to say, that the fatal treatment of this disease, for two centuries, by warming and confining the air of the Chamber, and by stimulating and heating cordials, was the cause of two-thirds of the mortality which ensued.

It is not to the wisdom of the College of Physicians that the Publick is indebted for the present successful treatment, but to the family of the Suttons, who were indicted for their practice at the Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford, but acquitted, with great encomiums for their success, and with the thanks of the Grand Jury for the lesson they were teaching the Faculty.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 12.

I HAVE no wish to continue the discussion on the state of the Soul after death. The arguments have been laid before your Readers, and of the justness of them they will judge. A. H. (p. 548. b.) does not find himself "convinced of any error." Perhaps not; for to *prove* is one thing, and to *convince* is another. He is "surprised by" my "conceding to all he is arguing for, in the definition of Paradise as the state or abode of the soul, in rest and consolation, when separated from the body, between the hour of death and the day of resurrection." This does not *surprise*, but it does *astonish*, me. A. H. contends that there is *no* such state of rest to the soul, and I maintain that there *is*; and by thus maintaining the direct *contradiction* of his opinion, I "*concede all that he argues for*!!!"

Again, he says:—St. Paul's being "caught up to Paradise cannot be assumed as an authority for the future intermediate state of the soul, because St. Paul afterwards lived on earth, and died." To any plain understanding, as seems to me, the reverse must be obvious. What was exhibited to St. Paul, in vision, was no delusion, but has a real existence in nature. Heaven and *Paradise* were so exhibited to him; and therefore Heaven and *Paradise* are no delusion, but have a real existence in nature.

A. H. says:—"It is true, that a man who kills the body, *kills the soul also for a season.*" On the contrary, he who knew both worlds, all things invisible as well as visible, says, they "*which kill the body, are not able to kill the soul.*" Matth. x. 28.

He says:—"Lazarus, and those who were visibly raised, *left no light* to shew what their soul had either enjoyed or suffered since their deaths." He should rather have said, No such light is *recorded*; though, at the same time, it is probable, that if they had attempted to describe what they had seen, the attempt would have been fruitless: the things of the invisible world, even in that part which is not the region of highest beatitude, being, as St. Paul assures us, "*unspeakable,*" such as cannot be expressed in human language. 2 Cor. xii. 4.

GENT. MAG. July, 1814.

He thanks me (and T. V. likewise, p. 550.) for referring him to "*the passages which he cited before.*" But the passages, to which he was referred, were those which had been alledged by others, *in disproof of his notions*, though some of them had perhaps been "*cited by him*" also.

There are many other things in this Letter of A. H. liable to just animadversion; but it is time to have done.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, July 14.

I WAS much gratified, when I read in your Magazine of June, the very just and sensible observations of A. S. respecting the late "Stipendiary Curates' Bill." As I am ignorant of the real author, I can only address him through you, or the medium of your Monthly Publication. In confirmation of the "*judicious remarks of A. S. respecting the plurality of Curates,*" I will here recite a true copy of a Letter from a Curate addressed to a Rector, within these few days:—"I refused a Curacy, pleasantly situate, with a good house and four acres, rent and tax free, and a stipend of 75 guineas, for one church, and single duty. A few days before, I refused a neat house and field, rent and tax free, and 110*l.* salary, for two churches, within a mile of each other, and single duty alternately. I expect (he adds) beside a neat house, 100*l.* or guineas, for one church; and, if I serve two, I expect at least 50*l.* more. *For less, I will never again be Curate!*"

I wish to call the attention of A. S. to another subject, materially connected with the Established Church; I mean, the Curates of Lay-Impropriators.

Surely they ought to be compelled by the Legislature, in a similar proportion, to augment their stipends. I could cite many cases in point. I will content myself, at present, with noticing only two of them:—The Perpetual Curacy of Flamstead, Hertfordshire, appointed by the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxon. Their lessee (Sir John Sebright) occupies the great and small tithes; and likewise receives all the fees for vaults, monuments, tombs, not only in the chancel and body of the Church, but, likewise in the church-

church-yard: there are 1200 inhabitants, and the Perpetual Curate has a stipend of 60*l. per ann.* paid by the Lessee. The surplice-fees amount, on an average, to 8*l. per ann.*—the tithes are estimated, I believe, at least at 1000*l. per ann.*—I have reason to think much more.

The Perpetual Curate of Minster, Isle of Sheppy, has a stipend of only 40*l. per ann.* paid by the Impropiator, William Hopson, esq. from the great and small tithes, which are let to Mr. Chambers for 1200*l. per ann.* Sheerness is in the parish, and I believe the population is 3000. It is not only the most populous part, but distant four miles from the parochial church. In consequence, many Chapels, estranged from the Established Church, have been erected at Sheerness, in the parish of Minster; and in consequence of that distance, the Chaplain of the Garrison has not unfrequently trespassed upon the rights and emoluments belonging to the parochial officiating Minister, by baptizing children at his Chapel, and churching women, receiving very considerable fees for the same.

Should the communication I have now transmitted bring forward any observation or comments in your Magazine, you may probably hear from me again. CLERICUS.

“One science only will one genius fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit:
Not only bounded to peculiar arts,
But, oft in those, confin’d to single parts.” POPE.

MR. URBAN,

July 11.

HAVING been lately gratified with the sight of, what I conceive to be, the best esteemed of the Cyclopædias now publishing; and also of a System of Botany, which, as an elaborate, elegant, professional work, I confess, I viewed with more respectful eyes, though I somewhat wondered at finding it in company where it might be considered as an officious intruder; the reflections they naturally gave rise to, I imagine, I cannot dispose of better, than to tender them for your acceptance. Should they incur the censure of being old-fashioned notions, now grown obsolete, I can only plead their starting in an old head, and that I most willingly submit them to the correction of minds

formed in times I have now little concern with, being under no doubt of their receiving due reprehension. It is the collision of opinions that strikes out sparks of truth.

A compilation under the name of Cyclopædia I consider as a vain attempt to condense and compress all human knowledge into *one* book (using the word book, as what grammarians term—a noun of *multitudo* singular); and thereby to supersede all other elementary didactic compositions, and convert them into waste-paper. The expected advantage of so enormous a monopoly has given rise to growing competitions for its accomplishment: but happily, as the object of such illiberal endeavours is unreasonable, so the proposed interested selfish grasp is too mighty for human attainment! No one man, and no association of men, though the materials be all in readiness, can collect a satisfactory uniform summary of human labours, through all ages, upon every object of intellectual and manual attention, into one view, so as to answer any *valuable* purpose. In such a universal hash of every thing, all conceivable subjects must be comprehended, and all ought to be exhausted: for if any articles be omitted, or improperly treated, so as to render a reference to other books necessary, the merit of such an expensive cumbersome compilation will be seriously impaired, by the loss of public confidence; and its laboured professions, and positive assurances, be treated as mere deceptions.

The obligation of brevity must press closely on the minds of the undertakers, in every step they take; under a precarious discretion, depending on their competency to the subject under hand: and such defects as they may chance to notice, originating in this obligation, creep forward, as matter of course, at the close of their labours, when all professions are worn out, in *Addenda et Corrigenda*, and in *Appendixes*; which are but clumsy patch-work remedies to soothe their subscribers with at parting!—Such an undertaking must be too superficial, at best, for any but superficial readers; must be too unequal and defective in execution, to be safely confided in; as time and occasion only may bring unobserved defects under notice; and can only gratify

tify the vanity of those, who, by purchasing costly works under alluring titles, think they are to have all knowledge at their command, beside the credit of it, which they by no means neglect to cultivate.

It is worth pausing a moment to reflect, that it was not at this easy mechanical rate our forefathers supplied the materials, now sliced and garbled for such specious purposes!

The recent productions of the press, loosely executed upon fine wove paper, carefully hot-pressed, and suitably decorated by the binder, may, in this age of foppish literature, serve the purpose of attracting admiration in a gentleman's library; while the actual student is contented to sit down in some convenient corner, among common editions, of easy purchase, the garbure of which does not divert his attention from the objects of his serious research.

In brief, close-thinkers are not found surrounded by prettynesses, which argue and cherish dissipation of the mind.

I am, Sir, though not often troublesome as a Correspondent, one of the oldest of your constant Readers,

A GOTHAMITE.

P. S. My harmless well-meaning townsmen are reported to have once exposed themselves to derision, by raking in a pond to find the Moon they saw glittering on the surface! The tale is laughable enough, but is pregnant with a moral of more extensive application than Gothamites were then aware of. For, if they missed what they looked for, they at least might have gained what they did not look for, a conviction of the folly of trusting to appearances. During my residence among them, I have been labouring to rescue them from the dangers and reproach of credulity, and to restore their character to the level of common sense. Whether I do any good or not, I console myself in the rectitude of my intentions, though even these may expose me to the hazard of passing for a Gothamite in another manner.

* * E. J. asks, "Why does the Register-book, in its title, speak of *Births*, as well as *Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials*; whilst it contains no Schedule adapted thereto, nor any columns for them in the other Schedules?"

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXXXIV.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of WILLIAM and MARY.

(Continued from Part I. p. 560.)

We now find ourselves returning, in a certain degree, to the Wrenian school, not yet grown out of fashion, though the founder of it had, it seems, lost all countenance at the new Court of St. James's. Hence attention is directed to

St. Martin's-street, Orange-street, and Orange-court, Leicester-fields. In the first street, a stone compartment, "St. Martin's-street M. H. M. 1692." In the second, ditto, on a large stone, basso-relievo, "Orange-streete, 1695," surrounded by palm and laurel branches, well sculptured. In the houses are found, among modern alterations, three distinct classes: kitchen, parlour, first and second floors, and garrets. 1st class: plan; stairs, on one side, and rooms two deep on the other. Elevation: plain cornice over parlour, between the floors, strings without mouldings; general cornice, including a large hollow, or cavetto; dripping-eaves to roof. Door-way; plain pilasters, scrolls, and cornice; door itself in four pannels; over it a small sash-light: first appearance of such a convenience. Windows: architraves, without mouldings. 2d class; distribution of parts nearly the same as the preceding, excepting that in the general cornice are blockings, and to the door-way rich treble-foliaged scrolls; the door itself in two compartments: there are likewise among the windows, which are of the ordinary proportion, others, in narrow and small oval forms, first appearances. Adjoining this house is a gateway (stone), leading to a stable-yard; the design is uncommonly simple, yet pleasing; the architrave to arch (having no impost) has but one moulding, a fillet: on each side do. pilasters, without any decoration of plinth or cap; cornice, few mouldings. 3d class: *Sir Isaac Newton's House, St. Martin's-street*.—A single building, six stories; kitchen, parlour, first and second floors; garrets, and an observatory. Plan; passage to stairs, on the right; on the left, rooms, two deep. Elevation: between each floor plain strings, general cornice destroyed,

destroyed, a modern parapet; roof modernised, as is the observatory: door-way; plain side-pilasters, with scrolls and rich foliage; plain frieze and cornice: sash-light, a semi-arched head, with five perforations for light: architraves to windows with mouldings: the dormer-windows have pediments, centre one a semi. Interiors of these classes shew pannelled wainscots with general cornices, the plain architrave chimney-pieces, arch-way with pilasters, leading to stairs, which stairs have balusters. In Sir Isaac's house, the dimensions are much increased, and the mouldings more elaborate: the chimney-piece in the observatory remains (though the room itself, as before observed, has undergone a change); a semi-arched head, with kneed architrave.

House or Chambers in the New Square, Lincoln's Inn: they partake of the above detail, with the addition of a higher degree of work to the door-ways (stone), in an open circular pediment, inclosing vase-neck supports for balls.

Gateway to the above Square, entering from Carey-street (stone), south side: oval arch, with a human head key-stone, Doric pilasters on each side, pannelled; entablature, the cornice alone continued in line, architrave and frieze: run up with the outline of pilasters, having metops, and in lieu of tryglyphs, scrolls and human heads; grounds rusticated; impost enriched with leafings. The cornice has scrolls, open pediment-wise, inclosing a vase neck, and ball. North side ditto gateway: oval arch repeated; other parts much varied; the arch and jambs have an architrave of many mouldings, and kneed; key-stone, a human head. On the knees of the architrave double scrolls; spandrels take place, with a leaf-ornament: cornice has a broken arched pediment, once inclosing a vase neck, and ball, now destroyed. Above the pediment, two shields with accompanying compartments, scrolls, foliage, fruits and flowers, &c. bearing, T.W. & D. 1697.

Schemberg House, Pall-mall.—Five stories; kitchen, parlour, first, second, and third floors; (no dormers, suppose destroyed). Plan; at each end of the line (nine windows) projecting portions of one room. With regard to the internal arrangement,

the house of late years has undergone many alterations, and it is at present divided into three distinct tenements; centre one, in the occupation of Mr. T. Payne, the truly worthy and respectable bookseller. In consequence, the rooms, stairs, &c. have received a modern appearance, to the great loss, in point of illustration, at this part of our progress: yet, by recurring to the detail already gone into, and giving scope to the idea of an augmentation in decorations, which must have prevailed, some opinion may be entertained of the original finishings. As it is, let the description of the exterior be followed, which still exhibits the greater part of its first intention. To each story, and between each window, in their heights, plain compartments; the central entrance destroyed, and a term portico of human figures substituted. Parlour-line, in the end portions, destroyed, and Ionic porticos set up as entrances; but two of the first windows are left. The windows have, to their architraves, a few mouldings and key-stones; quoin-stones at the breaks. General cornice includes a large hollow, or cavetto, with double blocks placed over each pier, foliated, and fronted with scallop-shells. Centre break finishes with a pediment, said blocks in continuation: roof modern: the original, no doubt, was of the dropping-eaves character, with dormers, &c. Materials to these several houses, red brick; decorations, stone and wood.

Our further exposition of the art of design occurring in this Reign (being desirous to pursue the track of accumulating splendour) will be derived from Campbell's "*Vitruvius Britannicus*;" and the first building to be noticed, as to date, is "*Althorp*, Northampton, the seat of the Earl of Sunderland, 1688, by Colin Campbell, Esq." Plan: wings in advance for offices, forming a court: three entrances in the main front. The several stairs, rooms, &c. continue to maintain the long scenic arrangement; so remarkable in the preceding reigns; but, as the plates contain no internal decorative information, conjecture, as in the case of Schemberg House, must aid our mind in this respect. Elevation; hall-floor, principal ditto, and dormer ditto; range of the hall-floor, Corinthian pilasters

on pedestals, kneed architrave and open pediment door-way, and kneed architraves to windows; composite pilasters on pedestals, kneed architrave and semi-arched pediments to windows of principal floor: general cornice, and balustrade-parapet: over centre of ditto a compartment, with a guideron shield: dormer windows, with pediments: compartmented chimneys.

"*Sir Walter Yonge, Bart.'s House*, Devonshire, 1690." Plan: a square mass, divided into three portions, for stairs and rooms; arrangement novel, as the scenic lines are not preserved. Elevation; centre portion takes, a small advance: four stories; basement, hall-floor, principal, and dormer ditto, rusticated pilasters, or quoins, rusticated pilasters to door-way; windows have the architrave without mouldings: centre ditto sided by large profile scrolls; open pediment inclosing a guideron shield: balusters over centre portion forming a lead flat, or terrace for view of the surrounding country; an arrangement not very uncommon at this period: square and pedimented dormers; and compartmented chimneys.

"*Melvin House*, Fyfe, in Scotland, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven. Designed by James Smith, of that kingdom, 1692."—Plan: the new arrangement in a saloon, grand stairs, private ditto, and various rooms. Elevation; end portions in a small degree of advance; four stories, basement, hall-floor, first and second ditto, Ionic door-way, windows with the architraves devoid of mouldings, dividing plain strings, rusticated quoins, general cornice plain, ditto roof and chimneys. This elevation is marked by a new appearance in the general lines also.

"*Dyrham House*, in Gloucestershire, the seat of Right Honourable William Blathwayt, Esq. designed by Mr. Talmen, 1698." Plan: mass of the building (of great extent) reverts to the scenic arrangement: it is in three portions, side ditto somewhat in advance. Elevation; hall, first and second floors; hall story, Doric door-way, architraves to windows without mouldings, having small blockings at their commencement, and at their tops; grounds between them rusticated, no vertical joints. Windows to first floor pedimented, centre ditto sided with Ionic columns; compart-

ments and balusters, under each window alternately: square windows to second floor, centre ditto kneed: general balustrade, with breaks supporting vases: in centre of balustrade, guideron shield, festoons of fruit and flowers, surmounted by an eagle, wings expanded. AN ARCHITECT.

. We are much obliged to a highly-valued Correspondent, for pointing out to us, in the "Dublin Chronicle" for July 1787, the following interesting Article.

ANECDOTES OF CAROLAN, the Irish Bard, and of some of his Contemporaries; in a Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend.

IT is a fact well ascertained, that the fame of Carolan having reached the ears of an eminent Italian music-master in Dublin, he put his abilities to a severe test; and the issue of the trial convinced him how well founded every thing had been, which was advanced in favour of our Irish Bard. The method he made use of was as follows:—He singled out an excellent piece of music, and highly in the style of the country which gave him birth: here and there he either altered or mutilated the piece; but, in such a manner, as that no one but a real judge could make a discovery. Carolan bestowed the deepest attention upon the performer while he played it, not knowing, however, that it was intended as a trial of his skill; and that the critical moment was at hand, which was to determine his reputation for ever. He declared it was an admirable piece of music; but, to the astonishment of all present, said, very humorously, in his own language, *la so air chois air bucaighe*; that is, here and there it limps and stumbles. He was prayed to rectify the errors, which he accordingly did; and the Italian no sooner saw the amendments, than he pronounced Carolan to be a true musical genius.

In the beginning of the last century, the then Lord Mayo brought from Dublin a celebrated Italian performer, to spend some time with him at his seat in the country. Carolan, who was at that time on a visit at his lordship's, found himself greatly neglected; and complained of it one day in the presence of the celebrated Geminiani. "When you play in as masterly a manner as he does (replies his Lordship), you shall not be over-

overlooked." Carolan wagered with the musician, that, though he was almost a total stranger to Italian music, yet he would follow him in any piece he played; and that he himself would afterwards play a voluntary, in which the Italian should not follow him. The proposal was acceded to, and Carolan was victorious.

Mr. O'Connor, in a letter to a friend, makes honourable mention of a piece of his sacred musick. "On Easter-day (says the amiable old man) I heard him play it at mass. He called the piece 'Gloria in excelsis Deo;' and he sung that hymn in Irish verses as he played. At the Lord's Prayer he stopped; and, after the priest ended it, he sang again, and played a piece, which he denominated 'the Resurrection.' His enthusiasm of devotion affected the whole congregation."—"Le Genie du musicien soumet l'Univers entier à son Art."

Charles Mac Cabe, the favourite friend and companion of our Bard, had some humour, which he used frequently to exercise on Carolan, generally availing himself, on such occasions, of his blindness. Of this I will give one instance: Mac Cabe, after an absence of some months from his friend, met him riding one day near his own house, attended by a boy; immediately winking at the boy, and totally altering his voice, he accosted Carolan as a stranger. In the course of conversation, the dissembler insinuated, that he had come from Mac Cabe's neighbourhood; on which Carolan eagerly inquired, did he know one Charles Mac Cabe? I *once* knew him, replied Mac Cabe. How, *once*! What do you mean by that? says Carolan. I mean, answered the Wag, that this day se'night I was at his funeral, and few there were more grieved than I was, for he was my most intimate friend. Carolan, shocked and moved by this melancholy news, burst into a flood of tears: but, soon recovering from this paroxysm of grief, he began to lament that there was no friend near him to commit to writing a few thoughts which had just entered his mind. Mac Cabe offered to be his amanuensis, on which Carolan dictated a quibbling Epitaph, of which we have no translation.

As soon as Carolan had finished the *improvisu*, Mac Cabe assumed his proper voice, and raillied the good-

natured Bard, on giving him such a sincere proof of his affection.

But the period was now approaching, at which Carolan's feelings were to receive a violent shock. In the year 1733, the wife of his Bosom was torn from him by the hand of Death. This melancholy event threw a gloom over his mind, which was never after entirely dissipated. As soon as the transports of his grief were a little subsided, he composed the following Monody.—For the benefit of the English Reader, I shall here give an elegant paraphrase of this Monody by a young Lady, whose name I am enjoined to conceal. With the modesty ever attendant on true merit, and with the sweet timidity natural to her sex, she shrinks from the public eye.

CAROLAN'S MONODY on the Death of
MARY MAC GUIRE.

Were mine the choice of intellectual
fame,
Of spell'd song, and eloquence divine,
Painting's sweet power, Philosophy's pure
flame, [were mine;
And Homer's lyre, and Osian's harp
The splendid arts of Erin, Greece, and
Rome, [grace,
In MARY lost, would lose their wonted
All would I give to snatch her from the
tomb,
Again to fold her in my fond embrace.
Desponding, sick, exhausted with my
grief, [flow,
Awile the founts of sorrow cease to
In vain!—I rest not—sleep brings no
relief;— [woe.
Cheerless, companionless, I wake to
Nor birth nor beauty shall again allure,
Nor fortune win me to another Bride:
Alone I'll wander, and alone endure,
Till death restore me to my dear-one's
side.
Once every thought, and every scene
was gay,
Friends, mirth, and musick, all my
hours employ'd—
Now doom'd to mourn my last sad years
away,
My life a solitude!—my heart a void!
Alas the change!—to change again no
more!
For every comfort is with MARY fled:
And ceaseless anguish shall her loss de-
plore, [dead,
Till age and sorrow join me with the
Adieu each gift of nature and of art,
That erst adorn'd me in life's early
prime! [heart,
The cloudless temper, and the social
The soul ethereal, and the flights sub-
lime! Thy

Thy loss, my MARY, chased them from my breast!

Thy sweetness cheers, thy judgment aids no more:—

The Muse deserts a heart with grief opprest—

And lost is every joy that charm'd before.

Carolan did not continue long in this vale of sorrow, after the departure of his beloved wife. While on a visit at the house of Mrs. Mac Dermot, of Alderford, in the co. Roscommon, he died in the month of March, 1738, in the 68th year of his age*.—He was interred in the parish-church of Killronan, in the diocese of Ardagh; but “not a stone tells where he lies.”

Mr. O'Connor, when in the neighbourhood of Killronan, indulged himself in the melancholy pleasure of visiting the grave of his departed friend. “I last Sunday (said he) paid a visit to poor Carolan's grave. It excited some melancholy feelings, and reminded me of my approaching dissolution: my feeble state convincing me, that the thread of my life is between the sheets. May I make the proper use of this merciful suspension of the cut!”—And again, in another letter—“In my pensive mood at Killronan, I stood over poor Carolan's grave, covered with an heap of stones; and I found his skull in a niche near the grave, perforated a little in the forehead, that it might be known by that mark.”

* If ever the Publick should testify a desire to be in possession of so great a treasure as a correct edition of all his compositions, you may, without hesitation, point out Mr. L. Hunt, of Boyle, in the co. Roscommon, as a proper object of choice, and as the fittest person to give universal satisfaction in this particular. At an early period of his life, this respectable character and valuable member of society gave specimens of an uncommon taste for musick, which it has been ever after his chief study to cultivate under the best masters, with all possible care and assiduity. A correct education, and a congenial turn of mind, qualify him in an eminent degree to sound the depth of Carolan's genius, to discover his real beauties, his native vigour, and his peculiar excellencies.

† Comes the blind fury with abhorred shears,

And slits the thin-spun life.

MILTON's *Lycidas*.

Though Carolan died universally lamented, he would have died unsung, had not the humble Muse of Mac Cabe poured a few elegiac strains over his cold remains. This faithful friend composed a short Elegy on his death; which is evidently an effusion of unfeigned grief. Divested of metretic ornaments, it is the picture of a mind torn with anguish. Though this Elegy will afford little pleasure to the fastidious reader, it will gratify the reader of sensibility to find it here.

MARBHNA,

Rineas Ímaointe, ad mheasas nàr chuia
nàire, [Baire;
Is mIntin suaichte ò chailleas mo chùl
Nì'l pian, nì'l peanaid, nì'l gol nìos
tromm ebralte [còmpànaigh;
Nà eàg na cearad, no scarradh na
Mìle agus seacht cead bliadhain bhàn,
Hocht deag agus fiche,—an tìomlàn,
O teacht Chrìosta dhàr saoradh slàn,
Co Bas Thoirdealbhagh U' Chearbhal-
lain.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

THE *Faba Pichurim* (Part I. page 530.) has long been an official drug on the Continent, probably imported by the Dutch; but I could not find, on inquiry many years ago, that it was known to our druggists. The following is an extract from the Fulda Dispensatory, published in 1791, by Schlereth.

“*Faba pichurim*. off. (Lauraster Amboinensis Rumph. Laurus Linn. Amœn. Acad. T. iv. p. 120.) Brasilianische Bohne. — Viribus stimulantibus, stomachicis, sopientibus, in diarrhœis, & dysenteriiis compescendis, valdopere se commendat.”

In the late edition of the London Medical Dictionary, by Dr. Parr, it is mentioned under the name of *FABA PICHURIM* (probably an error of the Press). Yours, &c. T. C.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Codex Alexandrinus* is about to be printed in *fac simile*, by order of the House of Commons, at the public expence. We hope nothing will prevent the execution of so desirable a Work; and earnestly recommend, that at least 1000 copies be taken off; so that a copy may be bought at a moderate price, and the world effectually served, by the publication of that important document.

COUNTY

COUNTY HISTORIES.

It is highly gratifying to announce the Completion, by WILLIAM BRAY, Esq. Treas. A. S. of the History of SURREY; a Work which employed so long a portion of the late Rev. OWEN MANNING's life.

The History of LEICESTERSHIRE will, in a few months, receive an appropriate Completion—by very excellent and elaborate Indexes, compiled under the inspection of Mr. NICHOLS, by several industrious and intelligent assistants.

The History of DORSERSHIRE, also, will speedily be perfected. So liberal and copious have been the Communications, that what is already printed far exceeds the original Proposals; but the Fourth Volume will be very soon ready for Delivery, without waiting for the General Indexes, which are in the mean time steadily in preparation.

Mr. SURTEES's History of DURHAM, and Mr. CLUTTERBUCK's History of HERTFORDSHIRE, are in considerable forwardness at the Press; and of these Two Works, the Embellishments are in a state of hitherto unrivaled Excellence.

Of OXFORDSHIRE, a limited Impression, elegantly printed, of Mr. T. WARTON's admirable Specimen, the History of KIDINGTON, will be ready before Christmas.

A new Edition of Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, by Rev. Dr. WHITAKER, Vicar of Whalley, is preparing for publication, with several elegant Engravings.

The Rev. W. BINGLEY, already distinguished by his "Animal Biography" and other literary labours, has undertaken the History of HAMPSHIRE; and is pursuing it with alacrity and skill.

For CHESHIRE, Proposals have recently been issued by Mr. ORMEROD; which have met with great Encouragement.

Mr. BLOR, there is some reason to hope, will speedily resume his DERBYSIRE, and continue his RUTLAND.

Of SUFFOLK, SUSSEX, STAFFORDSHIRE, and WARWICKSHIRE, we hope soon to report progress.

Speedily will be published:

A Collection of Antique Vases, Altars, Paters, Tripods, Candelabra, Sarcophagi, &c. from various Museums and Collections, engraved in outline on 170 plates; with Historical Essays. By H. MOSES.

The Second Volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society.

A Manual of Mineralogy, by ARTHUR ARKIN, Secretary of the Geological Society.

Practical Essays on Mill-work, and other Machinery, mechanical and descriptive. By ROBERTSON BUCHANAN.

The Reduction of the Forces, with the Full and Half Pay, civilly and politically considered; in which is laid down a permanent Plan for the immediate Employment of the Disbanded Troops. By

Captain FAIRMAN, Aide-de-Camp, &c. to the Governor of the Caracass.

A Treatise on Domestic Wine-making, calculated for making excellent Wines from all the various Fruits of this United Country, in relation to Strength, Brilliance, Health, and Economy; explanatory of the whole Process, and every other requisite Guide after the Wine is made, and in the Cellar: containing sixty different sorts of Wines; to which is also subjoined the description of part of a recent British Vintage; inclusive of an interesting Experimental Lecture,

Preparing for Publication:

A Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome. By Dr. HERBERT MARSH.

A Vindication of the Received Text of the Greek Testament. By the Rev. FREDERIC NOLAN.

The Stranger's Guide to Paris; containing Notices of every thing in the French Capital that can be interesting to Strangers; together with a Gazetteer of France, a concise History of the Kingdom, &c. with Maps and Views, and also an Account of the Island of Elba. By EDWARD PLANTA, Esq.

Picturesque Views of Public Edifices in Paris, with appropriate Descriptions. Drawn by Messrs. TESTARD and SERGENT, and engraved by Mr. ROSENBERG. The Work will consist of about Twenty Views, on medium 4to.

An Analysis of Madame de STAEL's Work on Germany; pointing out several striking and incongruous passages, with some historical Notices on that Country. By a German.

A Tour to Copenhagen, through Norway and Sweden, interspersed with Anecdotes of public and private Characters. 4to, with Portraits and other Engravings. By Mr. JENS WOLFF.

A Sketch of the History of the House of ROMANOFF, the reigning Family of Russia; with a brief Account of the present State of that Empire. By the Rev. WM. ANDERSON.

On the Nature of the Terrestrial Globe, and Maps, the Principles of Projection, and the Construction of Maps; systematically arranged, and scientifically illustrated by 18 Plates of Diagrams. By Mr. JAMIESON.

MR. JOHN BELLANY, Author of "The History of all Religions," has issued Proposals for publishing by Subscription The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorised Version; accompanied with a new Translation, and the original Hebrew and Greek Texts. With copious Notes, illustrating the Customs, Manners, and Usages, of the ancient Jews.

HINTS

HINTS ON SLAVE LABOUR AND WEST-INDIA CULTIVATION.

(Continued from PART I. page 684.)

AS the success of the measure would be attended with the most important and beneficial results to the country at large, it seems reasonable and proper that Government should, in the first instance, employ a suitable ship, properly appointed and fitted for a Voyage of scientific Research, to acquire the Arts and valuable productions of India, China, and Japan; as well as the Commander fully empowered to engage a proper description of cultivators and artizans; which would not only benefit the West Indies, but Great Britain. The West Indies are already indebted to the East for the few articles of cultivation, principally introduced by foreigners; and it seems incumbent that the importation should now be rendered more extensive and complete by England.

Surely the West India Planters should not have less exertion in improving their estates, by introducing valuable productions into the Colonies, than the public-spirited Agriculturalists in this Kingdom have in importing and naturalizing Sheep from Spain, or Turnips from Sweden. From other countries Great Britain has procured almost every article of cultivation; the production of which has added so much to the comfort of its inhabitants and prosperity of the country. It rests with Government and the Proprietors whether the Colonies shall derive proportionate advantage from the adoption of a similar system.

The execution of the Plan involves in it a number of details, the particulars of which it would be needless to enter into. Much must be left to the judgment, zeal, and experience, of the Commander, and the abilities of those employed to assist him; as, if the thing is done at all, it *should be done well*. — In forming the arrangements necessary for this purpose, it will be highly necessary to be particularly cautious against giving jealousy or offence to the Chinese government; for, in consequence of its having always been the policy of the Government to encourage agriculture in preference to manufactures or commerce, that country has long been the most fertilized on the face of the

globe; from which, the population has become so redundant as to constitute a positive evil to the State; for, the price of labour being low, and the means of subsistence difficult to be procured, the smallest failure of the rice crop occasions vast numbers constantly to perish with hunger; the consequence of this superabundant population is a constant and very considerable emigration, which, like the horrid practice of infanticide, although not immediately authorized by law, is tacitly sanctioned, or rather connived at, by the Government, as a means of lessening the evil; and every day's experience shews that, upon a European vessel leaving the coast of China, the Natives, whenever they can meet with an opportunity, are anxious to be engaged, without even enquiring to what part of the world she may be destined. Such is the spirit of emigration, which, under every difficulty and disadvantage, is seen to induce the Chinese to seek employment, and the means of subsistence*. To collect people of this description together, and to carry them to the several Eastern settlements where there exists a demand for cultivators, has for ages been a regular system of commerce, in which a great number of Junks is continually employed.

These settlers are of the most indigent description; and the only method by which the Owners of the Junks can be remunerated for their passage, when they have arrived at their destination, is by an advance from their employer, with whom they engage to work for a limited time, and which advance is afterwards repaid from their earnings.

There is, however, one point in the execution of this project, of such prominent importance, that it will be highly proper to say a few words upon it. This relates to the necessity of a proper proportion of the intended Colonists being composed of women, without which the plan would be nugatory. — As the labour of women in the works of agriculture is not required either in Batavia or any of the

* The Spaniards are said to have engaged Chinese to work in the mines in South America.

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islands to which the Chinese emigrate, and as there is no want of females for domestic purposes, or for keeping up the population, as the Chinese emigrants readily cohabit with the Native women, the Junk-owners and masters (whose profit is one great spring of this trade) have no inducement to procure Chinese women; for, independent of there being no demand, females could not be obtained *without an advance of money*, for the return of which, with the expence of their passage, and a reasonable profit, no expectation could be entertained.

The fact of its not being the custom for females to emigrate is, perhaps, the only ground for supposing that emigration is more strictly enforced with respect to this sex than the other. It is an indisputable fact that there exist no provisions against women* and children accompanying their husbands, fathers, and relations, in junks, from one part to another; and, as all foreign trade is prohibited, it is only by the evasion of this law, which, like emigration, is openly connived at, that any intercourse whatever takes place with the Eastern islands.

It therefore seems fair to conclude, that, by making it the interest of the Junk-owners to procure women, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply; but, should any obstacles arise, any number of Buggess women may be procured: and, if necessary, Chinese labourers with their wives and families obtained (although at greater expence) from the Borneo Archipelago, where they are already established from necessity, but which situation they would readily quit on the prospect of bettering their condition, being not only exposed to great exactions, but the worst of climates†.

But, before this expedient be adopted, the importance of the subject and the dignity of the Nation seems to require an open avowal; that Nature (as justly expressed by the intelligent West India Historian) having with most beneficent intention bestowed on distant climes and regions many species peculiar to each; this variety in her works is one of the greatest incitements to human industry; and the progress of men in spreading abroad the blessings of Providence, adorning and enriching the widely-separated regions of the globe with the reciprocal productions, is one of the most useful employments of our faculties. On the principle of such liberal policy, there can be no objection at least to tender a reciprocal interchange of benefits with the Chinese; for, although in many arts and in a variety and use of productions they much surpass us, we have, notwithstanding, several things of which a knowledge would be a great acquisition to them: instance our superior mode of manufacturing iron, in which the Chinese are very deficient. In such communications the narrow principle of monopoly need not be alarmed, as we never have nor ever shall export iron to China.

Every thing which has a tendency to improve a country, and add to the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants, merits the attention of a beneficent Potentate;—and it is presumed, that in the proposed occasion there can be no impropriety in the British Parliament requesting the Prince Regent to address the Emperor of China direct, stating, that, as China is the native land of industry and agriculture, the English Nation, with the feelings of humanity and justice, are

* Dampier says, “Being near the West-end of Borneo, we saw a brigantine; I sent the yawl aboard; she was a Chinese vessel laden with rice, arrack, tea, porcelain, and other commodities. They had *their wives and children aboard*, and probably came to settle in some new Dutch factory.” And 3 years since a Chinese *woman* was brought to England.

† It has been justly remarked, that “Batavia is the worst of climates; the mortality of Europeans is far beyond what is known in any other settlement, exceeding in the best of times, the most fatal of the West-India islands, the Deaths being

Dutch	....	{ during the first year	.....	60	in	100
		{ Survivors after ditto	.....	10½	..	do.
Slaves	.....			7½	..	do.
Chinese	.....			3½	..	do.

From which it appears that the mortality of the Chinese at Batavia is only the average proportion of deaths that takes place in towns and manufacturing parishes in England, as given by Sir F. M. Eden; which shows how admirably constitutionally adapted these people are to a West India climate.

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not only anxious to meliorate the condition of the Colonies, and to do away the Slave trade, but to render slave labour unnecessary for the cultivation of the West Indies—and are therefore earnestly desirous (exclusive of a reciprocal interchange of productions and arts with different countries) to obtain in the first instance a few Chinese, who, from industry and constitutional agricultural habits (in which latter quality the English are unequal to contend with the climate) may, by the force of *example*, be enabled to show the ignorant and hitherto oppressed Negroes the comforts and enjoyment to be derived from voluntary and skilful labour.

Could this measure be accomplished, it would tend to the improvement of both China and England; and the advantages of such people and productions to the West Indies would be (as the President of the Royal Society is said to have expressed himself) "*beyond all price*." At all events, as the great Nelson was wont to observe to those of less vigorous mind than his own, who doubted any proposition he offered, "*It is worth the trial*;" particularly as, if this overture be not acceded to, we shall still have it in our power to fix upon a depôt to which the Chinese may bring themselves in vessels of their own country. It is therefore only necessary to add, that, the less it interferes with the common and usual routine and system of emigration (consistently with the great object, a proper selection) the more likely it will be to succeed to the wished-for extent.

The ultimate success of the proposed measure must, in a great degree, depend upon the selection of a proper description of cultivators. The engagement of any vagabond who may feel inclined to seek his fortune from home, without regard to his habits of life, or his qualifications for future employment, would be, not only an idle waste of expence, but a direct means of the destruction of every good effect to be expected from the introduction of these people. The only doubt which can arise will be, whether the distance of the West India Colonies, and the consequent length of the passage, will not present objections and difficulties which no prospect of encouragement or advantage will enable them to surmount.

A consideration of the general character of the Chinese will enable us to form a pretty correct judgment as to the weight of the preceding objection. There is certainly nothing in their general habits or disposition which can at all justify the presumption, that those who are disposed to emigrate at all, would forego the prospect of an advantageous and comfortable settlement, merely from apprehension of the trifling inconvenience which might attend a passage little more protracted than they have been accustomed to*. The hope of gain is a China-man's ruling passion; for this he will patiently disregard exactions and oppressions against which the feelings of any other people would revolt; and it would, therefore, be completely shutting our eyes against the evidence of facts, to suppose that consideration of personal inconvenience would ever be put by him in competition with those of pecuniary advantage. The strongest objection of these people to emigrate to the West would certainly be the want of that constant intercourse with their countrymen, which, if settled in the East, they would not be deprived of, and a desire for which, however we may be divested of national prejudice, it is so difficult to be weaned from. This objection, although it might at first operate in some measure as a discouragement, would apply only to the infancy of the system, and would of course cease with its cause; as all those born in the West Indies would become Colonists. And even allowing some of the China men of the first importations to return, the women and children (for which they always provide) would remain, and the breed would be fully established. And it may not be improper to remark, that it is not uncommon for the Chinese who emigrate, and return to visit their friends, to come back again to the settlement; and after leaving a numerous offspring, to end their days there.

The Commander of this enterprize, having previously fixed on the most eligible spot for the purpose of estab-

* It is possible for an English vessel to make a passage from India to the West Indies in as short a period as some of the Chinese junks consume in a voyage from China to the places to which they have hitherto emigrated.

lishing the Chinese on his way out, and preconcerted a plan for their reception and employment on arriving in the West Indies, the mode of conveying them, with their wives and families, is now to be considered. For this purpose the following appears to be a very desirable plan, as it would be attended with little or no expence to the publick, or the Planters. It is proposed that the ships to be employed to convey the Colonists, from the *depôt*, should be freighted by Government to Port Jackson with convicts: being ready fitted for the conveyance of people, they would be well adapted to the purpose; and the *depôt* * lying nearly in the usual returning track, they should be ordered to touch there, and take on board the Colonists with their stores and provisions, all which might be procured readily, and at a comparatively trifling expence. The voyage ought to be timed so as to leave China or the *depôt* in November, by which means the ship would be certain of a fair wind and fine weather to the West Indies; and it is a consideration of great importance, that the Chinese would be landed in the most favourable season, and settled before the rains commenced. From the West Indies the ship should proceed with a cargo to England: which, if consisting of Navy timber, as suggested by the Writer in 1802, would (after the first importation) with the profit on rice, &c. from the East to the West, added to the Port Jackson freight, fully pay the expence of conveying the Chinese.—It is an essential point that the Chinese to be imported in the first instance, should not be separated from each other on their arrival in the West Indies, but should be enabled to settle on the same spot, so as to form a separate and independent Colony, and thus become, as it were, the germ and foundation of a new and distinct population; totally distinct from the Slaves, or the *Slave system*. Thus forming, as it were, a separate community, they will not feel themselves, as they

* It was formerly proposed to make the *depôt* at Magindanao, which is under the government of a Sultan, who is so well affected towards the English, that in 1776, with the consent of his family, a voluntary grant of the island of Bunwot, with an offer of Pollock harbour in Magindanao, was made to them by a letter addressed to his present Majesty.

otherwise would do, strangers in a foreign land, and will be enabled to maintain amongst themselves those internal regulations of civil polity, to which they are so much attached, and which, perhaps, tend more than any other cause, to keep up those national and peculiar habits which would render those people so valuable an acquisition to the West Indies. In short, with respect to each other, they should be left as much as possible to the undisturbed enjoyment of their own religious laws and customs.

This arrangement will form one of the strongest inducements, to the Chinese, to engage in so novel an undertaking, and will be the most certain means of ensuring its ultimate success.

The valuable collection of trees, plants, and other useful productions of the East, which it is proposed to import with the Chinese, ought to be planted in the same district, and put under the same care and management; not to be treated as exotics, and objects of curiosity, but with a view to their general propagation, and a diffusion of the knowledge of their various admirable properties and uses.

The new Colony being completely settled and established, and the industry of the Colonists put in motion, the benefits of this system would soon be demonstrated by *example*, and no further assistance on the part of Government will be necessary; for the exertions of individuals will readily discover and employ means of obtaining a supply of these Colonists when shewn it is for their interest; and the great advantages which would in a short time be derived by the Proprietors of the Estates, would, it is not doubted, soon prompt the West India planters in general to take the most active and spirited measures for following an example fraught with such numerous and important benefits; and thus, that strongest of all human motives, *self-interest*, supported upon the soundest principles of humanity and policy, would lead (and not by slow degrees) to the extension and general adoption of the proposed system, and to the suppression and final extinction of that of Slavery.

Here the Writer would willingly finish the *HINTS*, &c.; but his original suggestions having been perverted, and very dishonourable attempts made

to deprive him of any merit in the *originality*, it is due to himself to insert the following Account and Letters:

Soon after our acquisition of the fertile Island of Trinidad, and during the discussions which then took place on Mr. Canning's Motion in May 1802 concerning the best means of availing ourselves of its resources, the Writer (who, from many years' personal observation in the East and West Indies, and in China, had been led to a consideration of the comparative advantages attending the different modes pursued in those countries) was induced to take the liberty of suggesting to his Majesty's then Ministers, some Hints for the Cultivation of that Island, and the general improvement of the British West Indies, at a comparatively small expence; at the same time providing an effectual substitute for the Slave Trade.

The Writer was introduced by Mr. Vansittart, and, at the particular desire of the then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department (Lord Buckinghamshire), explained the details of his Plan, and the means of putting it in execution; observing, that the success of the measure would much depend upon the person to whom it was confided; when his Lordship was pleased promptly to reply that he "should not think of its being carried into effect unless the Writer would undertake it."

Notwithstanding the principle of this measure met with the unqualified approbation of his Majesty's Ministers, the Writer was told by the then under Secretary of State (Mr. Sullivan, formerly of the Madras establishment) that the carrying it into effect could not be proceeded on until an *official* report should be made by the Commissioners appointed for Trinidad; when the Writer observed, that he trusted this communication would be more honourably treated than his suggestions for building ships of the line at Bombay, and bringing the Resources of Malabar for Naval purposes into action, on account of the scarcity of good Timber in England, and the decayed state of our ships of war; when Mr. Sullivan assured the Writer, that he "might depend upon being fairly dealt by on this occasion."

Being afterwards aware that the unpleasant termination of that Commission (consisting of Colonel Fullarton,

Sir Samuel Hood, and Sir Thomas Picton) had prevented the possibility of any such report being made, the Writer took it for granted that no measures had been taken towards the execution of this project; and shortly after accompanied his friend Lord Nelson, to the Mediterranean. But being in England in 1805, when his Majesty's then Ministers came into power, and a determined disposition was evinced to effect a total and immediate abolition of the Slave Trade, without an intimation of attempting to provide any effectual substitute for it, the importance of the present subject appeared infinitely increased. If the adoption of its principle appeared before a matter of great policy, it now seemed one of absolute necessity.

Under this impression, the Writer ventured to submit his Plan, upon a more extensive scale, to Government, which led to an introduction, by the then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department (Mr. Windham) to Mr. Barham, of considerable West India property, who took a most lively interest in the question; and voluntarily offered to remove the Negroes from a considerable plantation, to give up the Estate worth upwards of 40,000*l.* as well as be at the expence of procuring, provisioning, and settling a Colony of Chinese.

The question was deemed by Ministers of sufficient national consequence to be referred to the consideration of the Lords Committee of the Privy Council, before whom the Writer attended several times to give every necessary explanation and information; and their Lordships were pleased to report, a short time previously to the change of Administration, that the proposal from Mr. Barham and Capt. Layman for the execution was not unreasonable, and that carrying the Plan into effect would be attended with great national advantage; which is recorded in the Minutes of Council for January 1807.

Had therefore Mr. Windham remained in office a short time longer, this Plan, so important in its object, would long ere this have been completed; as both Mr. Windham and Mr. Barham were heartily disposed for its accomplishment—the one having the power, the other the means, and the Writer the inclination, if not the ability, to have executed it.

No farther proceeding took place relative to the subject until Mr. Barham, from the procrastination we had experienced, signified his intention of bringing the subject at once before Parliament; and in the House of Commons on the 4th of April 1811, moved "That a Committee be appointed to consider the practicability and expediency of supplying our Colonies with Free-labourers from the East Indies, and to report their opinions to the House;" which passing *nemine contradicente*, the substance of the Report, dated June 12, 1811, was, "They (the Committee *) see no reason to suppose that the Chinese might not be inclined to extend their emigrations to the West Indies, either directly from China, or from other countries where they have already established themselves: and your Committee are fully impressed with the important advantages which might, under proper arrangements, be expected to result to those Islands, from the introduction of a class of Free people, so distinguished by their orderly and industrious habits."—However, as Mr. Barham had been thwarted in his endeavours, and his then object of having the transaction recorded in Parliament was answered, the Report has remained upon the shelf ever since.

Pending the transaction with Mr. Windham, the Writer saw a paragraph in a Newspaper, saying, "That a ship had been engaged by the East India Company, to carry Chinese settlers from Calcutta to Trinidad with a cargo of piece goods;" but, as it was not to be supposed that his Majesty's Ministers, or even the East India Company, would engage in so illicit a concern, and Calcutta appeared an extraordinary place to import Chinese from, the Writer, in consequence of what had been declared by Lord Buckinghamshire and Mr. Sullivan, paid no attention to the subject, until informed of the arrival of the ship and cargo by Mr. Windham, who reproached the proceeding as a *job* he should be ashamed to have had any thing to do with; but very handsomely and

considerately recommended the Writer to bring forward proofs as to his having suggested the original Plan.

On taking leave of Mr. Windham, as the Writer relied on the honour of Lord Buckinghamshire, he first addressed his Lordship as follows :

"MY LORD, Aug. 10, 1806.

"I beg leave to call to your Lordship's recollection, that, in the month of July 1802, I had the honour (through the medium of Mr. Vansittart) of submitting to your Lordship, as one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, some Hints I had digested for cultivating the Island of Trinidad by means of Chinese; of which your Lordship was pleased to approve; and directed me to explain in writing how the measure could be carried into effect, which I fully described; and the whole Plan was transferred to the Commissioners for Trinidad, that it might have the support of an Official Report.—This subject has since engaged a considerable portion of my attention; and I lately suggested to the present Members of his Majesty's Government a more extensive plan, upon a similar principle, for the cultivation and improvement of the whole of the British West India islands; which project his Majesty's Ministers were pleased to consider as deserving of consideration.—After all the labour and anxiety I have bestowed upon this object, which has ever appeared to me of the greatest National importance, I confess it surprised me very much to hear that a Ship was engaged in India to convey Chinese Settlers to Trinidad; and I was excessively mortified to have it doubted, from that circumstance, whether the idea was originally mine, because the measure had been acted upon by Members of his Majesty's Administration in 1803.—If merit can be ascribed to any plan which I may have submitted to your Lordship, I trust your Lordship will, in justice, not be backward in allowing it to me in its fullest extent. I therefore take the liberty of requesting your Lordship to inform me whether the Plan for cultivating Trinidad by Chinese was *not first suggested by me*.—With many apologies for this intrusion, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Yours, &c. W. LAYMAN.

Earl of Buckinghamshire."

To which I received the following answer :

"SIR, Roehampton, Aug. 21, 1806.

"Having been travelling about the country for some time, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity in my power to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th inst. Although without reference to documents now out of my reach,

* Composed of the Right hon. Sir J. Sinclair, Bart. (then President of the Board of Agriculture); Right hon. G. Canning, G. Rose, R. Peele, F. Robinson; Sir J. C. Hippisley, bart.; Messrs. Whitbread, Barham, Wilberforce, Babington, C. Ellis, W. Smith, Goulburn, Huskisson, &c.

reach, it is difficult for me to answer it as specifically as I should wish, I can, however, have no hesitation in saying, that I have a perfect recollection of your having afforded most important information upon the subject of forming a Chinese Settlement at Trinidad; and as I am inclined to think that Copies of the Papers communicated by you were referred to the Commissioners appointed to conduct the affairs of that Island, I have no doubt the originals would be produced, upon your application to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.—You will allow me to add, that it must always give me pleasure to do justice to the merit of any individual who may have exerted himself in the public service; and that I remain

Yours, &c. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
W. Layman, Esq."

The foregoing Letter of Lord Buckinghamshire's, although handsomely expressed, yet not containing a specific answer, the Writer addressed a similar inquiry to Sir Samuel Hood, who fully and satisfactorily replied:

"Sir, Centaur, Sept. 3, 1806.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter on the subject of a Plan you submitted to Government in 1802 for the Cultivation of Trinidad by Chinese, which was referred by the Secretary of State to the then Commissioners in England for that Island; in consequence of which, you met us by appointment at the Treasury; and that you were informed by the Under Secretary of State that the execution of the measure only waited an Official Report of the Commissioners. The termination of the Commission certainly prevented the Report; and, as you state it is unknown to his Majesty's present Ministers in whom the idea first originated, I have great pleasure in telling you, *I always understood the Plan of introducing Chinese into the West Indies was first suggested by you*, and your Plan was referred to the Commissioners at Trinidad whilst I was one of them; and I must, Sir, do you the justice to say, *I never heard of any other person's*.

(Signed) SAM. HOOD.
Captain Layman, R. N."

Which fact was very candidly corroborated by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Sir, Great George-Street,
Dec. 11, 1806.

"I have been favoured with your Letter of yesterday; and beg leave to state in answer, that I have no difficulty in confirming the fact of your having made the first proposition to Government, which came within my knowledge, for

conveying Chinese labourers to the West Indies.—You were introduced to me, as you state, by Mr. Wilson, and I believe by a letter from Lord Nelson (though I am not sure of the time when I received it); and the proposition seemed to me so deserving of attention, that I immediately mentioned it to Mr. Sullivan. Whether Mr. M^cQueen's employment was in consequence of your suggestions, or arose from any other cause, is not within my knowledge; nor do I ever recollect hearing of it, until it appeared, by a communication to the Board of Trade last Summer, that a great progress had been made in the execution of the plan.—So far as this testimony can be of service to you, you are at perfect liberty to use it; and I shall at all times be ready to confirm it, as a Member of the Committee of Council, with any additional circumstances which may come to my recollection. N. VANSITTART.

Captain Layman, R. N."

It now only remains to guard the publick against being prejudiced or misled in their judgments against the measure by the event of the experiment which has already been made, of importing a cargo of Chinese into Trinidad. A concerted plan for the discouragement of the present project could not have been laid down more likely to have defeated the object, than the mistaken and ill-judged manner in which it was attempted to be put in execution. It has already been shewn that to the success of this undertaking several things are absolutely necessary. 1st, That the intended Colonists should be properly selected, as to their habits and acquirements, with a view to their future employments.—2d, That a proper proportion of women should be procured to insure the means of increase.—3d, That they should not be separated from each other on their arrival in the West Indies, but settled on the same spot, and by that means be enabled to retain their own manners, customs, civil regulations, and police, without which it would be almost impossible to preserve their peculiar habits, which fit them so admirably for the purposes proposed.

A short review of the manner in which these people were procured and employed will serve to shew how far these necessary points were attended to. It was whilst the Writer's original suggestions were, as he was given to understand, under the consideration of Government, that, without any

any communication to him, a private agent, of the name of M^cQueen, was sent to Prince of Wales's Island, with orders founded upon those suggestions, for the procuring a number of Chinese cultivators, and sending them to Trinidad: the person employed, it seems, remained at Prince of Wales's Island. — But by means of a Portuguese agent at Macao, a number of Lazzaroni-men (without a single female) were procured from thence, having nothing of Chinese about them but the name, and obtained from the diseased and profligate refuse of the indolent and degraded population of a provincial Portuguese sea-port town, unaccustomed to the habits of their industrious countrymen, and total strangers to the qualifications requisite for their future employments in the West Indies. These people were conveyed from Macao to Prince of Wales's Island in a Portuguese vessel, and from thence were sent to Bengal, where they were obliged to remain till they were cured of the leprosy and other diseases which they had contracted, and from thence were embarked on the *third voyage* (which is a strong proof that distance and even a number of embarkations were no obstacle to them) in the *Fortitude*, a ship freighted for 7500*l.* *, to carry them, with a contraband cargo of piece goods, to Trinidad, where the ship and cargo were seized by our cruisers on that station. On the landing of these people, no pre-concerted plan having been arranged by Government for their establishment and employment, instead of being settled together, so as to form one Colony (which, in consequence of their being without women, was scarcely practicable †) they were hawked and distributed about to

various Planters, who were to engage to pay them at the rate of six dollars per month (exclusive of provisions) without any inducement or excitement to industry by making their remuneration depend upon the produce of their labour. Thus, not united in one community, total strangers in a foreign land, without females, and consequently without any domestic establishments—freed from every restraint to which they might before have been accustomed as to their moral and civil conduct, and not only without any excitement to industry, but with every inducement to idleness and dissipation, it would have been little short of miraculous, if men, even the most judiciously selected for their necessary habits and qualifications, had not, under these circumstances, disappointed the hopes which might have been formed of them. Still more wonderful would it have been, if the people above described, under such circumstances, had not given occasion to the Planters, already deeply prejudiced in favour of the Slave system, to condemn the experiment, and to judge of the Chinese character from this ill-selected and ill-managed assortment ‡.

It is most anxiously to be hoped that this premature and abortive attempt will have no other effect upon the Government, and intelligent and respectable West India Proprietors, than to operate as a caution against committing those errors, which must obviously tend to render every effort towards the attainment of so desirable an object unsuccessful: and that those, who are most interested in the question, may not be discouraged by trifling considerations from pursuing a plan which promises such very material benefits. W. LAYMAN.

* £7,500 for 193 Chinese (which was the number landed in Trinidad) is near £40 for the conveyance of each person from Bengal only.

† So far from an arrangement being made with these people to encourage a spirit of colonization, they were engaged to the Planters for the short period of six months only; and, by their original agreement, were to have the option of returning to China, at the expence of Government, after the expiration of twelve months; which they all did.—This circumstance, although not insurmountable, increases the obstacle to fresh importation.

‡ There was an instance of a few of a better description which were engaged at Prince of Wales's Island, and which appear to have been those employed by Mr. Holmes, then Secretary at Trinidad, and now a Member of the House of Commons; and who declared in evidence before the Committee, That "he, on several occasions, put 20 Chinese in one cane-field, at Trinidad, and 40 (sometimes 45) Negroes in another, and always found the Chinese had finished their task sooner than the Negroes. They were also superior to Negroes in clearing wood-land; and he stated that "a Chinese would find subsistence where a Negro would starve."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Russian Chiefs, an Ode, by George Hardinge, Esq. 4to. pp. 19. Booth.*

OUR conjecture (Vol. LXXXIII. i. 639.) was well founded: the classical Pupil of Dr. Barnard is now apparent. "To Frances Countess of Londonderry," the *Hon. Mr. Justice Hardinge* now inscribes his Ode, "as an affectionate admirer of her Genius and Virtues, who takes pride in recording their Friendship as a title of honour to his name."

Referring to our former Volume for a specimen of this excellent Poem, we shall here transcribe the worthy Author's very animated Preface, as congenial to the *Charge* printed in our Magazine for April last, p. 402.

"The following Ode was written soon after Napoleon's precipitate return from his Russian campaign.—That repulse, which no lapse of time will obliterate from the annals of the world, made him a desperate calculator.—The adversity of depraved Ambition has no passive courage in its gift.—Such a Tyrant,—with all his talents,—when Fortune had begun to disown him, and self-disarmed by the fever of his passions, was not likely to be a match for the liberties of Europe, in battle-array against him.—It was the patriot valour, and the devoted enthusiasm, of the Russian Chiefs, animated by their Sovereign, that called that host into the field.—But no vision of hope, when this Ode was written, could have reached 'the day-spring from on high,' which has illuminated every scene around us.—No solitary Muse could have anticipated 'the signs and wonders' which a miracle of the Arm unseen has interposed, —an Arm, which has accomplished, in a few 'little months,' a deliverance of nations, too signal to have been the work of man alone. Amongst the secondary causes, however, to which these blessings may be ascribed, and with no invidious comparisons in the 'dubia cœna' of that feast which public virtue has laid before us, where is now the citizen of the human race, who can withhold the allegiance of his heart from Alexander—the inspired Sovereign of the Russian Chiefs?—This heaven-born Hero is of the most elevated character that heroism ever has reached. He has made victory the angel of peace, and power a sacrifice to liberty;—has captivated enemies, by the charm of

his deportment, and has moralized the world by the example of his virtues.—May his pre-eminent figure in this awful change! and may the new style of his victories, be ever consecrated in the memory of Kings,—of Nations,—and of Men!"

The classical and very appropriate Notes on "The Russian Chiefs" are considerably enlarged; and one of them is so congenial to our own sentiments, that we cannot pass it over.

"I should think," says the respectable Judge, "I had not written this fugitive Poem in vain, if it could induce me to circulate the enthusiasm, which I felt in admiring the deep, and the sound, as well as brilliant illustration of *Liberty* in Mr. Canning's address to his constituents at Liverpool. He has elevated the character of that *natural sentiment*, without which, life is an oppression, by redeeming it from the contracted view of it which *modern patriots* have entertained. He gives it, and with philosophical accuracy, a dignified controul over all shades of difference in the municipal constitutions of Government. It is in the words of Cicero (his model in eloquence)—'*Non scripta, sed nata lex; non alia Roma, alia Athenis.*'—If I had the courage to define it, I would call it the *genuine charter of the mind against all oppression.*"

2. *The Words of the most Favourite Pieces performed at the Glee Club, the Catch Club, and other Public Societies. Compiled by Richard Clark, (late of St. George's Free Chapel, Windsor), Deputy at the Three Choirs in London, and Secretary to the Glee Club. 8vo. pp. lvi. and 436. Printed for the Editor; and sold by all the Booksellers.*

THE Musical World, and the Public in general, are much indebted to Mr. Clark, for the skill and assiduity displayed in this elegant Collection; and for the intelligent and modest Preface by which it is introduced.—"Should the Work," he says, "reach another Edition, he hopes to avail himself of the corrections of his friends, and to render it still more acceptable."—That it will speedily reach another Edition, we have little doubt; and we hope that the assistance so respectfully solicited will be fully and candidly imparted.

"Disseminare"

GEN. MAG. July, 1814.

"Difference of opinion having prevailed in the musical world respecting the composition of the popular air, and words, of '*God save the King*':* some account of both may not be uninteresting. Such as strikes the Editor as worthy of consideration is submitted, and in the language of George Saville Carey, by whom it is given, in vindication of his father, for whom he claims the honour of this national song, and to which, it would seem, that he is justly entitled. 'Henry Carey was the natural son of George Sayille, Marquis of Halifax, from whom, and from his family, he received a handsome annuity to the time of his death. It is said there were private reasons why he did not retain the name of Saville himself, though he annexed it to the Christian names of all the male part of his own family. He was a musician by profession, and one of the lower order of poets. His first preceptor in music was Olaus Westeinson Linnet, a German; he received further instructions from Roseingrave; and, lastly, was in some sort a disciple of Geminiani. Being but slenderly accomplished in his art, his chief employment was teaching at Boarding-schools, and among people of middling rank in private families. Though he had but little skill in music, he had a prolific invention; and very early in his life distinguished himself by the composition of songs, being the author both of the words and the music. One of these, beginning with '*Of all the girls that are so smart*,' is said to have pleased Mr. Addison so much, that he more than once vouchsafed to commend it. But the most successful effort in his art was the celebrated popular song of '*God save great George our King*' of which both the words and melody were by him; the bass being the composition of Mr. John Smith. This was intended as part of a birth-day ode. He was also the principal projector of the fund for decayed musicians, their widows, and children. In a fit of despair, he laid violent hands upon himself, on the 4th of October, 1744, at his house in Warner Street, Coldbath-fields; and, by

means of a halter, put a period to a life which had been led without reproach, being upwards of eighty years of age. As a musician (Sir John Hawkins observes) Carey seems to have been of the first of the lowest rank; and as a poet, the last of that class of which D'Urfey was the first †.' Henry Carey composed the popular song '*God save great George our King*;' but, although he had much genius for music, he was ignorant of the rules of composition, and applied to Smith to adapt or alter the bass to the air ‡.—As it has been whispered abroad, nay, even given in print, that an annuity of two hundred pounds per annum had been bestowed on me, in consequence of my father being the author of '*God save great George our King*,' I think it a duty incumbent on me to acquaint the world, that no such consideration has ever yet transpired; yet I must beg that my readers will give me leave to introduce a few lines on this subject. In spite of all literary cavil and conjectural assertions, there has not yet appeared one identity to invalidate the truth of my father's being the author of the above important song; some have given the music to Handel, others to Purcell; some have signified that it was produced in the time of Charles I.; others in that of James I.; and some, in their slumbers, have dreamed that it made its appearance in the reign of Henry VIII. It might as well have been carried still further back, to the reign of Saul, or that of Solomon, the son of David. I have heard the late Mr. Pearce Galliard, an able counsellor in the law, and a colleague of my father, who died some years ago at Southampton, assert, time after time, that my father was the author of '*God save the King*;' that it was produced in the year forty-five and six. Another friend presented it to me in its original state, bound up with a collection of songs for two and three voices, set to music by Mr. Handel, Dr. Blow, Mr. Leveridge, Dr. Greene, Mr. Eccles, Mr. Lampe, Daniel Purcell, Mr. Corfe, and Henry Carey; first printed in the year 1750, for John Johnson, op-

* As to Carey's claim to the honour of having composed this great national air, which his son frequently brought forward, Dr. Burney is of opinion that it was of prior date, written for James II. while the Prince of Orange was hovering over the coast; and when the latter became King, was forgot. It is certain that in 1745, when Dr. Arne harmonized it for Drury-lane Theatre, and Dr. Burney for Covent-garden, the original Author of the melody was wholly unknown. Chalmers's Biog. Dict. vol. VIII. p. 245; and see our vol. LXV. p. 544. Edvr.

† See Biographia Dramatica, originally compiled, to the year 1764, by David Erskine Baker; continued thence, to 1789, by Isaac Reed, F. A. S. and brought down to the end of November 1811, by Mr. Stephen Jones.

‡ See Anecdotes of John Christopher Smith, "*Handel's Ammannensis*," page 43, by the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Cox.

posse Bow-Church, in Chesapeake. It precedes another song of my father's, beginning with

'He comes, he comes, the hero comes:
'Sound, sound your trumpets, beat your drums,' &c.

But, for the satisfaction of my readers, I will insert the song of '*God save great George our King*,' as it is printed in the original text, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for October 1745†, where it is called a song for two voices, sung at both play-houses, and runs thus:

'God save great George our King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

O Lord our God, arise!
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall:
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On thee our hopes we fix,
O save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleas'd to pour,
Long may he reign!
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing, with heart and voice,
God save the King!"

"The stanzas which follow have been occasional, and added to the original song:

Lord, grant that Marshal Wade ‡
May, by thy mighty aid,
Victory bring!
May he sedition hush,
And like a torrent rush,
Rebellious Scots to crush!
God save the King!

From ev'ry latent foe §,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the King!
O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britons' sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend!
God save the King!

'Every one who has read the history of the Scotch Rebellion in 1745, will remember that Marshal Wade was a

commander of great and eminent ability, employed by our Government to repress the factious spirit of the Caledonians, who were hostile to this country at that time, and invaded many of the Northern parts of this Island. The following letter of the ingenious Dr. Harington, of Bath, strongly corroborates the authenticity of my father's being the author of the song in question. Hearing from Mrs. Sale, during my stay at Windsor, that the Doctor was in possession of this piece of information, I entreated him to make it known to me, which he politely and readily acquiesced in, saying—

'Sir,

'The anecdote you mention respecting your father being the author and composer of the words and melody of '*God save great George our King*,' is certainly true; that most respectable gentleman Mr. Smith, my worthy friend and patient, has often told me what follows; viz. "That your father came to him with the words and music, desiring him to correct the bass, which Mr. Smith told him was not proper; and at your father's request he wrote down another in correct harmony." Mr. Smith, to whom I read your letter this day, the 13th of June, repeated the same again. His advanced age and present infirmity render him incapable of writing, or desiring to be written to; but, on his authority, I pledge myself for the truth. Should this information prove in the least advantageous to yourself, it will afford the most sincere satisfaction and pleasure to,

Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
W. HARRINGTON.

Bath, June 13, 1795.

'P. S. My curiosity was often raised to enquire after the author, before Mr. Smith related the above; and I was often misinformed. Mr. Smith says, he understood your father intended this air as part of a birth-day ode, or somewhat of that kind; however this might be, no Laureat or composer has furnished the world with any production more complimentary or more popular, which must ever be the consequence of concise elegance and natural simplicity.'

"This Mr. John Smith was friend and assistant to Mr. Handel many years &c."

* See Balnea, or George Saville Carey's Journey to Windsor.

† In the Gentleman's Magazine is the original tune, which J. C. Smith complains of, and altered at Carey's request.

‡ This verse was added and sung on the defeat of the Scotch Rebels, 1745.

§ This Stanza was written by Mr. Sheridan, during the performance of the evening, on account of his Majesty having been shot at by James Hadfield, a maniac, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on the 15th of May, 1800. It gave peculiar pleasure, and was vociferously encored by the whole audience.

|| Schmidt was born 1712, at Anspach, in Franconia, came to England with Handel, who was born February 24, 1686, at Halle, in Upper Saxony.

'Surely the foregoing letter wears the complexion of truth, and yet, either from envy or rigid scepticism, it has been held out by many as a matter of doubt, without one feasible authority or circumstantial argument that could render it so. Convinced of the infallibility of Dr. Harington's letter, I concluded on giving it a place here, referring the reader to the material and provident aid the song had often yielded to the King and State, in every critical situation: when lurking sedition had caused loud and dangerous murmurs to be daily heard in every house and every street, threatening defiance to the sword of Justice and her wise established laws, spurning at Majesty on his road to meet his mob-insulted Senate, or annoying him in his public pleasures; yet, has the wavering subject been often called back to his original duty to his King, and the harsh and clamorous voice of Anarchy lulled into a calm, by this divine, this popular, and national hymn *.'

"John Ward speaks of '*God save the King*' in his account of the Professors of Gresham College, published 1740, where he gives a catalogue of Dr. Pepusch's music as follows: No. XVIII, 2 vols. 4to. Vol. I. folio 56, '*God save the King*,' which is all that is there mentioned of it. It has been thought to be a variation of that gentleman's, composed on the above tune; but the Editor has not been able, at present, to meet with it."

Mr. Clark gives another "popular song, *Rule Britannia*!" "first sung at Clifden, in a Masque called *Alyred*, before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the 1st of August, 1740; written by Mr. Thomson and Mr. Mallet, and set to music by Mr. Arne."

"The *Glee Club* was first held at the Newcastle Coffee-House, Castle-street, in the Strand, December 22, 1787. The following gentlemen formed the original Institution:—Robert Smith, esq.; Dr. Arnold; Dr. Beaver; Rev. James Hinckes; T. S. Dupuis, esq.; John Roberts, esq.; James Heseltine, esq.; Theoph. Aylward, esq.; Charles Wright, esq.; Thomas Gregory, esq.; H. Desdier, esq.; Luff. Atterbury, esq.; Thomas Linley, esq.—*Honorary Members*: Mr. S. Webbe; John Dyne; Paul Hobler; J. W. Callcott; John Hindle; James Bartleman; Samuel Webbe, Jun.; Samuel Harrison.

"The Society removed to the Crown

and Anchor in 1788, and continued there till 1790; then went to the Freemasons' Tavern, where they held their meetings till 1791, and afterwards returned to the Crown and Anchor, where they have continued to meet and dine together on alternate Saturdays. The Subscribers, at present, are thirty in number, thirteen honorary, or musical members, and four perpetual visitors, and they meet ten times in the season; the meetings begin in December. The Society originally met twelve times. The hour of dining is half-past four o'clock; and the members take their seats at the table according to seniority, except the professional gentlemen, who always take their places in the centre of the table on each side. Each subscriber pays seven guineas for his ten nights, and is entitled to introduce one visitor on alternate nights, which visitor pays one pound. The professional gentlemen have the same privilege with the subscribers. The perpetual visitors have an equal privilege with the honorary members. The business of the Club is conducted by a committee, consisting of the president, vice-president, treasurer, conductor, deputy-conductor, and the secretary, together with five other members, which five are balloted for annually. There is also a messenger, who delivers the letters previous to each meeting, and attends in the room for the purpose of handing the books to the conductor when any given is called for."

'Non nobis, Domine!'

"Of this solemn canon, used by way of grace or thanksgiving after dinner, the Editor presumes to remark, that the learned Dr. Burney (page 39, Commemoration of G. F. Handel) says, that the chorus of '*I will sing unto the Lord*,' in the Oratorio of '*Israel in Egypt*,' has exactly the same intervals with the canon before-mentioned. Whether the subject occurred accidentally, or was taken by design, the Doctor does not know; but he adds, 'in either case, the notes are happily selected, and ingeniously used. As to the original inventor, or right owner of that series of notes, upon which the celebrated and beautiful canon (which tradition has given to William Byrde) was constructed, they have been the subject of fugue to Zarlino, and to old Villarta, his master, long before Byrde was born; and, indeed, constitute one of the different species of tetrachord used by the Greeks in the highest antiquity. It has been usual on some occasions to applaud,

* Extract from a work called the "Balnea."

after singing this grace; but the breach, rather than the observance, of this custom might, it is thought, be more decorous. 'Non nobis, Domine!' is a solemn act of thanksgiving, felt and expressed in the most divine strains, not intended to excite applause, but to inspire the heart with the deepest sense of gratitude to the Divine Being."

'Glorious Apollo.'

"On the authority of Mr. Webbe, this glee was written expressly by him for the Glee Club, when the original members had their meetings at their respective houses in turn, before they had determined where to establish the Club. Hence he composed the music some time before he wrote the words. This glee is, invariably, the first that is sung after dinner."

Mr. Clark's historical description of *Madrigals*, concludes with the following conjecture on the origin of that term:

"An original song of rejoicing in honour of the Virgin Mother, from *madra*, mother, and *galdere*; or *madrigaldere*, a rejoicing hymn to the holy mother."

From so extensive a range it would be easy to select innumerable instances of beautiful poetic gems; but we shall content ourselves with a single example, taken principally for the purpose of assisting Mr. Clark in his inquiry; who says,

"Some pains have been taken to discover the Author of this beautiful Glee; but with no other effect than the following information, which the Editor had from Mr. Webbe himself:—He had sent his servant to the chandler's shop, who return'd with a printed sheet of paper enveloping the article bought. The beauty of the poetry induced him to set the words to music. The ideas are undoubtedly borrowed from sacred history."

"GLEE for Five Voices.—S. WEBBE.

When winds breathe soft along the silent deep, [sleep:
The waters curl, the peaceful billows
A stronger gale the troubled wave awakes; [shakes.
The surface roughens, and the ocean
More dreadful still, when furious storms arise, [skies;
The mounting billows bellow to the
On liquid rocks the tottering vessel's toss'd, coast;
Unnumber'd surges lash the foaming
The raging waves, excited by the blast,
Whiten with wrath, and split the sturdy mast.

When, in an instant, he who rules the floods, [gods!
Earth, air, and fire, Jehovah! God of
In pleasing accents speaks his sovereign will, [still!
And bids the waters, and the winds, be
Hush'd are the winds, the waters cease to roar;
Safe are the seas, and silent as the shore.
Now say, what joy elates the sailor's breast, [bleat!
With prosperous gales so unexpected
What ease, what transport, in each face is seen! [serene:
The heav'ns look bright, the air and sea
For ev'ry plaint we hear a joyful strain
To Him, whose pow'r unbounded rules the main."

3. *A Sermon on the Love of our Country, preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on Thursday, January 13, 1814, (being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving.)* By Joseph Holden Pott, A. M. Archdeacon of London, and Vicar of St. Martin's. Printed by Request. 4to. pp. 31. Rivingtons.

WE have now for many years been accustomed to meet this worthy Archdeacon, and excellent Parish Priest, in the course of our Critical duty; and we always meet him with increased respect. We now see him, it is true, under new titles; and we hope, ere long, to see his pastoral labours still farther rewarded. Such promotions reflect equal honour on the Patron and the Divine.

An injunction of St. Paul to Timothy (1 Ep. ii. 1, 2.) is selected by the Archdeacon for elucidation, as 'carrying with it a just description of that spirit which must form the substantial grounds of peace, and amity in all the world;' and containing "a plain rule, with relation to Society and Government, for regarding our own advantage; as it should at all times stand connected with the common welfare of mankind, and should tend to cherish and promote the benefit of other nations."

"Among the singular opinions," he observes, "to which the fickle thoughts of men have given birth, there is one which claims our notice on this subject. Attempts have not been wanting to make it questionable, whether the Gospel does at all encourage the love of our Country, or furnish any sanction to the generous and noble ardour of a Patriot Spirit. Nothing surely could suggest

suggest this doubt to any mind not warped by some great prejudice, or possessed by some prevailing misconception. They who with unbiassed thoughts shall turn the page of Scripture, and consider its examples, may not stand in need of many cautions to preserve them from this groundless and injurious notion: but the subject well deserves our best attention, lest we should be led at any time to lose sight of the just measure of our duty in this branch of our common obligation."

"A fitter moment could not be selected for the encouragement of a patriot zeal, on sound and righteous principles, than that by which we are now invited to lift up the voice of thankfulness with one heart to Almighty God; to bless his name for many a successful issue which has been furnished to us in a long protracted, arduous, and eventful struggle. If, indeed, it shall appear that, throughout all the contest, the Government and Councils of this Realm have displayed the just and equal temper which the text commends to us, and which constitutes the real glory of a Patriot mind, great cause shall we have to testify our gratitude in any prosperous hour, and to join together with unanimous expressions in witnessing this grateful sense before Him who alone can render our prosperity secure and lasting, and our civil strength conducive to our own good, and helpful to the benefit of others."

"The two main errors which we have to notice and avoid, are placed in opposite extremes. The first is, that which the Jewish people in their worst times, and the Heathens in the best days of their early growth, were led to entertain: for indeed, that which was a gross error in the Jews, who had the precepts of the Lord for their direction, proved a brilliant and imposing misconception in unenlightened countries....The Jews thought that the love of their country consisted in cherishing their vain and extravagant opinions of their own prerogatives, not only as a favoured people, for they were so; but as the only people to be favoured of the Lord, which was a mistake indulged in full contradiction to the teaching of their own inspired instructors....In the Grecian States, the love of their soil and government, their fellowship and kindred, was as manifest as that of the most partial of the house of Israel could be; and no less evident were its excesses. By them, all other nations were beheld as mere Barbarians, not less contemptible than if they had been separated from them by a different species. St. Paul found it necessary to tell the men of Athens, what, it seems, they had quite over-

looked, that 'God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth.' The Athenians boasted that they sprang from the soil of their own region, and they took an emblem to denote this: so that the great truth which our Lord's Apostle set before them was particularly proper to them. The Spartan Commonwealth distinguished itself above all others by high notions of themselves, and carried this mistaken zeal to the extremest pitch. Their pride and insolence became, of course, intolerable. The whole education of the young among them was formed upon this plan. The child was taken from the parent, that it might acknowledge no father but the State, and be ready at all times to encounter death on that account. Yet, for want of Justice and Equality in the Patriot Spirit, what were the fruits of all their zeal for liberty and independence, for their customs, laws, and national importance? The result was this enormous contradiction to a free and generous spirit, that of all people upon earth they were the most arrogant and unsocial, the most rude and repulsive to strangers, the bitterest foes to every neighbour, and the hardest masters when they conquered. The base people under whose ignominious yoke Greece languishes at this day, cannot exceed them in this kind of pride, or surpass them in this insolent contempt. Singular indeed it is that they who are the present masters of the soil of Greece, and who rank low indeed among men in all good attainments, in all improvements intellectual or moral, adopt the same extravagant pretensions to a national importance, and shew the most ridiculous disdain for those who excel them in such manifest degrees. The opposite extreme to that which has thus been considered, is the more modern fancy that the love of our country is entirely superseded by the laws of general benevolence, which the Gospel so forcibly inculcates. But our Lord himself, who never trampled on the ties of nature, had many a touch of the tenderest compassion for his countrymen in particular. Among the bitterest tears which he let fall, were those which he shed when he drew nigh to Jerusalem, and contemplated the near approaching doom of his country and his countrymen."

After having noticed "the several extremes which it behoves us to avoid;" the Archdeacon proceeds "to frame, in compliance with the text, a just view of the noble principle which it was [his] purpose to illustrate and apply;" which he luminously

nearly expounds under three distinct divisions.

"That 'prayers and applications should be made for all men.'—That 'prayer and thanksgiving be made for Kings, and for all that are in authority.'

"The whole theatre of this Globe, and Europe in particular, has undergone eventful changes; and the task, therefore, of the Civil Power in each State, and in our own especially, which ranks so highly in the scale of Nations, has been proportionably difficult and trying. Whatever may be the design of Providence, whatever may be the Sovereign Will of God in conducting these events, let us be careful to cultivate, as our only stay, the favour of Almighty God. Let us cleave to this ground of good hope, as the only means of profiting amidst all events, whether they be prosperous or adverse. And this leads to the last particular which the text presents. It sets forth the true end of every duty which we have to discharge, as serving to promote peace and good conduct among men, 'that we may lead our lives in all godliness and honesty.'

"Let us be ready to unite at all times in earnest prayer and faithful services for the furtherance of harmony and concord in our country, and for maintaining the just respect and honour of the civil sway; that we may not be found among the number of those who are regardless of the benefit of social order. The word of Truth and Revelation; so far from erasing from the hearts of men these natural impressions, serve to fix their real limits; and in proportion as that light is truly entertained, will be the real fervour of a Patriot Zeal, founded upon liberal views, upon disinterested judgment, upon a self-denying temper, upon forbearance and endurance, all which form the genuine features of the patriotic character."

4. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on Sunday, the 1st of May 1814, being the First Sunday in Easter Term. By the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. Chaplain to his Lordship. 4to. pp. 32.*

OUR opinion of the Discourses of this learned and elegant writer, which has already been amply stated, is far from being lessened by the Sermon now before us, from Matth. xxiv. 35. 'Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass away.'

"In the days we are fallen upon," says the Preacher, "we have seen the

religion, the governments, the distribution of kingdoms, undergoing not simple modifications, but complete alterations and subversions. The recent general uproar in the world has given a greater shake to the minds of men than to the kingdoms of the earth. The notions of mankind, in politics, in morals, in short in the various objects that occupy their faculties, have taken a different turn. History perhaps cannot furnish us with a similar instance of a change so vast and momentous, and at the same time so rapid, in the complexion of the world. Into the immediate or proximate causes that conspired to produce these notorious effects, and what ulterior causes may arise from them in general, it is not here our business to inquire. And in this respect, were we to 'give our heart to know wisdom, and to know madness and folly,' we should only discover with the sagacious Monarch, 'that this also is vexation of spirit.'—But into the consequences that may eventually proceed from such changes to the vital interest of Christianity, as it is within our province, it is no less our important duty to inquire. Every cause which acts in the natural or moral world, may be considered as an instrument of the divine will; and those which to us appear the most irreconcilable, and to act in the most opposite directions, are all at the same time executing the great designs of Providence, and make part of one uniform and complete system.—There is perhaps nothing in which the hand of God is more evidently to be distinguished, than in the dispositions of nations and empires, and the changes that are continually happening to them. The things indeed which are of the utmost consequence to mankind, often depend on these changes of the conditions of nations and empires. These are circumstances with which the moral character of men is intimately connected. Nations polished with liberal arts, and enlightened with useful knowledge, become more susceptible of virtue, better qualified to receive those truths which God may be pleased to reveal to them of himself, and according to their public situation may be more or less fit to have true religion committed to their charge. No doubt can be entertained that the public transactions of countries, since the period of the planting of the Gospel, have continued to bear the same kind of relation to Christianity, and are still directed by Providence with the same views. It is a plan carrying on to the consummation of the present world; and when we contemplate it, it seems like one great drama

drama connected in all its parts, and conducted by the almighty Author and Governor of the universe.—To execute the divine purposes, ambitious men have been merely instruments. They have been 'the rods of his anger, and the staff in their hand has been the weapon of his indignation;' they have been themselves insensible of the purposes for which they were employed; they have thought of nothing but extending their own power and gratifying their ambition; they have looked no farther for the success than the numbers of their forces and the prowess of their arms: not considering the unseen hand which bore them along, which made every thing fall before them, but which could in an instant check their progress and finish their career. Such men have enjoyed all the glory with which in the language of worldly flattery conquerors and heroes are invested, and have reached the very summit of human greatness; when, if we coolly view their actions, stript of all this parade, we must look on them with detestation and horror. For, turning to those who are the subjects of such victories and triumphs, is to see the dreadful extremity of human distress in all its forms; to see multitudes of persons involved in one common fate, and having their fortunes, their lives, and whatever is most dear to them, sacrificed to military violence. Yet it is by such events, full of suffering, desolation, and slaughter, that the purposes of God are accomplished in the greatest transactions of the world. The events of war and the revolutions of empires bring with them some of the most severe and general calamities to which mankind are subject, and at the same time are the events in which his hand seems most visibly to interpose. The conclusion, therefore, to be drawn from all such considerations is; not, that God is unjust in permitting these evils to befall his creatures, but that they are designed to answer particular purposes of his providence, with which we cannot possibly be acquainted. And when we see, that in some remarkable instances this is certainly the case, there is the greatest reason for us to infer that it is so always."

5. *A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Luke, Middlesex, before His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and the Committee of the Royal Institution for the Education upon the British System of One Thousand Children of the Poor of all Religious Denominations, in the Wards of Aldersgate,*

Bassishaw, Coleman-street, and Cripplegate, in the City of London, and in the Parish of St. Luke and Liberty of Glasshouse-yard, in the County of Middlesex, on Sunday, March 13, 1814. By the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. 8vo. pp. 22. Printed for the Use of the Committee.

NEITHER the office of Lord Mayor of London, nor that of his Chaplain, at least in this glorious and eventful year, can be considered as a sinecure. Independent of the numerous attendances on Princes and Sovereigns in the City State Coach, and the Festivities at Guildhall and the Mansion-house, the present worthy Chaplain is called on, again and again, to labour in his proper vocation, and to plead for the young and the helpless. Were it in our power as easily to dispense Ecclesiastical Preferment where it is so well merited, as it is to give praise where praise is justly due, Mr. Tooke would not be long without at least a Prebendal Stall. But we must attend to his masterly discourse.

"The fault of which we are cautioned in our text (Eccles. vii. 11.), of censuring the temper and manners of the times, and disparaging their value in comparison of the former, is of so old a date, is so deeply seated in the nature of man, and admits of being so plausibly palliated by such obvious imperfections of the present, that it is rather a hopeless task to persuade the advocates and abettors of this practice of their unreasonableness and partiality. The pen of the satirist has in all ages been employed in censuring and vilifying the present times, and charging them with a variety of follies and extravagances, which to the former are said to have been unknown. The tongue of the garrulous old man expatiates with peculiar complacency on the delightful theme of the days that are past, of those of his youth in derogation of the present. It is in some degree founded in the very nature and constitution of man; seeing he forgets nothing more easily than frailties and follies in which he himself bore a part, and therefore judges nothing more severely than errors and deviations which have now no more charms for him. Even the real and undeniable imperfections, by which every age, and our own in particular, is marked, may furnish some specious arguments in extenuation of this fault. For instance, if we advert solely to the scepticism; the incredulity,

credulity, the party-spirit, the effeminacy and fastidiousness of our days, which occupy the attention of so many of our moral censors; judging from this view alone, the sentence of condemnation will be passed upon a whole age, and it is branded with the characters of invective and reprobation. Plausible however as these excuses may be, they are by no means favoured by the admonition of the venerable sage whom we have selected for our guide in the present discourse. *Say not thou, thus he speaks after the experiences of a long life, what is the cause that the former days were better than these: for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this.* And in reality where is the wisdom of allowing oneself in a general censure which would be degrading to the greater part of our contemporaries? Where is the wisdom of tacitly assuming to oneself merits and excellences, which rest only on a warped and partial comparison of the past with the present? Would it in short be wise, by openly complaining of the deterioration of the times and the degeneracy of mankind, to arraign Providence of having withdrawn its patronage from our species and surrendered it to unprecedented obliquities? Is it not a far nobler, worthier occupation, as leading to more liberal and loftier sentiments, to consider the spirit of the age on its fairer side, to observe in it the preparatives and approximation to a better order of things; and by these views to confirm our minds in the belief in God and in his care of the human species? Let us then chuse this elevating and beneficial consideration as the theme of our present discourse, by directing our attention to the praiseworthy qualities of the age. And that it may be at once interesting both to our understanding and to our heart, our first endeavour shall be to make good this commendation, and thence to form the necessary determination on our parts to merit, to maintain and to augment the worth on which it is founded."

After demonstrating that "ignorance is the great parent of credulity and superstition;" and that "the effects of religious truth on the minds and passions of a people are no less favourable to liberty;" the Preacher, with great liberality, observes,

"The spirit of toleration, which is peculiar to the present æra, deserves to be included amongst its nobler and laudable qualities. After a sanguinary conflict of many centuries, mankind are

becoming gradually weary of quarrelling and fighting, of murdering one another about their diverse conceptions of God, his purposes and dealings. They begin to perceive, that, if reason already acknowledges even in religion only one truth, yet that each individual conceives and must conceive of God and his ways according to his own sense and apprehension; they perceive that the exterior and sensible forms of religion are only means to the generating of inward sentiments of devotion, and that this end can only be obtained by various methods and diverse external rites and ceremonies. They perceive in short, that the religion of the individual, as an affair of the soul and the conscience, belongs not to the jurisdiction of human tribunals; and that in every instance it is an abnegation of true religion and blasphemy against the Supreme Being, to open dungeons, to forge fetters, and to spill the blood of brethren under the specious pretext of advancing his glory."

After strenuously recommending "the resolution to do all that in us lies to preserve pure and unenervated the moral sense of our contemporaries, and thereby to enhance the sanction of duty as the public rule of our actions and judgments," he continues,

"Would we have the glory of living in an age propitious to the perfecting and ennobling of our species; we must endeavour above all things to keep unsullied the moral sense of human dignity and human obligations, we must protest openly and resolutely against whatever has a tendency to suppress and diminish the proper liberty of immortal beings; we must by a discreet frankness in behalf of what is the sacred right of every man, vindicate and uphold the cause of general instruction and moral improvement. To this end nothing can more efficaciously under the divine blessing conduce than the Institution which it is not more incumbent on me as a lover of our country than it is my delight to recommend. An Institution patronized by our august and beloved Sovereign, and encouraged by the illustrious Princes of his House, the emulators of his virtues. If then you would follow their patriotic, their pious example, if you would derive to yourselves the grateful attachment of a numerous population, if you would prove a blessing to the rising generation, if you would have your names enrolled by an enlightened and virtuous posterity among the benefactors of mankind, if you would merit the approbation of

God,

God, and attract upon your country the smiles of Heaven, if you would follow the example of the divine Founder of our religion, who went about doing good, you will cordially embrace the opportunity that now offers of contributing of your substance to the Royal Institution for the Education of the Poor upon the British system for One Thousand Children, extending, like the bounties of Heaven, to all religious denominations. Harken now to the account of what is proposed under God's superintending Providence by this Institution from the statement of those who understand it best:—[*Here the Report was read.*]—What you have now heard, and the earnest desire I cherish of contributing as far as in me lies to the rendering of not only the present days but future generations still better than the former, instead of idly complaining that the present days are worse than the former, will, I trust, be my apology, if any apology be necessary, in making this appeal to the best affections of your nature. As national provision, however copious, and however managed, will not answer all the wants and distresses of mankind. They will break in from a thousand sources, in forms which no laws can foresee or provide for. Whenever then, as at present, such objects present themselves: when you can by a little seasonable relief effectuate so great a good; I mean the education of the children of the necessitous; in which number may be justly included, not only the children of those who are themselves the proper objects of our charity, but likewise those of the industrious labourer or mechanic, who, although able to maintain himself and family, may yet be unable to give his children a proper education. Now, though the poor of every age, who are incapable of labour, have a natural right to our care and benevolence, yet our liberality can never be so well bestowed as in securing the proper education of poor children; because, by the same sums given we do them services infinitely greater than we can bestow on the full-grown or the aged. For after a certain time of life we can have little hope of rectifying their morals, even by the most ardent and generous efforts of our charity. Their habits and vices are already too strongly rooted to be effectually removed, either by our munificence or our instruction. But their children, if so fortunate as to fall under the care of the good and charitable, are like tender shoots under their forming hand, capable of being fashioned into any shape,

of having their crookednesses of mind set straight, their obliquities easily and effectually corrected. More particularly the children of the necessitous in great and populous cities have an uncommon claim to the charity and compassion of mankind. In country villages, if the poor be sometimes distressed and ignorant, yet the few ill examples they meet with, the few opportunities of abandoned wickedness, and the more tolerable state of religion and morals in these solitary scenes, are so many happy checks to their progress in vice and villainy. But he who views the state of the uninstructed poor in great cities, views human nature in its lowest and most abject state of misery, wretchedness, and profligacy. Urged by want, let loose to every impulse of inordinate appetite by frequent opportunity and secrecy of action, tempted by wicked examples, inflamed by evil communication and intoxicating liquors, their life is too generally a horrid compound of riot and distress, rapacity and thieving, prostitution and robbery, wickedness and despair. In a word, they commonly adopt all the vices of untamed savages, without the counterbalance of their virtues."

6. *Proverbs chiefly taken from the Adagia of Erasmus, with Explanations, and further illustrated by corresponding Examples from the Spanish, Italian, French, and English Languages.* By Robert Bland, M. D. F. S. A. small 8vo. 2 vols.

THIS amusing book is founded on the celebrated *Adagia* of Erasmus, though it bears no proportion in size to that celebrated work. We cannot, indeed, justly make any objection to Dr. Bland's collection, except that the illustrations are sometimes too concise. Erasmus occasionally runs out into very long digressions, which when they relate to temporary matters, such as the corruption of the Monks, are certainly better omitted: but they are sometimes interesting and instructive, in which cases they would have borne a closer imitation, or even a translation. His learned references to Greek authors would, perhaps, have been too formidable for modern readers: yet, when they are moderately introduced as translated in the elegant Anthology published by the Doctor's Son, they have a very attractive effect. The Proverbs are given in Latin, but an English translation

lation is generally subjoined, and parallel sayings in other languages are very often introduced. No particular order seems to be observed in the arrangement of them. We shall give one or two specimens:

"Quæ unciis sunt unguibus ne nutrias"

Do not feed, or take under your roof, animals of ferocious and savage dispositions, that have sharp and crooked claws. Do not cherish a snake in your bosom, or enter into friendship with crafty and deceitful persons. *'Otez un vilain du gibet, il vous y mettra,'* Save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat. *'Cria el cuervo, y sacarte ha los ojos,'* Breed up a crow, and he will tear out your eyes. Ingratitude and the unyielding bent of nature, were typified by the Greeks, under the elegant representation of a greyhound giving suck to the whelp of a wolf, with a subscription, which has been thus rendered:

A wolf reluctant with my milk I feed,
Obedient to a cruel master's will;
By him I nourish'd, soon condemn'd to bleed,
[still.]

For stubborn nature will be nature
We may add two familiar lines to these,
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
[young.]
That she had her head bit off by her

The above version of the Greek epigram *Τον λυκον εχ*, &c. is by Mr. Bland. We choose another example, chiefly because it contains the Author's further explanation of his own plan.

"Manibus, pedibusque. With the utmost exertion of our hands and feet, or with tooth and nail, as we say. *Nervis omnibus,* straining every nerve, exerting our utmost power and ability to effect our purpose. *Remis velisque,* pushing it on with oars and sails; *Omnem movere lapidem,* leaving no stone unturned, to discover what we are in search of:—are forms of speech used by the Romans, which have been adopted by us, and are therefore here admitted; it may also be, *Toto pectore,* with our whole soul, loving or hating any one. These are all, and indeed many more similar expressions, treated of by Erasmus as distinct Proverbs; but it was thought better to bring them together here, in this manner."

"It may not be amiss, once for all, to observe, that I have not confined myself to the sense given by Erasmus to many of the Adages. As I have frequently passed over very long disquisitions when they appeared to me not suitable to the present state of litera-

ture, or of the times; so, on the other hand, I have sometimes expatiated largely, where he has given the exposition in two or three lines. Another considerable difference is, that here are introduced many corresponding adages in the French, Italian, Spanish, and English languages, none of which are to be found in his book. It is singular, Jortin remarks, that though Erasmus spent a large part of his time in France, Italy, and England, it does not appear that he was ever able to converse in any of those languages; or perhaps to read the productions of any of the writers of those countries, excepting such as were written in Latin; which, as a language in general use, appears to have been adopted by most of the literati down to his time; excepting perhaps by the Italians, whose language had attained a higher degree of polish and perfection than any of the others."

Vol. I. p. 84.

As there are few persons to whom Proverbs are not an attractive species of Literature, there can be little doubt that these volumes will obtain an extensive circulation. Their style is familiar, and their matter very various.

7. *An Introduction to the Study of Bibliography. To which is prefixed a Memoir on the Public Libraries of the Antients.* By Thomas Hartwell Horne. Illustrated with Engravings. 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 758 and 156.

IT would be difficult to give a clearer idea of this useful "Introduction," than in the words of the modest Author.

"It contains a series of observations on the different subjects connected with Bibliography. It comprises, first, a summary account of the materials used for writing in different ages and countries: next in order succeed the origin and progress of writing and printing, the mechanism of the art, with comparative observations on the typographical execution of early printed books. This division is followed by remarks on the forms of books,—different styles of bookbinding in various ages,—the knowledge of books, and the causes of their relative value and scarcity, together with the best methods of preserving and repairing them. The principles on which the classification of a library should be conducted, are then explained, and illustrated by a copious system for its arrangement. The last and most extensive division of the work is appropriated

priated to a notice of the principal writers, who have treated on the different branches of Bibliography.—With regard to the engravings which are inserted, while the author hopes they will be found sufficient for the purpose of elucidating his work, it were unjust not to notice the fidelity and spirit with which they have been executed by a young artist [Mr. J. Lee], particularly the fac-similes of the Books of Images.—Throughout the ensuing pages, the author's object has been to compress as much as possible; many articles of lesser moment, therefore, have been omitted, for which ample materials had been collected. On the third part of the present work, he has bestowed most labour, being anxious that nothing of importance should be omitted; and in giving this list of works on Bibliography, such only have been inserted, as appeared to be principally deserving of attention from the Bibliographical Student. Each book, as far as was practicable, has been described from personal examination; and where the author could not obtain access to it, either in his own limited collection, or in public libraries, he has availed himself of the labours of MM. Brunet, Cailleau, De Bure, Peignot, Renouard, Santander, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, Dr. A. Clarke, and other Bibliographers, both British and Foreign. From their volumes, as well as from the principal literary Journals, he has been enabled to glean the various critical notices interspersed through the following pages: where particularly valuable, rare, or expensive works are to be found in our public libraries, especially in the Metropolis, care has been taken to indicate such library, noticing those chiefly which are the most easily accessible.—Such is the work now offered to the acceptance of the Public, as an Introduction to the infant science of Bibliography. Precepts, indeed, the Author does not pretend to give:—he merely suggests some practical hints for Students; at the same time, he ventures to indulge a hope, that his labours may be favourably received by every lover of books, as well as by the more experienced Bibliographer."

We shall now transcribe Mr. Horne's bill of fare:

Introductory Memoir on the Public Libraries of the Antients:—Libraries of the Jews—Of the Persians—Of the Chaldeans—Egyptian Libraries—Library at Memphis—The Alexandrian Library—Libraries of the Greeks—Library at Athens founded by Pisistratus—Library of Pergamus—Libraries of Rome—First

public library founded by P. Æmilius—Library of Sylla—Of Lucullus—Library erected by Asinius Pollio—The Octavian Library—The Palatine Library—Library of Tiberius—Library of Vespasian—The Capitoline Library—The Ulpian Library—The Gordian Library—Public Libraries in the Cities, &c. of the Roman empire—Library at Constantinople.

On the different substances employed for Manuscripts and printed Books.—Substances in use before the invention of Paper: Stone, Bricks, Lead, Brass, Wood, Leaves, Bark of Trees, Linen, Skins, Parchment and Vellum, Leather. Paper: Papyrus, Paper of Bark, Chinese Papers, Japanese Paper, Bootan Paper, Madagascar Paper, Asbestos Paper, Cotton Paper, Paper from Linen Rags, Paper from different substances, Coloured Paper.

On Manuscripts in general, including the Origin of Writing.

Origin and Progress of Printing, Mechanism of the Art, &c.

On Books: General Remarks on the Denominations, Sizes, &c. of Books.—Of the knowledge of books, their relative value and scarcity. Prices of books, &c.—Essay towards an improved System of Classification for a Library.

A Notice of the principal Works extant on Literary History in General, and on Bibliography in particular:—Literary History.—Writing.—Works on Printing.—Books.—Bibliographical Systems, Catalogues, &c.: Catalogues, &c. of the principal Foreign Public Libraries, including Brief Notices of their Contents: Libraries of Denmark; of France; of Germany; of Holland and the Netherlands; of Hungary and Poland; of Italy and Sicily; of Russia; of Spain and Portugal; of Sweden; of Switzerland; of Turkey; of North America.—Catalogues of British Public Libraries: Libraries in London; British Museum; The Royal Society; Sion College; College of Physicians; Middle Temple; Inner Temple; Library of the Hon. East India Company; Protestant Dissenters' Library, Red Cross Street; London Medical Society; Royal Institution; London Institution; Surrey Institution; Russell Institution.

The Appendix consists of

Books of Images; Brief Notice of works printed on Paper of different Colours; List of the principal Vignettes or Marks used by the Antient Printers; Monograms and Devices of Antient Printers, &c.: Unique and illustrated Copies; Works in the Mæcænic style; Notices of some of the most eminent Printers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries, and of the principal Editions executed by them; Codex Eberianus; Collections

Collections of large Works; Notes; Bibliographical Index; General Index of Matters.

Such are the leading features of the intellectual entertainment provided by Mr. Horne. Several of the subordinate articles we have passed over. Sufficient, however, it is hoped, has for the present been given to whet the Reader's appetite; and we are not afraid of his being cloyed with the substantial food provided for him.

2. Campbell's [or Yorke's] *Lives of the Admirals* (continued from Vol. LXXXIII. i. p. 250.) Vol. VI. pp. 522. Barrington.

WE closed our account of the Fifth Volume of this very useful National Work, by lamenting the death of its able conductor, Mr. Yorke; and with a sincere hope that the spirited Bookseller might find a Successor equal to the undertaking. That such has been the case, the Volume now before us is a sufficient pledge.

"In order both to accelerate the publication, and to render the work more accurate and complete, it was judged expedient, that the Biographical and the Historical departments should be executed by different persons. The present volume is entirely confined to Biography. This deviation from the original plan of Dr. Campbell was rendered necessary by the circumstance, that no Biography is given in the volume edited by Dr. Berkenhout.—Another deviation from the original plan was also determined on: the lives written by Dr. Campbell are very short and meagre, but very numerous. In the present volume, a selection has been made of the lives of those naval characters which presented the most ample, or the most interesting materials for Biography.—Besides the lives of the most illustrious of those seamen, who flourished during the period comprised in Dr. Berkenhout's portion of the work, a few others have been given, which had been omitted by Dr. Campbell.—The Editor of the present Volume has been indebted to a friend for the lives of Anson, Hawke, and Byron.—W. STEVENSON."

The Naval Heroes whose Lives are now given, are,

"Captain William Dampier; Captain Stephen Leake, master-gunner of England; Sir John Leake; and Captain Martin Leake; George Byng, Lord Vis-

count Torrington, including some Account of Admiral Cammock; Sir John Norris, and of his sons, Capt. Richard Norris, and Adm. Harry Norris; Sir William Berkley; Charles and John; Lord Berkley of Stratton; the Hon. William Berkley; and James, Earl of Berkley; Sir Charles Wager; Admiral Vernon; Commodore Barnett; the Hon. John Byng; Lord Anson; Admiral Boscawen; Lord Hawke; and the Hon. John Byron."

Recollecting, as we perfectly do, the sensations excited by the lamentable fate of Admiral Byng; it is satisfactory to perceive many new lights thrown on the transactions of that memorable period.

"Of the unfortunate engagement off Minorca, there is already an account given in the historical department of this work; but, nevertheless, we think it proper to lay before our readers, Admiral Byng's Letter respecting it; in order that his own opinions and feelings on the occasion may be clearly and fully brought out. We have another reason for printing this Letter. Admiral Byng was disposed to censure ministers, and they, on their part, were determined, if possible, to turn aside the popular clamour and indignation excited by the fall of Minorca, from themselves on the Admiral: this was apparent in all their conduct towards him, subsequent to the action; and it gave rise to their withholding from the public eye, some parts of his official letter: these parts we shall insert, distinguishing them by Italics."

The Letter itself appeared in the Gazette; and the *variations* and *omissions* are well worth the Reader's attention. For these we refer to the Volume; but a few of the many interesting traits of the Admiral's personal character shall be extracted.

"When he was sent for, on the 27th of January, to receive his sentence on board of the St. George, he said to some of his friends, that he expected to be reprimanded, and possibly, he thought, he might be cashiered; 'because,' added he, 'there must have been several controverted points: the court martial has been shut up a long time, and almost all the questions proposed by the Court have tended much more to pick out faults in my conduct, than to get a true state of the circumstances; but I profess, I cannot conceive what they will fix upon.'—When he arrived on board the St. George, and as he was walking on the quarter deck, a member of the Court Martial came out and told one of his

his relations, he had the Court's leave to inform him, they had found the Admiral capitally guilty, and requested him to prepare him for his sentence. The gentleman to whom this communication was made, went up to him immediately, but could not for some time address him, he was so much overcome with the most poignant surprise and grief: his countenance, however, and the embarrassment of his manner, led the Admiral to suspect that he was advancing towards him to communicate some unpleasant intelligence; and he said to him, 'What is the matter? have they broke me?' The gentleman, perceiving from this question that he was totally unprepared for his sentence, hesitated still more: upon which the countenance of the Admiral was observed to change a little, and he added, 'Well, I understand—if nothing but my blood will satisfy, let them take it.'—A few minutes afterwards, one of his friends endeavoured to support and reconcile him to his fate, by observing, that a sentence without guilt could be no stain; and that when all the circumstances of his case were taken into consideration, it was extremely improbable that the sentence now passed upon him would be carried into execution; he begged him, therefore, to indulge the hope of obtaining a pardon. To this he replied, 'What will that signify to me? What satisfaction can I receive from the liberty to crawl a few years longer on the earth, with the infamous load of a pardon at my back? I despise life upon such terms, and would rather have them take it.'

When the fatal day, March 14, arrived,

"About 11 o'clock, Admiral Byng walking across his cabin, and observing the crowd of boats out of one of the cabin windows, took up a spying-glass, to view them more distinctly. The decks, shrouds, and yards of all the ships that lay near, were crowded with men; upon which he remarked, 'Curiosity is strong; it draws a great number of people together; but their curiosity will be disappointed: where they are, they may hear, but they cannot see.' A gentleman said to him, 'To see you so easy and composed, Sir, gives me as much pleasure as I can have on this occasion; but I expected no less from the whole of your conduct heretofore; and the last actions of a man mark his character more than all the actions of his life.' 'I am sensible they do, Sir,' replied he, 'and am obliged to you for putting me in mind. I find innocence is the best

foundation for firmness of mind.'—He continued to walk about in the cabin for some time; enquired what time it would be high water; observed that the tide would not suit to carry his body ashore after dark; expressed some apprehensions, that his body might be insulted, if it were carried ashore in the day-time, on account of the prejudices of the people against him: but his friends assuring him that there was no such disposition among the inhabitants of Portsmouth, he appeared very well satisfied on that head.—He walked out of the great cabin to the quarter deck, accompanied by a clergyman, who had attended him during his confinement; and two gentlemen, his relations. One of these went with him to the cushion, and offered to tie the bandage over his eyes; but he having a white handkerchief ready folded in his hand, replied, with a smile on his countenance, 'I am obliged to you, Sir; I thank God I can do it myself; I think I can; I am sure I can;' and tied it behind his head himself.—He continued upon his knees rather more than a minute, much composed, and apparently recommending himself to the Almighty; and then dropped his handkerchief, the signal agreed upon, a few minutes before twelve o'clock. On this, a volley was fired from the six marines, five of whose bullets went through him, and he was in an instant no more.'

"Voltaire, in his *Age of Lewis XV.* chapter 31, mentioning the condemnation of Admiral Byng, says, that Marshal Richelieu, who, from the height of a plain country, had seen all the engagement, and who could form a judgment of it, in vain sent a declaration to him (Voltaire,) in justification of Admiral Byng, which soon reached the King of England; but he does not give Marshal Richelieu's declaration; the following are copies of it, and of the letter which Voltaire wrote, in English, to the Admiral, when he transmitted the Marshal's.

"Sir—Though I am almost unknown to you, I think it is my duty to send you the copy of the letter which I have just received from the Marshal Duke of Richelieu: honour, humanity and equity command me to convey it into your hands. This noble and unexpected testimony, from one of the most candid, as well as the most generous of my countrymen, makes me presume your judges will do you the same justice.

I am, with respect, Sir, &c. VOLTAIRE.

To the Hon. J. Byng, Esq.

"Sir—I am very sensibly concerned for Admiral Byng. I do assure you, whatever

whatever I have seen or heard of him, deep his honour. After having done all that man could reasonably expect from him, he ought not to be censured for suffering a defeat. When two commanders contend for victory, though both are equally men of honour, yet one must necessarily be worsted; and there is nothing against Mr. Byng but his being worsted, for his whole conduct was that of an able seaman, and is justly worthy of admiration. The strength of the two fleets was at least equal: the English had thirteen ships, and we twelve, much better furnished and much cleaner. Fortune, that presides over all battles, and especially those that are fought at sea, was more favourable to us than to our adversaries, by sending our balls into their ships with greater execution. I am persuaded, and it is the generally-received opinion, that if the English had obstinately continued the engagement, their whole fleet would have been destroyed.—In short, there can be no higher act of injustice, than what is now attempted against Admiral Byng; and all men of honour, and all gentlemen of the army, are particularly interested in the event. *RICHELIEU.*"

"I received this original letter from Marshal Duke de Richelieu, the 1st of January, 1757, in witness of which I have signed my name, *VOLTAIRE.*"

In the Memoir of Admiral Hawke, his glorious contest with Conflans, in November 1758, is thus related:

"On the 20th, about half an hour after eight o'clock in the morning, the Maidstone frigate let fly her topgallant sails, which was a signal for discovering a fleet. About nine Lord Howe, in the Magnanime, made signal that they were enemies. Sir Edward Hawke immediately told his officers, that he did not intend to trouble himself with forming lines, but would attack them in the old way, to make downright work with them; and accordingly he threw out a signal for seven of his ships to chase, in order to allure the enemy to fight.—As she British neared on the French, the weather became squally and rough; but Conflans in a very gallant style seemed to offer battle: his courage, however, soon cooled, and long before the fleets were within the range of shot, he changed his plan, and stood right afore the wind towards the shore. It was two in the afternoon before our headmost ships could get up with his rear; but at that time the Warspite and Dorsetshire began to fire.—The imagination can conceive nothing more sublime than the spectacle which the hostile squadrons

presented at this moment. A dreadful storm darkened the face of the heavens. The sea was rolling in tremendous waves, which on all sides were dashing themselves into foam on treacherous rocks and shallows unknown to the English pilots. In the midst of these terrible circumstances, calculated from the very majesty of the physical power in action, to awe and intimidate, two adverse navies, the greatest that had been employed in one of the greatest wars in the annals of Europe, freighted with the fate, and worthy of being entrusted with the glory of the rival nations, were preparing for battle.—It was a moment, as if nature had resolved to contrast the tameness of physical terror with the grandeur of heroism; and to shew how much more sublime are the moral sentiments of a collected mind, than all the awful phenomena of the heavens darkened, and the ocean agitated by a tempest, with the multifarious dangers of secret rocks and unknown shallows.—In the open sea Conflans might have hazarded a battle, without the imputation of temerity, as his fleet was equal in force to that of Hawke, but like a prudent commander, he endeavoured to avail himself of all the advantages arising from the local knowledge of his pilots, who were well acquainted with the navigation of the shallows. He directed them to steer in such a manner, as to decoy the English among the rocks. But the very execution of this proceeding, which at the time was thought disreputable to his character as a commander, required more time in execution than the occasion allowed, and the British ships came up with the French before they were well prepared for action.—At half an hour after two o'clock, the British van opened their fire on the French van. The Formidable, a French man-of-war, commanded by Admiral de Verger, a man of great courage and noble determination, behaved in the most heroic manner; broadside after broadside were poured into her by the British, as they sailed successively past towards the van of the Enemy; and she returned their fire with a promptitude that excited the admiration of friends and foes. In the mean time, the Royal George, with Hawke on board, was approaching the Soleil-Royal, which bore the flag of Conflans. Intent, as it were, only on her prey, she passed on without heeding the shot of the other ships. The sea was dashing over her bows, and as she came rapidly nearer, she appeared as if she had been actuated by the furiousness of rage.—Her pilot seeing the breakers foaming

foaming on every side, told the Admiral that he could not go farther, without the most imminent danger from the shoals. 'You have done your duty in pointing out the danger,' said Hawke; 'but lay me alongside of the Soleil Royal.' The pilot bowed in obedience, and gave the necessary orders.—The Superbe, a French ship of seventy guns, perceiving what was intended by the movements of the English Admiral, generously interposed between her commander, and received the whole fatal broadside which the Royal George had intended for Monsieur Confians. The thunder of the explosion was succeeded by a wild shriek from all on board: the British sailors gave a shout of triumph, which was instantly checked by a far other feeling; for the smoke clearing away, only the masts of the Superbe, with her colours still flying, were seen above the water, and in a moment they were covered by a roll of the sea, and seen no more: but the Soleil Royal was spared; she escaped to the shore, where she was afterwards burnt with disgrace.—About four in the afternoon, the Formidable, which had maintained the whole battle with such heroic determination, struck her colours, but not until after all her officers had been killed. The Heros, a seventy-four, also struck; and the Thesee, of seventy guns, was sunk like the Superbe.—Darkness coming on, the remainder of the Enemy's fleet fled; seven ships of the line hove their guns overboard, and ran into the river Villaux; about as many more, in a shattered condition, escaped to other ports.—The wind blowing strong inshore, Hawke made the signal for anchoring to the westward of the small island of Dumet. Here the fleet remained during the night, and as the tempest continued to increase, the darkness was occasionally broken by the flashes of cannon, and the howl of the wind; and the roar of the breakers was augmented in horror by the sound of guns of distress.—This action, more memorable on account of the terrific circumstances in which it was fought, than any other of equal magnitude in the annals of heroic achievement, was duly appreciated by the whole of Europe at the time; and the celebrated Voltaire did honour to that gallantry of his nation, which has since been so lamentably obscured by the atrocious and vulgar miscreants, who, from the commencement of the revolution, have successively usurped the antient government,—in admitting that there were natural circumstances, which gave an inherent superiority to the English ma-

rine, in all ages, over that of France.—In stating this, it ought not to be concealed, that the character of the French nation had even then, in the public conduct of its officers, in many instances, declined from the integrity of its former honour; and that in the transactions which immediately originated from this engagement, the symptoms of that abominable profligacy which has in later times spread a moral pestilence throughout the world, were very distinctly manifested."

The character of this brave Admiral is elegantly delineated:

"Lord Hawke indicated by his external qualities the natural vigour of his intellectual faculties. He was above the ordinary stature of his countrymen; and the structure of his frame had that uniform compactness of appearance throughout, which makes the body seem as if it were in all its limbs subject to the action of the mental powers—an organization equally remote from meagreness, the uniform sign of some mental weakness, when it is not the effect of disease, and from *pillowness* of muscle, which is as uniformly an index of the indolence that occasions stupidity. He was, however, rather a well-formed than a handsome man: the expression of his countenance was more respectable than agreeable, for, although his disposition was neither haughty nor passionate, there was a tincture of severity in his character, which repressed the affection of familiarity. His forehead was tall, but somewhat square, indicating at once quickness of apprehension, and that firmness of resolution which is distinguished from obstinacy, by being subject to the influence of persuasion. It was only in the cast of his eyes that the symptoms of his constitutional severity manifested itself; for in other respects, we should have expected from the character in the rest of his features, that he was a man of frank inclinations, and disposed to jocularity, though his humour might have been tinged with satire. Nothing in his appearance could have led the world to believe him eccentric; but there was much to excite respect, and to induce a belief that he was no ordinary character. His life, conduct, and great success, verify and confirm these observations."

9. *Love of Fame; A Satire. 8vo. pp. 35.*
Sherwood and Co.

THIS Philippic against a fallen Tyrant would have been hailed a few months ago as a commendable Tyr-
tan

tean effort: but, from the late events, the Author himself thinks it "necessary to account for the seeming inconsistency of prophesying what has already taken place."

"The greatest part of this Poem was written abroad, when it was understood there that Buonaparte was pursuing a rapid career of victory into the heart of Russia; and was ready for the press the beginning of last November—it cannot be material to the Reader to know why it was not published before."

The Satire concludes by a remark, that, if Napoleon be not bereft of every spark of truth,

"He must himself confess, his claims all lost,

Or centres all in this poor single boast:

The brightest genius in the embattled field,

Beneath whose arm the greatest heroes
In human butchery skill'd, the first of men

Whose bloody triumphs stain th' ensan-
Vain madman, ne! the meteor's feeble ray

Is sought in vain, amidst the blaze of
As misty vapours of a summer's night
Disperse and fly before the morning's light;

So all thy glories vanish in the flame,
The splendid lustre of a Wellesley's name,
Marcellus' sword he bears, and Fabius' shield,

All to his prudence or his fire must
And what to glory adds a nobler grace,
No pang of conscience can its charms efface,

Staff of the weak, the lowly, and oppress'd,

By all whose prayers have weight, his
The scourge of tyrants, to the good a friend,

Wisdom his guide, and justice is his
Nations that felt death's agonizing pang,
By him are rescued from the lion's fang,
Like Jesse's son, the shaggy beast he smote,

Tore the poor bleeding victim from his
Drove him with shame a fugitive from Spain,

Writhing with guilt, and agony, and

10. *Thoughts on various Charitable and other important Institutions, and on the best Mode of conducting them. To which is subjoined An Address to the Females of the rising Generation. By Catharine Cappe. Dedicated, by Permission, to William Wilberforce, Esq. 8vo. pp. 110. Longman and Co.*

Mrs. Cappe has several times appeared before the publick as a Writer. *Gent. Mag. July, 1814.*

ter; and uniformly with credit for benevolence and good intention. In the present Tract she discusses some important points, relative principally to the Education of Females, arranged under the following heads:

1. "An Inquiry into the Motives that led to the Institution of the various Female Charity Schools throughout the Kingdom about the beginning of the last Century; the objects intended to be obtained by them; the peculiar Abuses to which they are liable; and the best Means of preventing or rectifying these Abuses—exemplified in a History of the Grey Coat School in York."

2. "On the new Regulations introduced into the Grey Coat School by the Ladies' Committee, and of the Success of their arrangements."

3. "Of the comparative Advantages of the many long-established Charity Schools in various parts of this Kingdom, even when under the best Regulation; and of Day Schools;—whether as they regard Society at large, or the Benefit of the Individuals educated in them."

4. "On the Practice of Apprenticing Females for their Labour."

5. "Further Considerations on the subject of Female Apprenticeships, and especially with reference to those placed out by the Foundling Hospital."

6. "Reflections on the want of Success in attaining the Objects of many benevolent Institutions. — Female Apprenticeships one Cause of Failure. — Suggestions respecting the best Mode of placing out young Girls on their leaving a Charity School."

7. "On the great Utility of Benefit Clubs, or Friendly Societies."

8. "On Hospitals or Infirmarys for the diseased Poor, stating the Importance of Lady Visitors to Female Wards."

In a note on her concluding Essay Mrs. Cappe says,

"I am told that it is no uncommon thing for the education of a young lady, at one of these fashionable seminaries, to cost from five hundred to one thousand pounds per annum!! How large a portion of this sum is expended on posture-masters, attitude-masters, the teachers of the waltz, and the fandango, I am not competent to say; but I will venture to affirm that the parents or guardians of these unfortunate young people may be said in respect to them, (as far at least as this part of their education is concerned,) in the words of the general confession in the established liturgy, to have literally 'left undone those things which they ought to have done, and to have done those things which they ought not to have done.'"

11. After

11. *Reflections on Materialism, Immaterialism, the Sleep of the Soul, an Intermediate State, and the Resurrection of the Body; being an Attempt to prove that the Resurrection commences at Death.* By John Platts. 8vo. pp. 40. Sherwood and Co.

AFTER the able and the candid manner in which this important question has recently been discussed by several of our ingenious Correspondents (see p. 17.) it may be sufficient to cite the following paragraph:

"The sum of what I have said, may be reduced to the following propositions. That death is neither the destruction, nor the interruption of human consciousness. That there is neither an intermediate state of happiness, nor of insensibility between death and the resurrection. That there will be no resurrection of the body. That the resurrection means, either a future state, or, the transition to that state, and that it commences immediately at death; when we shall appear before the Judgment-seat of Christ, and receive, according to the things done in the body, whether they were good, or whether they were evil; and that this is the coming of Christ, the end of the world, and the Judgment-day, to every individual. I am not so vain as to suppose, that what I have written will decide this difficult question. After all, we must

Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore."

being fully assured, that, living or dying, in the instant of birth, or in the moment of death, we are safe in the hands of the all-merciful and ever-living Creator of all beings and all worlds."

12. *The Tyrant's Downfall; Napoleonics; and The White Cockade.* By William-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Esq.—*Erit Tyrannus.*—8vo. pp. 32.

A very elegant republication of the several Philippics of our modern Tyrant, against the Emperor Napoleon in the plenitude of his power.

"Nothing," says Mr. Fitz-Gerald, "is more common than for men of unsettled Principles, and vacillating Politics, to boast of their consistency; or for Writers, both in Prose and Verse, to claim for themselves the Merit of predicting Great Events, after their full accomplishment.—To avoid these observations applying to himself, the Author begs leave to refer his Reader to the dates of his Napoleonics, and particularly to *The White Cockade*, printed at the end of *The Extracts*, and pub-

lished last January, to prove his legitimate title to the Prophetic meaning of *VATES*—whether he has the smallest claim to the Poetical sense of that word, it would be presumption in him to determine; that must rest with the Public, from whose Verdict there is no Appeal: all he can call his own are Consistency of Character, a devoted love to his Country, unbiassed by Party considerations, and an undeviating detestation of the greatest and basest Tyrant that was ever permitted to desolate the Earth!—Perhaps he ought to make some apology for coining the word *Napoleonics*; but he wanted a short explanatory title for the series of Poetical Attacks, which he has, systematically, made upon The Corsican for the last ten years."

Happy in catching at the proper moment for celebrating the virtues of our late illustrious Visitor, the republication is thus inscribed:

"*The Homage of an Englishman to ALEXANDER the Great and Good! Emperor of all the Russias.*"

At length arriv'd the long-expected day,
When Britons prov'd how willingly they pay

Homage to Virtue, Honour, and Renown,
In the great Prince who wears the Russian Crown!

The Tyrant conquer'd, and the World restor'd,

By Russia's Valour, and Britannia's
To Freedom's Noble Isle, endear'd to Fame,

The Good, the Glorious Alexander
When the fell Corsican's destroying hand
Ravag'd with Sword and Fire his Native Land;

Th' Imperial Hero scorn'd to basely yield,

But led his Warriors to the Patriot Field;
There crush'd the Foe—and from the Russian Plain,

Pursued the Plunderer to the Banks of
When guilty Paris open'd wide her Gate,
And at his feet lay trembling for her Fate;
When all her Crimes in conscious Witness rose,

And Hope despair'd of Pity from her Great Alexander, as humane as brave,
Renounc'd Revenge, and conquer'd but to save!

The sole ambition of his noble mind,
To make his Triumph useful to Mankind.
Hail to the Christian Hero, pure from Blood,

The more than Great, the Merciful, and His Princely Nature never will refuse
The humble Homage of a Loyal Muse;
A Muse that to a Nation's general Praise Presumes to add these tributary Lays.

WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD."

13. *A few Reflections on Passing Events.*
8vo. pp. 22. Hatchard, 1s.

THESE "Reflections" well deserve a serious and attentive perusal.

"The awful page which is now turning over in the history of mankind, is so strongly marked by an Almighty Hand, that even those little accustomed to look

up to the Great Disposer, cannot forbear attributing to His influence, and not to the 'councils of men,' events beyond all human calculation.—An attempt to trace a few of the leading features of the times up to their Supreme Source, is an effort which needs no apology, though the feebleness of its execution demands indulgence."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"La musique est aussi ancienne que le monde; elle semble née avec l'homme pour l'accompagner dans sa pénible carrière, adoucir ses travaux, et charmer ses loisirs: ce fut là son premier usage. Elle fut ensuite consacrée au culte divin; elle en fit une partie principale, et devint encore nécessaire au peuple pour aider à la poésie à conserver les traditions de leurs ancêtres. C'étoit la première science que l'on enseignoit aux enfans; la musique et la poésie embrassoient toutes leurs études; on fut jusqu'à déifier les premiers hommes qui s'y distinguèrent." DUTENS.

1. *A Collection of Madrigals for three, four, five, and six Voices, selected from the Works of the most eminent Composers of the fifteenth and sixteenth Centuries, carefully extracted from the original Books as preserved in the Madrigal Society, and dedicated to the Members, by the Rev. Richard Webb, A. M. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Priest in ordinary of his Majesty's Chapels Royal.* Fol. pp. 109. 31s. 6d.

THE laboured and learned compositions called Madrigals were much in vogue in Italy in the sixteenth century. In 1703, Brossard defined a madrigal to be "une petite Poésie de peu de vers libres et ordinairement inégaux, qui n'a pas la forme d'un Sonnet, ny la subtilité d'une Epigramme, mais seulement une pensée tendre et agréable: c'est sur de ces sortes de poésies que quantité d'illustres compositeurs ont fait des pieces toutes charmantes qu'on nomme de-là *madrigali*. Il y en a, à 2, à 3, à 4, à 5, à 6, 7, et 8 voix, et cela produit un stile particulier dans la musique que les Italiens appellent de-là *stilo madrigalesco*." Some are of opinion that madrigals were invented and first performed on the organ. The present valuable collection contains nineteen; two for 3 voices, six for 4, eight for 5, and three for 6 voices. The dates of the pieces are between 1552 and 1613; and the composers are, C. Tye, L. Marenzio, Praetorius, Ferretti, Pizzoni, Croce, Morley, Dowland, Bennet, Bateson, Weelkes, Ward, Gibbons, and Wilbye. For the character of these authors see Burney's History. We strongly recommend this work to those musical

societies for whose use and pleasure it is adapted, and hope the very musical editor will be induced to publish a second collection.—"A second collection, never before printed in score, will be engraven, as soon as an adequate number of subscribers' names are received."

2. *The New Musical Magazine, Review, and Register of valuable Musical Publications, ancient and modern.* (published monthly). Vol. I. 4to. 1809. Cook, London.

THE plan of this Work is good; but the execution is indifferent. Each monthly number contains half a sheet of letter-press, and about eight pages of musick very neatly engraven. The letter-press consists of a Review of Vocal and Instrumental publications; and letters from Loeschmaun, Hawkes, Jacobs, Russell, &c. chiefly concerning recent attempts to improve the scale of sounds in the organ and pianoforte: it also contains an imperfect biography of Arne, Handel, Mich. Haydn, Jackson, Mozart, H. Purcell, and J. J. Rousseau. The musick consists of selections from Purcell, Giardini, Mozart, Guglielmi, Hoffmeister, Cramer, Ferrari, &c. &c. and extracts from Works reviewed. This part of the volume contains several vocal pieces by Dr. Joseph Kemp of Cambridge; who is said to be the author and compiler of the work. The following extract will furnish some idea of the literary department. It is part of a Review of the Jubilee, an Entertainment, written and composed by the Doctor Kemp we have just mentioned. For his credit, we hope he was not the writer of the

the Review as well as of the entertainment. There need be no greater punishment for the offender, than to be proved guilty of such double-dealing. "Doctor Kemp has introduced himself to the public as the author and composer of a piece, which, to do him justice, we must observe, entitles him to considerable attention. We have long regretted the practice of monopoly, which evidently has prevailed, and still exists: theatrical pieces have almost uniformly been given to insignificant composers, to the expulsion (exclusion?) of talents; to composers, who, to their shame be it mentioned, either from a want of ability, or some other cause, steal passages, and even pages, passing them off, or endeavouring to do so, as current coin of their own.—*English Mariners*: this glee is preceded by a recitative, which introduces all that are to take a part in it: the glee is so arranged that it may be sung by 2 trebles and a bass, or by an *alto*, *tenore*, and bass (why not *basso*?); the last two lines of each stanza is repeated as a chorus. The music by *Doctor Kemp*, is both characteristic and beautiful; the able manner" (in which) "he has constructed this piece, and the other harmonized pieces, particularly the *finalé*,—a chorus which has not been equalled by any thing theatrical for years,—is sufficient to evince the composer to be of eminence." p. 169. His "eminence" will forgive our omitting to transcribe a sample of his skill at poetry, or any more of the numerous examples of his deficiency in common grammatical knowledge. We have seen but the first volume of this *Musical Magazine*, and two or three numbers, in a larger size, of the second. Whether it is continued or not, we have no anxiety to learn. The individual who took in, or was taken in, by this volume could never procure a title-page for it from the publisher, notwithstanding the enticing promises of the Editor.

3. *Rousseau's Dream, an Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Right Honourable the Countess of Delaware.* By J. B. Cramer, London, Chappell and Co. pp. 9. 3s.

VERY seldom indeed have we met with a light composition pos-

sessing such irresistible claims to commendation as the present divertimento. The first two pages are occupied with a very sweet introduction, *andante*, in common time $\frac{2}{4}$, following which is Rousseau's *Dream*, an *aria moderato*, and 10 beautiful variations. The piece is in F major, and is not very difficult. With pleasure we advise every player, who can span octaves, to procure a copy of it, being persuaded he will not blame us for so doing, nor the young performer regret the trouble it may cost him in learning to play it with accuracy.

4. *Advice to a young Composer, or a short Essay on Vocal Harmony; wherein the Rudiments of Musical Composition are intended to be explained in a familiar Manner; with Specimens from Dr. Greene, Brasseti, and Haydn.* By James Peck, pp. 46. 2s. 6d. London, 1810.

THE letter-press of this book, only 16 small pages, treats on Melody; Harmony, consonant and dissonant; fundamental base; thorough base; chords by *supposition*; and intervals. This is attempting too much in such limits. "But as this short Essay professes no more than to open the outer door of the Temple of Music, to those who have neither time nor opportunity to introduce themselves to the inner courts, he takes leave to say, that should any person, on perusal of this trifle, wish to enter more fully into the *reasons* of the rules here laid down, they may read and endeavour to understand the works of Antonioti, D'Lambert (Dalembert)—translation in *Encyclop. Britannica*, article *Music*,—Rameau, Rousseau, Morley, and other old writers; and Barthelemon, Callcott, Furtado, Gun (on the violoncello), King, Kollmann, Miller, and (though last, not least) Shield, among the moderns." Pref. This selection of authors is more singular than judicious. To the learner these works will be so many cross-ways in a strange country. Mr. Peck seems to be possessed of some musical knowledge, and to require much more to manage what he has already. His work will tend only to inspire vain hymn-singers with the folly of setting up composers, without the necessary qualifications.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

ODE

Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 15.

INSPIRING Muse of History,

Who throw'st thy broad and comprehensive span

O'er all the annals of the brave and free,

O'er all th' eventful tale of man,

Attune the trump of Fame no more

To them, the chiefs of older time,

The hardy sons of Sparta's shore,

The patriots of Atheasian clime;

But hail to those who struck th' auspicious blow, [pression low.

The brother-band of Kings, who laid Op-

Turn from fierce Macedonia's Lord,

Who fired the royal Persian's captive fane, [Art implored

That phrenzied youth, whom suppliant

To spare her honours, but implored in vain. [arm

But, Art, declare whose conquering Preserved each trophy of thy favour'd

clime,

Gave back, secure from scath and

harm,

The classic spoils of Time?

'Twas He, the Hero of the North :

In him a nobler ALEXANDER view,

Who chased the Tyrant in his anger forth,

Yet o'er the prostrate foe his sheltering buckler threw.

In generous AUSTRIA see display'd

The awful justice of the Roman name;

By nature, by ambition's force unsway'd,

And deaf to all but Virtue's sacred claim,

To FREDERIC's heir, thrice worthy of his

throne, [flute;

And Him of SWEDEN, breathe the Spartan

For well might old Tyrtæus' measure

suit [Europe's moan,

Their praise, who, roused at injured

Like Sparta's marshal kings their bosoms

bared, [danger shared.

And with their lion bands each toil and

No more in wild romantic strain

Dwell on the record of their fabled worth,

Who quell'd each giant brood, each

monster train,

The champion lords of grateful earth.

Thy oaken wreath to grace the veteran

crest

Of living valour, patriot Muse, de-

crece [daunted breast,

To those who sought with firm un-

And pierced the serpent-den of Tyranny.

To BLUCHER and the HETMAN yield

the crown; [Oppressor down.

First in the van of those who smote th'

Enough through Anarchy's wild night

Hath gleam'd that meteor of portentous

birth,

Whose red and desolating light

Shone but to blast the face of bounteous

Earth. [past;

Quench'd are its beams, its reign is

Reviving Europe breathes at last,

And hails in him, th' immortal Czar,

The pure and stedfast ray of Freedom's

morning star.

Yet shall she ne'er forget the brave,

Who in that night of storm, with anxious

zeal, [raging wave,

Midst doubt and danger, stemm'd the

And died to save her sinking weal.

Oh, that her triumph's rousing sound,

Or that the voice of gratitude,

Could pierce the melancholy bound

Of their cold grave by Europe's tears

bedew'd : [low,

Oh, could it cheer Kutousoff's dwelling

Revive the gallant good Moreau,

Wake those who sleep on Borodino's

plain, [in vain.

And tell Bragathion's shade, he did not fall

Yet shall she bless His venerable head,

Who shared her labours, wept her every

woe ;

Whose hands by Wellington, or Nelson

led,

Pour'd rout and slaughter on her foe.

Him, who to cheer the exile's hope-

less eye,

Uprear'd the friendly beacon-light

On his own cliffs of Liberty,

That laugh'd to scorn the tempest's

baffled might,

Europe, remember him, who ever gave

A home to suffering man, a welcome to

the brave.

Though He, on dark Affliction's couch

laid low, [name,

Hears not, alas ! thy blessings on his

Yet, Europe, what thou canst, bestow ;

Give to his Son the well-earn'd meed of

fame :

That Son, more nobly proved his own,

When erst, in Bourbon's darkest hour,

He cheer'd the Exile of a rival throne

With all the courtesies of wealth and

power, [pride,

Thau when of late, in Bourbon's day of

He held high festival, triumphant by his

side.

He comes, by Europe's wishes blest,

By honour more than princely birth,

Link'd to either generous guest,

The mirrors of each other's worth.

For nought so binds the great and

good

As glory's prize in concert won,

As danger in a mighty cause pursued,

And mercy's kindly deeds together done.

Britain, through all thy isles rejoice,

And hail with cheering hand and voice

Those

Those hallow'd ties which bind the pa-
triot THREE, [of Liberty,
The champions of the world, the friends
JOHN HUGHES, B. A.
Of Oriel College.

VERSES

Recited in the Theatre, OXFORD, June 15.

MUSE, who didst chaunt thy joy in
varied song, [princely throng
When these glad walls received the
Of great Eliza's court; withheld whose
aid, [coarsely paid;
Poor were our thanks, our homage
Prompt my rude tongue to shape its
duteous task [may ask,
In such fond speech as his approach
Who rose from couch of filial woe to
bear
For us, the Ensign of a Father's care:
Teach me to shun each thought of
meaner praise, [race!
But hail him worthy of that Father's
Nor yet desert my call, for I would dare
Salute, by thee inspir'd, yon high-born
pair:
Oh let me bid them, ere thy lesson cease,
Welcome, thrice welcome, to the Sons
of Peace!
What tho' the townsman's sable vest-
ments seem [theme,
To speak him stranger to the soldier's
Self-deem'd to view the triumph from
afar,
Nor boast the glorious blaze of war;
Think him not, mighty Chiefs, too cold
to love [stroke,
Tales of the battle-field, where armies
Too dull to reverence, too slow to greet
The Hero's presence in his calm retreat.
When, Phoenix-like, the vengeful spirit
broke
From desolated Moscow's veil of smoke,
And bade the haughty Spoiler's iron form
Crouch, terror-bent, beneath the coming
storm;
Sudden, thro' our lone groves, the glad
shout rang,
And hail and lofty toar responsive sang;
Hope burst, from dreamy trance, exult-
ing forth, North.
And cheer'd with us our Brethren of the
Nor were they few, who deem'd the clas-
sic bow'r
Inglorious harbour in this fateful hour;
Sage arts abandon'd all, and ancient
lore,
They cried, to arms! to arms! and sought
Iberia's shore.
Not deaf to Glory's call, yet loth to break
Chains woo'd and worn for Rhedycina's
sake;
Not loosely revelling in unmanly joys,
Not basely trembling at the herald's
voice;

But held by awe of her, on whose high
state
Ill might diminish'd train of vassals wait,
We, could a faithful band such charge
resign? [shrine.
Kept our lone vigils by the matron's
Ye, who are school'd in camps, per-
chance had smil'd [beguil'd;
To mark what anxious search our watch
With eager eye we scan'd th' historic
page, [presage;
From deeds of high renown drew bold
In fancy ro'd, where curious foot had
trac'd [waste;
The soldier's track, deep-printed in the
But chief we paus'd, where whelm'd in
Issus' tide
Slept the huge relics of barbaric pride,
Pride unabash'd, save when the fleet
winds bore [man's shore;
Her vanquish'd millions from the sea-
Or when she 'scap'd, dismay'd, in fragile
raft, [ful shaft;
The Scythian's baggard steed and death-
All else submissive to her thunders
hurld
O'er the wide East, her tributary world.
Elate we view'd Fate's tardy vengeance
sped: [we read.
E'en then the omen pleas'd; but when
That he who bravely fought, could nob-
bly spare,
Mild to the fall'n, and gentle to the fair;
We grasp'd th' unerring sign with loud
acclaim,
And fondly dwelt on ALEXANDER's name.
Nor less, 'midst triumphs of a later age,
Were gallant FREDERIC's priz'd, who
dar'd to wage
Unequal combat long, yet scorn'd to
bend [land's friend!
Before his myriad foes, for he was Eng-
Short space to moody shame and malice
giv'n, [Heav'n,
By rebel passions urg'd, and angry
Gall'd by defeat, not tam'd, untaught to
yield,
Again th' Invader tempts the gory field:
What if the desp'rate hazard be his last?
Arms, treasure, empire, all are on the
cast!
Hope feeds his soul, when, lo! porten-
tous sight! [might.
The sov'reign Eagles join in threefold
Now the pale Saxon rues his succour
lent; [parts pent,
Now the chaf'd beast within her ram-
Ill-fated Dresden mourns, and Elbe's
broad flood [blood,
Rolls thro' polluted banks its waves of
Yet still the fearful pause enchains each
sense
In silent agony and dread suspense.
Shame on those stubborn winds! ill-
tim'd delay! [zic's day!
They yield! and Stewart tells of Leip-
Straight

Straight thro' the narrow cell and echoing hall,
Stern rule and sober task forgotten all,
In mingled fits of ecstasy and pain,
We hail'd the battle won, and mourn'd
o'er heroes slain!

Tumultuous hours were those, but now
employ [chasten'd joy.

Our tranquil breasts pure hope and
No more, in wakeful truce, the jealous
hand, [brand,

Clasps, unrelax'd, the loosely sheathed
But, bare of steel and gauntlet rough,
repays, [embrace,

With pressure fond, the scholar's keen

Methinks, while yet the pageant treads
our ailes, [smiles,

Approving Science lifts her head, and
Like some imperial dame, who, thron'd
on high

To grace the splendid feats of chivalry,
While hotly strive the flower of ev'ry
realm, [ven helm:

Sighs o'er the splinter'd lance and clo-
But when the herald parts the dang'rous
fray,

And victor knights advance in fair array,
Darts from her radiant eye, like gleam
of summer sun, [that valour won.

The pledge of grateful love, the meed

WILLIAM DALRY,
Fellow of Exeter College.

VERSES

Recited in the Theatre. Oxford, June 15.

YE guardian Spirits, who, ordain'd of old,
In solemn charge the doom of empires
hold,

To you, through all her shores, may En-
rope raise, [praise,

Realm after realm, the pealing hymn of
Two-fold the blessing for her sons prepar'd,
Th' Oppressor fall'n, the Saviour Cham-
pions spar'd.

And 'mid the glowing pæans that ascend
To hail the King, the Warrior, and the
Friend,

Let Oxford cull, to swell the solemn quire,
The choicest treasure of th' historic lyre
For Him, who first his battling myriads bore
From wintry Baltic and the Caspian shore;
Who chid that recreant foe, whom but to
name [shame;

Would dull our glories with a word of
Drew him within his empire's mighty breast,
Alcides-like, to crush the giant pest.

Nor He unsung, who, in the dubious hour,
For one vast struggle summon'd all his
power,

Staked his rich heritage of martial zeal,
And arm'd a Bluchars for his Country's
weal.

Ye, leagued in fame, through after years
shall beam [theme!

The Patriot's watchword, and the Poet's

Haply the sons of some far distant age
Shall muse, mistrustful, o'er the wondrous
page,

Where the proud records of your deeds are
held, [that quell'd.

The wrongs that menac'd, and the might

Though oft too harsh the din of war in-
vades

Where Science walks her Academic shades,
Yet to your triumphs higher claims belong,
Than victory yields, to live embalm'd in
song:

Ye stay'd the battle's rude avenging hand
From the fair spoil of Latium's ravaged
land;

Ye, warm with kindred virtues, joy'd to
save

The hallow'd relics of the wise and brave;
Your conquering swords dealt Freedom
where they came, [of fame.

And Mercy strew'd with flowers your path
Such deeds heroic to the world confess'd,
In one great hour, foes conquer'd, spar'd,
and bless'd.

And Thou, who, steadfast in the righteous
cause, [applause:

Ledst the bold strife, shalt share the rich
Now mid thy Nation's thanks, one pray'r
is borne; [adorn,

The peace thou counsel'dst, by thy cares
Till, rear'd by thee, her graceful arts re-
sume [bloom.

A fresher life, and spread their vernal

ROBERT INGHAM,
Commoner of Oriel College.

*The Opening of one of GREGORY NAZIAN-
ZEN'S Poems, entitled, An Address to his
Soul; translated from the Greek by H. S.
BOYD.*

WHAT is there thou would'st crave from
me?

Tell me, my Soul; I ask of thee.
What modest gift, or glitt'ring prize,
Awakes thy hope, allures thine eyes?
Ask something great, whate'er it be,
And I will grant it cheerfully.

Say, wilt thou have the far-fam'd ring,
That grac'd of yore the Lydian King;
If wishing to be hid, concealing,
If wishing to be seen, revealing?

With Midas, wilt thou be enroll'd,
Who died thro' plenitude of gold?
Whate'er he touch'd to gold was turn'd;
Too late his error he discern'd,

And wish'd the Gods his prayer had spar'd.
Wilt thou possess the radiant gems,
That flame o'er regal diadems?

Fair fields which Nature's hand enamels,
With oxen, sheep, and stately camels?
Alas! such vain ignoble treasure
Yields but an evanescent pleasure,

And far exceeds my humble measure;
For, when I gave myself to Heaven,
All earthly cares to earth were given.

Say,

Say, wilt thou mount a throne sublime,
Deck'd with the fading pomp of time ?
Then, on the morrow, grieve to see
Some sordid wretch, of low degree,
Usurp the empire torn from thee,
And sway thy sceptre haughtily ?
The law of justice wilt thou sell,
And e'en against thy kind rebel ?
Or bend the bow, or hurl the spear,
And in thy bold uncheck'd career,
The fury of the tiger dare,
And rouse the lion from his lair ?
Would'st thou be hail'd by all who pass,
And view thy form engrav'd on brass ?—
Thou seekest but an empty vision ;
The breath of zephyr soon subsiding ;
The noise of arrows swiftly gliding ;
The echo of thy hand's collision.
Oh, who with wisdom fraught, would pray
For things that charm them for a day,
And on the morrow flee away,
Which bad men share as well as they ;
Which, when the fleeting breath is fled,
Depart not with the parting dead ?
Since these are nought, I ask of thee,
What is there thou would'st claim from me ?
An Angel dost thou wish to be,
Attendant on the Deity ?
To tread the courts by Seraphs trod,
A radiant herald of thy God ?
And doth thy daring thought aspire,
To glow with pure angelic fire,
And warble 'mid the warbling choir ?
Awake ; arise ; ascend at length ;
Assert thine intellectual strength.
On wings of faith I'll fondly bear thee,
And with monition sage prepare thee ;
And, as the towering eagle flies,
To heights of glory thou shalt rise,
From mortals veil'd, beyond the skies.

*The Conclusion of the Third Hymn, of
SYNESIUS ; translated from the Greek by
H. S. BOYD.*

GRANT me, O Father, having fled
The storms that gather'd round my
head,

To gain thy radiant hall, and rest
Within the temple of thy breast.
From that pure source began to roll
The hallow'd fountain of the soul,
Obedient to thy dread controul.
A drop of heavenly dew I fell,
Left on the bare unhallow'd earth :
If I have lov'd thee, serv'd thee well,
Forget not my celestial birth :
Restore me to my parent-stream,
That I no more may vainly dream,
Then wake to mourn thy clouded beam.
Grant me to dwell in glory bright,
Returning to my kindred light ;
And high amid the royal choir,
Cloth'd with thine own immortal fire,
To wake anew my raptur'd lyre.
When to the fount of light united,
Enthron'd above yon beaming plain,
Ah ! never may I fall again,
And view my wreath of glory blighted.
Yet, Father, while I here remain,
By Nature's firm and iron band
Confin'd to an ignoble land,
May'st thou conduct me with a shepherd's
care, [prepare.
And for my native realm my longing soul

Epigram, from the French.

YOU say, without either reward, or fee,
Your uncle cur'd me of a dangerous ill ;
I say, he never did prescribe for me ;
The proof is plain--you see I'm living still.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 6.

The Earl of *Liverpool* presented copies of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Lord *Grenville* expressed his regret that the Slave Trade should be continued by France ; he had expected that all Europe would have concurred in its abolition, as a great crime, as a system of the worst piracy, which ought no longer to exist.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said that Ministers were anxious for its abolition.

In the Commons, the same day, 129 petitions were presented against the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws.

Sir *W. Curtis* presented a petition from the Watch and Clock-makers, stating that they exported goods to the value of 500,000*l.* annually, and that their trade

was in danger of being ruined by the importation of foreign watches and clocks, to which the names of English workmen were affixed.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented a copy of the Treaty of Peace with France.

Mr. *Wilberforce* deprecated with much eloquence and feeling the renewal of the Slave Trade by France, and the cession of large settlements on the North coast of Africa, which had now for many years enjoyed repose, and where its chiefs, awakened to their true interests, had begun to direct their exertions to more humane pursuits.

Lord *Castlereagh* thought his Hon. Friend had been too sanguine as to what could be done on a point of so much importance. When France received back certain of her colonies,

colonies, her great and high-minded people expected them to be restored with all their former advantages—one of the principal of which was the right to stock them with slaves. The French Government knew that the people were warm on this subject; that they were not prepared to concur in the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to have pressed it peremptorily, therefore, as a measure absolutely necessary to be definitively adjusted, might only have fixed their prejudice deeper, and made the attainment of the object more difficult. It was therefore thought advisable to leave it open to further discussion in a Congress, where the support of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, might be relied on.

Lord *Millon* said, that the concurrence of Spain and Portugal in the Abolition of the Slave Trade would be of more importance than that of the three Allied Sovereigns, neither of whom had any colonies. If the French were averse now to abolish that inhuman traffic, he did not think they would agree to it after reaping benefit from it for five years. Besides, how actively would that trade be carried on during that period, and how numerous the individuals employed by other nations.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the petitions against any alteration in the Corn Laws should be referred to a select Committee, which was adopted by several Members with an understanding that the report made by the Committee should not be used to press the obnoxious measure during the present Session.—The motion was carried by 173 to 67.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* next proposed that the report of the Corn Import Bill should be deferred three weeks, to give the above Committee time to make their report.—Messrs. *Canning, Rose, W. Smith*, and others, urged the serious and general alarm which prevailed out of doors.

Mr. *Huskisson* said, that before the war our peace establishment was 16 millions; now it would be near 60; the price of bread could not be less than double what it was at that period.

General *Gascoyne* moved an amendment, that the report be deferred till six months; which was carried by 116 to 196.

The obnoxious Bill is therefore thrown out for this Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 7.

The second reading of the Bill permitting the Free Exportation of Corn was supported by Lords *Hardwicke, Liverpool*, and *Orenville*, (the two latter because it extended the great principle of freedom of commerce,) and opposed by Lords *Stanhope* and *Lauderdale*: read a second time.

Part. Mac. July, 1814.

June 8.

Lord *Donoughmore*, in presenting the General Petition of the Catholics of Ireland, praying for Emancipation, expressed his opinion that the present was not the favourable time for discussing it—when the public mind was heated, and his Catholic countrymen seemed to be at war with the Representative of the Sovereign Pontiff himself. The resolution of the Catholic Prelates, seeking a conference with the Pope, offered, he thought, a reasonable prospect of accommodating those differences.

Earl *Grey* concurred in this opinion, and, with the Duke of *Norfolk*, declared, that the claims of the Catholics were founded in justice and policy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 9, 8, 9.

The Hackney Poor Bill was thrown out by 62 to 30.

Mr. *Vansittart*, in reply to Mr. *Whitbread*, acknowledged that 8000 Russian guards were to be conveyed from Cherbourg and encamped near Southampton, until our shipping could convey them to Russia; 3000 had landed.

Messrs. *Whitbread, Wynne*, and *Ponsonby*, thought it unconstitutional.

Mr. *Methuen* said, that unless something should be done in the interval to ameliorate the situation of the Princess of Wales, he should move on Tuesday the 14th that her letter be taken into consideration.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 9.

Lord *Hardwicke* moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate the Corn Laws as connected with the growth, commerce, consumption of grain, and all the laws relating thereto. Agreed to, with the opposition of only Lords *Stanhope* and *Lauderdale*.

The Committee of the Corn Exportation Bill was opposed by Earl *Stanhope*, who observed that investigation ought to precede legislation; and that the Bill taxed the labourer's beer to raise the price of his bread.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* expressed himself adverse to the bounty system, and Lord *Lauderdale* in its favour. The Bill then went through the Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 10.

In a conversation respecting the conviction of Lord *Cochrane* and Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone*, Mr. *Bradhurst* said, that he should on Tuesday move for a copy of the conviction (supposing that an arrest of judgment or a new trial was not in the interval applied for), when the Noble Lord and the Hon. Gentleman implicated might appear in their places, and defend themselves

selves if they thought proper. It appeared to be the intention of the Hon. Member to move subsequently for their expulsion.

Mr. *Vanittart* expressed the Royal assent to the proposition for extending the term of the annuity to Lord Hill while the Peage continued.

Mr. *Methuen's* motion respecting the Princess of Wales was, on the suggestion of Mr. *Whitbread*, postponed till Friday 17th.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply to Mr. *Whitbread*, said, that Buonaparte had been averse to the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

In a Committee of Supply, four millions were granted for the defraying the expenses of the Army Extraordinaries for 1814; and three millions to pay off the outstanding Exchequer Bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 13.

The Earl of *Liverpool* informed the House that the Prince Regent, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, had given permission that 8000 of his guards might be conveyed from Cherbourg, and lauded at Portsmouth, to be re-embarked as soon as possible for Russia in the Russian fleet; their expenses in England to be borne by their Sovereign.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in stating the sums necessary to be raised for the service of the year, said he estimated the expenses of the Navy for the present year, (exclusive of the ordnance sea-service,) at 18,786,509*l.*; the Army (including Ireland), with barracks and commissariat, 18,131,173*l.*; the Extraordinaries for England, 9,000,000*l.*; ditto Ireland, 200,000*l.*; unprovided Extraordinaries, last year, 6,350,132*l.*; Ordnance, including Ireland, 3,955,658*l.*; miscellaneous service of the year, 2,500,000*l.*; Vote of Credit, 3,200,000*l.* Ireland taking 200,000*l.* of it; Subsidies voted to our Allies, 3,000,000*l.*; ditto to be voted, 1,200,000*l.*; Bills of Credit, 1,000,000*l.* Making the whole amount of the joint Charge for England and Ireland 67,313,472*l.* If this estimate was thought high, it should be recollected that the first part of the year had been passed in a state of war and of exertion beyond any former period. We had America still to contend with, and considerable expenses must be incurred to carry on the contest with vigour and effect. The separate charges for England were as follows: Loyalty Loan, 71,320*l.*; interest on Exchequer Bills, 1,900,000*l.*; interest on Debentures, 49,780*l.*; the grant to the Sinking Fund for unprovided Exchequer Bills, 200,000*l.*; and 6,000,000*l.* for the repayment of Exchequer Bills. The whole of these separate charges amounted to 8,311,100*l.* which, added to the former joint estimate, made the sum of 75,624,572*l.*

The proportion of the joint charge to be furnished by Ireland was 7,919,232*l.* and for the Civil List and Consolidated Fund 187,862*l.*; so that there remained a total expence for England of 67,517,478*l.* To meet this charge, Parliament granted 3,000,000*l.* in annual duties; 20,500,000*l.* for War Taxes; the Lottery, 200,000*l.*; Vote of Credit, 3,000,000*l.*; the English proportion of Naval Stores, 508,545*l.*; the first Loan, 22,000,000*l.*; and the second, which had been this day contracted for, 18,500,000*l.*: in all, 67,708,545*l.* — The Right Hon. Gentleman then detailed the relative increase or diminution of different sources of revenue in the two preceding years. The Consolidated Fund had fallen short of expectation. The Customs was 9,818,000*l.* being two millions deficient. The Excise Duties had, on the contrary, increased nearly one million. The duties on Beer were nearly equal in the two years 1813 and 1814. On the article of Malt there was an increase from 4,444,000*l.* to 4,875,000*l.* British Spirits had produced in the year 1813, 2,600,000*l.* and in 1814, 2,900,000*l.* On Foreign Spirits there was an inconsiderable rise. The Wine Duties had increased from 900,000*l.* to 1,300,000*l.*; and the duties on Tea from 1,100,000*l.* to 1,200,000*l.* The Stamp-office produced in 1813 five millions and a half, and considerably more in the last year. The Post-office had also been more productive. The Assessed Taxes had increased from 5,518,000*l.* to 6,339,000*l.* The Land Tax had risen from 1,051,000*l.* to 1,059,000*l.* The Property Tax had increased from 12 to 14 millions. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by stating the terms on which the loan of 22 millions had been taken; so much had the funds improved by the signature of peace, that one million and a half of stock had been saved. He concluded by moving that a Loan of 24 millions be granted to his Majesty, which, after some observations by Mr. *Ponsonby* on the discontinuance of the Property Tax after April 1815, was agreed to.

June 15.

Mr. *Holford* complained of the present condition of the prisons in the metropolis. The allowance to prisoners was not sufficient to sustain life. The meat sent in by the Sheriffs as a sort of donation, arising from the subscriptions to the Sheriff's fund, was without regard to the number of prisoners, and the distribution always left to the discretion of the gaolers. The allowance to untried prisoners, who were to be presumed innocent, was only ten ounces of bread *per diem*, and six pounds of potatoes *per week*: in the City prisons there was no allowance of clothing; each prisoner had two rugs, but as no straw was allowed on the stone floor, from the

apprehension of fire, he must keep on his cloaths night and day, a practice not very favourable to cleanly habits. He objected to the privileges enjoyed by all (convicts under sentence of death, transportation, respited, &c.) who could pay 13s. 6d. admission money, and 2s. 6d. per week for a bed on the master's side. The duties of religion were not attended to. In the Borough Compter there was neither chaplain nor chapel. In Newgate, Dr. Ford *, the ordinary, told the Committee, that he did not think it a part of his duty to attend to the morality of the prisoners, but only to the duty on Sundays, and attending condemned prisoners. Mr. H. concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the better management of the City prisons, by placing them under the superintendence of a Committee.

Sir W. Curtis, Alderman C. Smith, Sir J. Sher, and Alderman Combe, warmly opposed the motion as unnecessary. They allowed that the gaol fees ought to be abolished. Messrs. Phillips, Wrottesley, Harner, and Thornton, approved highly of the Bill, and leave was then given to bring it in.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Irish Treasury Bills Bill and six local and private Bills. [The ceremony was witnessed by the King of Prussia, his three sons, and Marshal Blucher.]

Earl Stanhope having moved that a Petition which he had presented from a prisoner in Gloucester Gaol be now read, Lord Kenyon moved the standing order for the exclusion of strangers; upon which the foreign Princes and ladies quitted the House.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir S. Romilly presented a petition from Robert Harris, a prisoner confined in Lincoln Gaol.

Sir Matthew W. Ridley inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of Ministers to make any speedy communication to the House respecting the marriage of the Princess Charlotte to the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

Mr. Vansittart said he could give no other answer than that Ministers had received no authority to make any communication.

After some very warm remarks between Messrs. Whitbread and Stephen, Sir M. W. Ridley said, he had heard that the marriage was broken off because it was required that the Princess Charlotte should leave this country.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 21.

Earl Stanhope's motion for a Committee to inquire into the charges in a petition from Gloucester Gaol was negatived by 24 to 6. The practice of opening letters and refusing lawyers access to their clients was admitted to be illegal: the Earl of Liverpool said, that inquiries would be made to ascertain whether there existed any grounds for further proceedings.

June 23.

On the second reading of the Small Pox Spreading Prevention Bill, Lord Boringdon stated that the clauses left an option to parties to inoculate with the small pox; but required notice, according to a prescribed form, of such a circumstance; also making regulations with respect to persons afflicted with the natural small pox; and prohibiting children, supported by parishes, from being inoculated with the small pox.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Methuen deeply lamented the necessity of addressing the House upon a subject so painful and distressing as the situation of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. That necessity he attributed to no step having been taken by Ministers to ameliorate it, though public opinion had been so decidedly and unequivocally expressed on a late memorable debate. The present discussion might cloud the triumph of the moment; but was it to be expected that because others were basking in the sunshine of happiness, the Princess of Wales was to be content in the cold shade of obscurity and neglect; or that, in the hour of general triumph, she should forget the comparative degradation to which she herself was reduced? What must the Allied Sovereigns have thought of British generosity, when they heard the disgraceful fact that the allowance to her Royal Highness was so parsimonious, that she was unable to pay them even the common attention of a formal visit, from the want of means to support the proper grandeur and dignity of her rank and station. They should legislate with the feelings of fathers and brothers; let them suppose their daughters or sisters were made to endure a similar indignity and degradation, and then let them say whether they would refuse their interference in favour of an unprotected woman. The Princess of Wales, on her marriage, was allowed 17,000*l.* in addition to her own 5,000*l.* It was afterwards reduced to 12,000*l.* on account of the circumstances of the Prince. She had subsequently been under the necessity of contracting debts, which in 1809 the Prince had paid, to the amount of 40,000*l.* She had then been obliged to live on a less income than when she resided

* Dr. Ford has since resigned.

sided in Carlton-house, where so large an expenditure was, of course, not required as on her removal, when she had an entirely distinct establishment to support. She had therefore reduced her establishment to seven domestics — parted with many of her horses, and given up seeing company, till Mr. St. Leger, Lady Carnarvon, Lady Glenbervie, and others of her household, handsomely refused to accept of the usual allowances made to persons in their situations. By these sacrifices, she had now the satisfaction of knowing that *she did not owe a shilling*. The Hon. Gentleman trusted that her Royal Highness would, by the liberality of that House, be enabled to support the dignity and splendour of her station; and concluded by moving that her Royal Highness's correspondence should be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Lord Castlereagh said, that if the advisers of the Princess had earlier declared that an increased provision was the object sought after, something might have been done; but this was the first avowal in Parliament that an extended provision for the Princess of Wales was the wise and proper mode to set at rest a question which had already unfortunately too much agitated the House. His Lordship then incidentally noticed that the marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Orange was broken off; but denied that it was occasioned by the knowledge that her mother had been excluded from Court, as the negotiation was in active progress, not only prior to, but subsequent to that exclusion. As for the supposed right to appear at the drawing-room, if the subject could approach the Court at the pleasure of Parliament or of a Minister, it would be degrading the Court, and depriving it of a freedom which was exercised by the lowest individuals. It was not perhaps known to Parliament that a separation had taken place between their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, which might be considered as *absolutely final*. The King had been so firmly convinced that there never could be any reconciliation, that he only considered how circumstances could be managed so as to give the least pain to both parties. With this view, a solemn deed of separation was drawn up and signed by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1809, to which was added the signatures of the King and most of his Cabinet Ministers. The Princess at that time declared herself satisfied with the provision made for her; but he was certain that it was not the wish of the Prince Regent that she should feel any pecuniary embarrassments. The differences between those Royal Personages had latterly assumed a very different complexion. Her Royal Highness had been made the vehicle

of direct insult on the character and conduct of the Prince Regent. Persons had been permitted to approach her Royal Highness who had been detected in a cabal, through the medium of the press, for the purpose of degrading the Royal Family in general, and more particularly of vilifying the illustrious individual at the head of the State, and attempting to debase him in the eyes of his family, of his country, and even of his children. While her advisers had other objects in view, or claimed an extended pecuniary arrangement on grounds that were not tenable, they could not be listened to: they had now become more candid. He must, however, resist the present motion; but, on a future day, he would consent to such addition to the income of the Princess of Wales as might appear reasonable to Parliament.

Mr. Methuen was glad to hear of the intended grant to the Princess; but would not give up her claim to appear at the drawing-room: he would consent to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Whitbread denied the assertion of the Noble Lord, that the object of all the motions before the House had been to obtain money. He entered with much energy and feeling into the situation of the Princess of Wales, and contrasted the indignities and insults she had endured with the virtue of her character. He considered her an injured woman, deserted by her natural protectors, and peculiarly entitled to the protection of that House. He should rejoice at any grant of money from that House as a mark of its approbation; but not in consideration that she should abandon any of her just claims and privileges.

Mr. Grattan approved of the motion, as its object was practically to repel the calumnies thrown on the Princess. This object was to be effected not by restoring her to her dignities, but by increasing the means of her establishment. The object of the Noble Lord was the same, provided it could be done in a manner respectful to the Prince of Wales. It was proper that the Princess of Wales should be supported by Parliament — provided for by Parliament; but not in such a manner as to give her a victory over her husband. To attempt to oblige the Prince to take back his wife would be unjustifiable; to interfere to procure her admission to the Queen's Drawing-room was a power not perhaps possessed by the House. How then could they act but by providing for the lady, — by declaring, that, as she was not admitted to share in the establishment of her husband, Parliament would give her one of her own. This was the best way of proceeding for the interest of the wife, the feelings of the husband, and the dignity of the House.

Mr. Ponsonby concurred in this opinion. The

The Speaker read a letter from Lord Cochrane, asserting his innocence, and requesting to attend upon any motion for expelling him.

Lord Castlereagh, on presenting extracts of two Despatches from himself to Lord Liverpool, dated April 17 and 24, said, that he had assented to the Treaty between the Allied Powers and Napoleon only so far as that treaty went to secure a territorial possession to his family.

Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better Preservation of the public Peace in Ireland; by authorizing the Lord Lieutenant, in certain cases, to declare a district disturbed, and in such event to appoint a police-officer to reside as a magistrate in that district, with a house and adequate salary. The expence of the establishment to be paid by a fine levied upon the disturbed district when tranquillity was restored.

June 24.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, K. B. being come to the House, Mr. Speaker acquainted him, that the House had, upon the 7th day of July 1813, resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to him, for his great exertions upon the 21st June 1813, near Vittoria, when the French Army was completely defeated by the Allied Forces under the Marquis of Wellington's command; and Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth;

“Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, — I have to thank you, in the name of your Country, for a series of signal and splendid services; and first, for that which your gallantry achieved in the battle of Vittoria. — When the Usurper of the Spanish Crown put his fortunes to the last hazard, it was the brave Second Division of the Allied Army, directed by Lord Hill, and acting under your command, which began the operations of that memorable day, and by its irresistible valour mainly contributed to that victory, which drove back the armies of France to their own frontier, and rescued the Peninsula from its invaders and oppressors. — By your achievements in that field of glory, you enrolled your name amongst the distinguished officers upon whom this House bestowed the honour of its Thanks; and I do therefore now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their Unanimous Thanks, for your great exertions, in the splendid and decisive Victory obtained on the 21st of June, 1813, near Vittoria, when the French Army was completely defeated and routed, with the total loss of all its artillery, stores, and baggage.”

Upon which Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart said;

“Mr. Speaker, — Unaccustomed as I am to express my sentiments before so important an assembly of my Countrymen, or to receive praise for what few services I may have rendered in my profession in so liberal and so generous a manner as you have now conveyed the sense of this House, I am at a loss to make any adequate return; I feel, however, deeply on this proud occasion: I should be ungrateful if I were to take to myself much of the merit that you have been pleased to ascribe to my services in the particular action in question; for to those who gallantly supported me is the merit due: I cannot advert to that battle, and not submit to the memory, and, if I may use the term, to the affection of this House, the name of one gallant officer upon whom the brunt of the contest particularly fell; I mean, Sir, the late Colonel Cadogan; the fall of that Officer was glorious, as his last moments were marked by the success of a favourite regiment, upon the magnanimity of whose conduct he kept his eyes fixed during the expiring hour of a well-finished life. I should be ungrateful for the services which were rendered me by Colonel Cameron and by General Byng, on that and on all occasions, if I were not thus publicly to advert to them in my present place; for to their exertions and support am I indebted for the success of those measures of which I am reaping the rich reward from my Country at your too generous hand this day. Permit me, Sir, to repeat my gratitude for the too kind and too flattering manner in which you have communicated the sense of this House to me this day; I should be truly ungrateful if I did not feel the honour in its full force, and I should be doubly so towards you, Sir, if I were insensible to the peculiarly distinguished mode in which you have now conferred that honour upon me.”

Major-General William Henry Pringle being also come to the House, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir William Stewart being present, Mr. Speaker acquainted them that the House had, upon the 8th day of November last, resolved that the Thanks of this House be given to them for the valour, steadiness, and exertion, so successfully displayed by them in repelling the repeated attacks made on the positions of the Allied Army by the whole French force, under the command of Marshal Soult, between the 25th of July and 1st of August last; and Mr. Speaker gave them the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth;

“Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart and Major-General Pringle, — It is my duty now to deliver to you conjointly the Thanks of this House, for your gallant and meritorious services in those memorable actions which completed the liberation of

of Spain.—The inhabitants of the Pyrenees, who witnessed those mighty conflicts, will long point out to their admiring Countrymen, those various heights and passes where the valour of British troops under your command at some times repelled the attacks of superior force, where at other times its steadiness effected a retreat which only led to more certain victory, and where, finally, it returned with an overwhelming pursuit upon the broken ranks of the Enemy: they will also point out, those spots where the gallant officers whom we now see amongst us fought through long and toilsome days, where a Stewart made his stand, and where the noblest blood of Scotland was shed in its defences. The Historian of those Campaigns will also record that your exploits were honoured with the constant and unequalled praises of that illustrious Commander, whose name stands highest upon our roll of military renown. — For your important share in those operations, this House thought fit to bestow upon you the acknowledgments of its gratitude; and I do now accordingly, in the name and by the command of the Commons of this United Kingdom, deliver to you their Unanimous Thanks for the valour, steadiness, and exertion, so successfully displayed by you, in repelling the repeated attacks made on the positions of the Allies by the whole French force under Marshal Soult, between the 25th of July and 1st of August last, and for your undaunted perseverance, by which the Allied Army was finally established on the frontier of France.”

Upon which Lieut.-Gen. Sir *William Stewart* said :

“ Mr. Speaker,—As I have before had the honour of stating, I must feel, Sir, that to others is due from me, while receiving the highest honour that can be bestowed on a British Soldier, the report of their admirable conduct during the actions in question: supported as I was by my gallant friend on my right *, by such corps as the 92d Highlanders, or the 50th British infantry, I should have been without excuse if a less firm stand had been made on the positions of the Pyrenees than was made; I should have done injustice to the design of our great Captain, and to the instructions of my own immediate Commander, if I had less exerted myself than I did on these occasions. — That our endeavours have met with the approbation of our Country, and have received from you, Sir, so generous an expression of that approbation, is the proudest event of our lives; it ought and will animate us to

devote our best exertions in the future service of that Country.”

Major-Gen. *William Henry Pringle* then said :

“ Mr. Speaker,—I am highly sensible of the honour I have just received by the Thanks of this House; I consider their approbation as the most honourable reward which a military man can receive, and one far beyond what any feeble efforts of mine can deserve. The able arrangement of the General under whom I served, and the bravery of the troops I had the honour to command, left little to be done by any exertions of mine, which I feel more than amply rewarded by the approbation of this House. The satisfaction I feel on this occasion is still further increased by the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the Thanks of the House to me.”

Lieutenant-Generals Sir Thomas Picton and Sir Henry Clinton, Knights of the Most honourable Order of the Bath, being also come to the House, and Lieutenant General Sir William Stewart and Major-General William Henry Pringle being present, Mr. Speaker acquainted them, that the House had, upon the 24th day of March last, resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to them for their able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes on the 27th of February last, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied Forces; and Mr. *Speaker* gave them the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth :

“ Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, and Major-General Pringle.—You stand amongst us this day, to receive our Thanks for great and signal Victories won by British Arms in the Fields of France.—Descending from the Pyrenees, surmounting, in adverse seasons, all the difficulties of a Country deeply intersected, and passing with unparalleled skill and boldness the formidable torrents of Navarre, after a series of arduous and sanguinary conflicts, you came up with the collected forces of the Enemy, posted upon the heights of Orthes. Attacked on all sides by British valour, the troops of France at length gave way, and commenced their retreat; pressed, however, upon each flank, that retreat was soon changed into a flight, and that flight to a total rout: pursuing their broken legions across the Adour, and seizing upon their strong-holds and accumulated resources, you then laid open your way, on the one hand, to the deliverance of Bourdeaux, and, on the other, to the lamented but glorious day of Toulouse.—It has been your fortune to reap the

* Major-General Pringle.

the latest laurels in this long and memorable War; and, leading forward your victorious columns from the Tagus to the Gironne, you have witnessed, with arms in your hands, the downfall of that gigantic tyranny which your own prowess has so materially contributed to overthrow.—Informed of these triumphant exploits, this House lost no time in recording its Thanks to all who had bravely fought the battles of their Country. But to those whom we glory to reckon amongst our own members, it is my duty and happiness to deliver those Thanks personally. And I do now accordingly, in the name and by the command of the Commons of this United Kingdom, deliver to you their Unanimous Thanks for your able and distinguished conduct throughout all those operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied Forces of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal."

Upon which Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton said;

"Mr. Speaker,—I return my thanks to this honourable House for the honour conferred upon me."

Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, then said;

"Mr. Speaker,—I feel overcome by the repeated honour which you have now conferred on me, and can but ill express what I am sensible of on this occasion of high personal honour; I can only say, Sir, that myself, as well as those who were under my command in the memorable actions alluded to by you, Sir, did our duty to the best of our power, and have now been greatly rewarded. The most happy events have returned us to our Country,

and that we may act the part of good Citizens, as you have been pleased to say that we have done that of good Soldiers, is our next duty.—If future events call us again to the field, a circumstance that may Heaven long avert! our greatest good fortune will be, to serve under the auspices of so generous a House of Commons as that which I now address; and more especially to have the generous sentiment of that House communicated through so liberal a channel as has been the case this day."

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton then said:

"Mr. Speaker,—I am very grateful to the House for the honour which has been conferred upon me by their Vote of Thanks for my services in the battle of Orthes.—I feel proud to have been thought deserving of this high and distinguished reward; and I beg, Sir, that you will accept my best thanks for the obliging terms in which you have conveyed the Vote of the House."

Major-General William Henry Franks then said;

"Mr. Speaker,—I must again repeat the high sense I feel of the honour I have received; and must esteem this as the proudest day of my life, in which my conduct has twice met the approbation of this House."

Lord Palmerston then submitted the Army Estimates. His intention was to place General Officers on the same footing with Flag-Officers in the Navy. Thus, a Major-General was to have the same pay with a Rear-Admiral; a Lieutenant-General the same pay with a Vice-Admiral; but a General to have no higher pay than a Lieutenant-General. A resolution for granting the sum of 1,546,000*l.* was then carried.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, July 3.

Dispatches, of which the following are a Copy and an Extract, have been received from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, bart.

Head-quarters, L'Acadie, March 31.

My Lord,—I had scarcely closed the Session of the Provincial Legislature, when information arrived of the Enemy having concentrated a considerable force at Plattsburgh, for the invasion of Lower Canada. Major-gen. Wilkinson advanced on the 19th inst. to Chazy, and detached Brig.-gen. McComb, with a corps of riflemen and a brigade of infantry, in sleighs, across the ice, to Isle La Mothe, and from thence to Swanton, in the State of Vermont. On the 22d this corps crossed the line of separation between the United States and Lower Canada, and took possession of Phillipsburg, in the seigniory of St. Arnaud; and on the 23d several

guns followed, and a judicious position was selected and occupied, with demonstrations of an intention to establish themselves there in force. Having previously assembled at St. John's and its vicinity, the 13th and 49th regiments, and the Canadian Voltigeurs, with a sufficient field train and one troop of the 19th light dragoons, I placed the whole under the command of Col. Sir S. Beckwith, and ordered him to advance to dislodge the Enemy, should circumstances not disclose this movement to be a feint made to cover other operations. On this I left Quebec. On my route I received a report from Major-gen. De Rottenburg, of the Enemy having retired precipitately from Phillipsburg on the 26th, and again crossed Lake Champlain, for the purpose of joining the main body of the American army at Champlain Town.—On the 30th, the Enemy's light troops

troops entered Odell Town, followed by three brigades of infantry, commanded by Brig.-gens. Smith, Bisset, and M'Comb, and composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 34th regiments, a squadron of cavalry, and one eighteen, three twelve, and four six-pounders. drove in our picquets on the road leading from Odell Town to Burtonville, and commenced an attack on the latter position, but were so well received by the light troops, supported by the grenadiers of the Canadian Fencibles, that it was not persevered in; and the brigades in advance were directed upon the post at La Cole, entrusted to Major Handcock, of the 13th regt. whose able conduct on this occasion your Lordship will find detailed in the accompanying report from Lieut.-col. Williams of the 13th, who had the charge of the advanced posts on the Richelieu. In consequence of the sudden rise of water in every direction, from the melting of the snow and ice, it was with extreme difficulty the Enemy withdrew their cannon; and it is now almost impossible for either party to make a movement. The troops brought forward to support those at Burtonville and the mill at La Cole, were obliged to wade through mud and water up to their waists for miles, before they could attain the points they were directed to occupy. The Indian warriors alone were able to hang on the Enemy's rear, whilst retreating to Champlain Town. I have ascertained the loss of the American army to have exceeded 300 men in killed and wounded; it is also stated, that many of their officers suffered on this occasion.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

[Here follows a report from Lieut.-col. Williams, relative to the action of La Cole Mill. The Enemy had no success, though their superiority in numbers also frustrated our attempts upon their own batteries. The total loss was 11 privates killed; Capt. Ellard, and Ens. Whitford, 13th regiment slightly wounded, and 4 privates missing.]

[The second dispatch from Sir G. Prevost is dated Montreal, May 18. It announces that the Enemy, after having garrisoned Plattsburg, Burlington, and Vincennes, had gradually withdrawn the residue of his forces from Lower Canada. Two new ships, constructed during the winter at Kingston, gave us that superiority on the Lake, from which we very soon gained the most important practical results. Among these was the complete success of the Expedition sent against Oswego, which is fully detailed in the following report from Lieut.-gen. Drummond who commanded it.

*H. M. S. Prince Regent,
off Oswego, May 7.*

Sir,—I am happy to have to announce to your Excellency the complete success of the expedition against Oswego. — The troops mentioned in my dispatch of the 3d inst. viz. six companies of De Watteville's regiment under Lieut.-col. Fischer, the light company of the Glengarry light infantry under Captain Mac Millan, and the whole of the 2d batt. royal marines under Lieut.-col. Malcolm, having been embarked with a detachment of the royal artillery under Capt. Crutenden, with two field pieces, a detachment of the rocket company under Lieut. Stevent, and a detachment of sappers and miners under Lieut. Gosset of the royal engineers, on the evening of the 3d inst.; I proceeded on board the Prince Regent at daylight on the 4th, and the squadron immediately sailed: the wind being variable, we did not arrive off Oswego until noon the following day. The ships lay to within long gun-shot of the battery; and the gunboats, under Capt. Collier, were sent close in, for the purpose of inducing the Enemy to show his fire, and particularly the number and position of his guns. This service was performed in the most gallant manner, the boats taking a position within point blank shot of the fort, which returned the fire from our guns, one of them heavy. The Enemy did not appear to have any guns mounted on the town side of the river. Having sufficiently reconnoitred the place, arrangements were made for its attack, which it was decided should take place at eight o'clock that evening; but at sun-set a very heavy squall blowing directly on the shore, obliged the squadron to get under weigh, and prevented our return till the next morning; when the following disposition was made of the troops and squadron by Commodore Sir James Yeo and myself: — The Princess Charlotte, Wolfe, and Royal George to engage the batteries, as close as the depth of water would permit of their approaching the shore; the Sir Sydney Smith schooner to scour the town, and keep in check a large body of militia, who might attempt to pass over into the fort. The Moira and Melville brigs to tow the boats with the troops, and then cover their landing by scouring the woods on the low point towards the foot of the hill, by which it was intended to advance to the assault of the fort. — Capt. O'Connor had the direction of the boats and gunboats destined to land the troops, which consisted of the flank companies of De Watteville's regiment, the company of the Glengarry light infantry, and the 3d batt. of the royal marines, being all that could be landed at one embarkation. The four battalion companies of the regiment of Watteville,

Watteville, and the detachment of artillery, remaining in reserve on board the Princess Charlotte and Sir Sydney Smith schooner. As soon as every thing was ready, the ships opened their fire, and the boats pushed for the point of disembarkation in the most regular order. The landing was effected under a very heavy fire from the fort, as well as from a considerable body of the Enemy, drawn up on the brow of the hill and in the woods. The immediate command of the troops was intrusted to Lieut.-col. Fischer, of the regiment de Watteville, of whose gallant, cool, and judicious conduct, as well as the distinguished bravery, steadiness, and discipline of every officer and soldier composing this small force, I was a witness, having with Commodore Sir J. Yeo, the Deputy-Adjutant-general, and the officers of my staff, landed with the troops. I refer your Excellency to Lieut.-col. Fischer's letter, inclosed, for an account of the operations.—The place was gained in ten minutes from the moment the troops advanced. The fort being every where almost open, the whole of the garrison, consisting of the 3d battalion of artillery, about 400 strong, and some hundred militia, effected their escape, with the exception of about 60 men, half of them severely wounded. I enclose a return of our loss, amongst which I have to regret that of Capt. Holloway, of the royal marines. Your Excellency will lament to observe in the list the name of that gallant, judicious, and excellent officer, Capt. Mulcaster, of the royal navy, who landed at the head of 200 volunteers, seamen from the fleet, and received a severe and

dangerous wound, when within a few yards of the guns, which he was advancing to storm; which I fear will deprive the squadron of his valuable assistance for some time at least. I enclose a memorandum of the captured articles that have been brought away, in which your Excellency will see with satisfaction seven heavy guns that were intended for the Enemy's new ship. Three 32-pounders were sunk by the Enemy in the river, as well as a large quantity of cordage and other naval stores. The loss to them, therefore, has been very great; and I am sanguine in believing, that by this blow they have been deprived of the means of completing the armament, and particularly the equipment of a large man of war—an object of the greatest importance.—[The General concludes with expressions of the utmost admiration of the officers and men employed in the expedition.] GORDON DRUMMOND.

[A Report from Lieut.-col. Fischer of De Watteville's regt. announces the successful assault of the Fort of Oswego, by the troops under his command; and a letter from Commodore Sir James Yeo gives another account of the above operations. It appears from these reports, that the total loss at Oswego was 18 killed, 73 wounded, and 12 missing.]

Officer killed—Capt. Wm. Holloway, 2d batt. royal marines. *Officers Wounded*—Capt. Mulcaster, of the Princess Charlotte, dang.; Capt. Popbam, of the Montreal, sev.; Lieut. Griffin, acting, of the Prince Regent, sev.; Mr. Richardson, arm amputated; Capt. Lendergerw, De Watteville's regt. sev.; Lieut. Victor May, dangerously (since dead).

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 13th inst. contained a long Report upon the State of the Kingdom, presented by order of the King to the Chamber of Deputies. It was read by the Abbé de Montesquiou, Minister of the Interior, occupies 11 columns of the *Moniteur*, and draws a deplorable picture of the state of France. The following is a faithful Abstract of it:

"His Majesty, on assuming the reins of Government, was desirous to make known to his people the state in which he found France. The cause of the misfortunes which broke down our country has disappeared; but its effects remain; and for a long time further, under a Government which will devote itself solely to reparation, France will suffer under the wounds inflicted by a Government which gave itself up to the business of destruction. It is necessary, therefore, that the nation should be informed of the extent and the

GENT. MAG. July, 1814.

cause of its misfortunes, in order to be able to set a due value upon, and to second the cares which are to sooth and retrieve them. Thus enlightened upon the extent and nature of the mischief, it will in future be required only to participate in the labours and exertions of the King, to re-establish what has been destroyed not by him, to heal wounds not inflicted by him, and to repair wrongs to which he is a stranger.—War, without doubt, has been the principal cause of the ills of France. History presented not any example of a great nation incessantly precipitated against its will into enterprizes constantly increasing in hazard and distress. The world has now seen, with astonishment mingled with terror, a civilized people compelled to exchange its happiness and repose for the wandering life of barbarous hordes; the ties of families have been broken; fathers have grown old far from their children; and children have been hurried

hurried off to die 400 leagues from their fathers. No hope of return soothed this frightful separation; habit had caused it to be regarded as eternal; and the peasants of Brittany, after conducting their sons to the place of separation, have been seen to return to their churches to put up for them by anticipation the prayers for the dead!

It is impossible to estimate the horrible consumption of men by the late Government; fatigue and sickness carried off as much as battle; the enterprizes were so vast and so rapid, that every thing was sacrificed to the desire of ensuring success; there was no regularity in the service of the hospitals—none in providing subsistence on the marches; the brave soldiers whose valour constituted the glory of France, and who gave incessantly new proofs of their energy and patience, sustaining the national honour with so much brilliancy, saw themselves deserted amidst their sufferings, and abandoned, without resource, to calamities which they were unable to support.—The goodness of the French was insufficient to supply this cruel negligence; and levies of men, which, under other circumstances, would have formed great armies, disappeared in this manner, without taking part in any engagement. Hence arose the necessity of multiplying levies without number, to replace incessantly by new armies the almost total annihilation of the armies preceding. The amount of the calls ordered since the end of the Russian campaign is frightful—

11th January 1813.	380,000
3d April—Guards of honour ...	10,000
1st batt. of national guards	80,000
Guards for the coasts	90,000
24th August—Army of Spain. ...	38,000
9th Oct.—Conscription of 1814, and preceding years	190,000
Conscription of 1815	160,000
15th Nov.—Recall of years 1811 to 1814	300,000
Jan. 1813—Officers of cavalry equipped	17,000
1814—Levies en masse organized	143,000
	1,300,000

Fortunately, these last levies could not be fully executed. The war had not time to cut off all those who had joined the standards. But this simple statement of the requisitions, enforced on the population during an interval of from 14 to 15 months, suffices to give an idea of what the losses of the Nation must have been during the last 22 years. Many causes contributed, however, to repair these losses; the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants of the country by the division of the great landed properties, the equal distribution of inheritances, and the progress of vaccination, were the most pow-

erful. It was by means of the ignorance of these causes, and by exaggerating their success, that efforts were made to hide from the nation the extent of its sacrifices. The greater the number of men that were snatched away from France, the more studiously was it endeavoured to, prove that she courted this frightful destruction. But, even if the accounts placed under view had been correct, the only result would have been, that the number of births should cause the number of deaths to be regarded with indifference! But another argument was to point out in the conscription itself a source of increase of population—an impure source which introduced disorder and immorality in a marriage concluded with precipitation, and imprudence. Hence a multitude of unfortunate families, of ridiculous or indecent connexions; so that many men of the lower orders of the people soon became weary of what they had embraced only to shelter themselves from the conscription, threw themselves once more in the way of the dangers they had sought to avoid, and offered themselves as substitutes, to escape misery which they had not foreseen, or to break ties so ill assorted.

How could they, besides, overlook the reflection, that although, by multiplying these deplorable marriages, the conscription should have increased the number of births, it took annually away from France a great number of those full-grown men, who constitute the real strength of a nation. The facts prove clearly the truth of so natural a consequence. The population under the age of 20 years fell off, but increased above that age. Thus, while the Government attacked the sources of the national prosperity, it displayed incessantly in pompous array those remnants of resource that maintained a struggle against its wasteful measures; it studied to conceal the evil which it did, under the good, not of its production, which was yet undestroyed. Master of a country, where long labours had amassed great treasures, where civilisation had made the happiest progress, where industry and commerce had, for the 60 previous years, made a wonderful spring; it seized all the fruits of the industry of so many generations, and of the experience of so many ages, at one time to promote its lamentable designs, and at another to cover the sad waste of its influence. The simple account of the present state of the realm will immediately exhibit the inherent prosperity of the nation struggling against a destroying principle, incessantly attacked, often struck with terrible wounds, and perpetually drawing from itself resources always insufficient.

Under the head of agriculture the prospect is more flattering. The cultivation of

of lands and the breeding of cattle have of late years been better understood. The proprietors of vineyards have suffered dreadfully, however, under the Continental system. In the South, many vineyards have been rooted up. The attempts to breed Merinos have totally failed; and the breed of sheep has been deteriorated, by attempting to force the Merino cross into too hasty and unsuccessful use. The breed of horses, until the fatal years 1812 and 1813, was also excellent, and afforded a numerous cavalry. — The loss of a few months, in these years, amounted to 230,000 horses, to be replaced at an expense of 105,200,000 francs. The stock was, of course, exhausted. Every horse cost the Government at the rate of 400 or 460 francs—about 20*l.* sterling.

The mines in France have very sensibly increased. Our territory now presents 478 mines of every different kind now working, which employ 17,000 workmen, and produce to France a raw material to the value of 26,800,000 francs, and to the state a revenue of 251,000 francs. This revenue has been applied to the payment of the administration of the mines. But this particular fund, which on the 1st of Jan. last amounted to 700,000 francs, has been employed by the Government in defraying the expenses of the war. Yet in the midst of these continual vexations, this changeable and tyrannical legislation, our fields have been cultivated, our mines worked, and our flocks even preserved and ameliorated. Certainly nothing more evidently proves the industry of our nation and its happy disposition for the first of all the arts, than the progress of its agriculture under an oppressive Government.

Our cotton manufactures are stated to employ 400,000 persons, and a capital of 100 millions.—Those of Rouen have already considerably revived. The linen manufactures of Laval and Bretagne suffered much by the war with Spain, where they found their principal market. Those of silk experienced the same fate. Their produce also passed through Spain to America and the Colonies; but that channel was soon closed; Italy alone remained for them. But what may we not hope to gain by the renewal of our communications with all Europe?

In 1787 the manufactures at Lyons kept at work 15,000 looms; during the late war that number was reduced to 8000; but Lyons has already received considerable orders, and promises to regain its former prosperity. The manufactures of woollens, leather, &c. suffered in an equal degree from the fatal influence of the Continental system, the absurdity of which they strikingly evinced.

Commerce, subject as it was to the caprices of Government, and shackled in all

its proceedings, suffered immense losses; and the system of licences ruined and discouraged a great number of merchants, by raising hopes that were destroyed in a moment by the will which had fostered them. A long peace and stable and liberal laws can alone inspire mercantile men with sufficient confidence to embark without apprehension in their useful pursuits.

The public exchequer suffered in an equal degree, and it was difficult to meet the expenditure in spite of the contributions. The budget of the Minister of the Interior for 1812 amounted to 150 millions, and in 1813 to 140 millions, of which the exchequer never contributed more than from 58 to 60 millions, the surplus being raised by special duties and imposts.

The public works have produced some movements of real utility; but most of them originated solely in vain ostentation. The roads were neglected, and the sums destined for their repair diverted to other purposes. The canals are in a better state, but the works far from finished. That of Burgundy, which has already cost 12 millions, will require five more; and that of the Ouraq, undertaken on too expensive a scale, will yet want at least 18 millions. The works for the embellishment of the capital, though of a less useful description, will not be abandoned; the total expense of them is estimated at 53,500,000 francs, and more than 24 millions have already been laid out on them. All these objects fall under the superintendence of the Minister of the Interior, the arrears of whose department are not yet ascertained, but are computed at from 40 to 50 millions.

As to the Department of the Minister at War, it exhibits, especially for the last three campaigns, a real chaos. On the 1st of May last, the land forces of France amounted to 520,000 men, exclusively of 122,000 retired, or on half-pay, and 160,000 prisoners, returning from foreign countries. The war of 1812 and 1813 destroyed, in artillery and ammunition, a capital of 250 millions; and the fortified places in the countries ceded by France had, since 1804, cost her 115 millions. The expenditure of this department would amount, according to the scale of last year, to 740 millions.

The navy has for 14 years been weakened by the very means which have been used to give it the appearance of strength. The Government considered our seamen as merely recruits for the land forces—a system which has led to the annihilation of the population of our coasts, and the complete exhaustion of our arsenals. The remonstrances of the most enlightened men, and of the most experienced mariners, and the evidence of facts, were incapable of checking these foolish enterprises,

prizes, those violent measures which belonged to a plan of domination oppressive in all its parts. Thus in 1804 the projected invasion of England was pompously announced. Ports which had never yet been entered, except by fishing-boats and packets, were immediately converted into vast maritime arsenals; immense works were commenced on a beach which the winds and tides were incessantly covering with sand; forts, batteries, magazines, workshops, were erected; thousands of ships were built and bought up on all the coasts of the ocean, and in the interior of the rivers, without considering how they should get to the place of rendezvous; Paris itself saw a dock-yard formed within its walls; and the most valuable materials were employed in the construction of these vessels, which were not even fit for their destination.

And what now remains of all these armaments? The wrecks of some of the vessels, and accounts, which prove that for the successive creation and destruction of this monstrous and useless flotilla, upwards of 150 millions have been sacrificed since 1803. All our arsenals are completely dilapidated—the immense naval stores collected by Louis XVI. are squandered—and during the last 15 years France has lost, in ill-judged expeditions, 43 ships of the line, 82 frigates, 76 corvettes, and 62 transports and packets, which could not be replaced at an expence of 200 millions. As the arsenals were neglected, so the ships also were stripped of real seamen, whose places were supplied with conscripts, while they themselves received the organization of regiments of the line, and lost in camps their professional habits and attachments.

In respect to the finances, it results from the statement given in this speech, that the improvidence of the late Ruler of France has produced, during the last 13 years, a deficit of 1,645,469,000 francs.

Public morals have been neglected; the best institutions have been corrupted; every bad passion has been stimulated; and there is a general selfishness and egotism.

Such is the dark and gloomy picture drawn by the Minister of the Interior.

The King has sent the project of a law to both Chambers of Parliament, for the purpose of regulating the Freedom of the press.—The Censorship is to be again established; and no work without a licence from this tribunal can be published, unless it contains upwards of 30 sheets.

The maintenance of the Legion of Honour, repeatedly guaranteed, has been adopted by the Sovereign, in an ordinance that appears in the *Moniteur* of the 20th inst. An attachment has been created in its favour, which the Sovereign,

finding it difficult to eradicate, seems determined to appropriate. This, at least, appears to us to be the motive for an high eulogy pronounced upon it in the preamble to the Ordinance.

The articles declare the reigning Sovereign Chief and Grand Master of the Order; conserve the prerogatives of its members, except the right of making part of the electoral colleges—regulate the decorations, which are to bear the head of Henry IV. with the motto "Honour and our Country."—A second Ordinance permits the decorations of the Order of Reunion and that of the Iron Crown to be worn; but abolishes those of Westphalia and of Spain.

A grand funeral service has been performed at Paris, in commemoration of Generals Pichegru, Moreau, Georges, and others, who lost their lives from attachment to the Bourbons during the usurpation of Buonaparte.

Louis XVIII. has issued a long ordinance regulating the naval service, and limiting the officers to 10 Vice-Admirals, 20 Rear-Admirals, 100 Capitaines de Vaisseau, (40 of the first class and 60 of the second class), 100 Capitaines de frigate, 400 Lieutenants, and 500 Ensigns. The annual pay of each rank is, Vice-admiral, 12000 francs; Rear-admiral, 8000; Capitaine de Vaisseau, 1st class, 4000, second class, 3600; Capitaine de Frigate, 2800; Lieutenant, 1600; Ensign, 1200.

Louis Buonaparte has published in the *Gazette of Arau*, a letter of the 19th ult. in which he formally renounces, for himself and his family, all right to the property assigned to him by the convention of last April at Fontainebleau; as well as, an estate given him in 1810 as an indemnity for the Crown of Holland. The former 200,000 francs a year (about 8000l. sterling.)

The King of France has permitted the free exportation from his Kingdom of gold and silver, coined and uncoined; subject merely to certain slight Custom-house regulations. The preamble to the decree is worthy attention:—"We have ascertained," says his Majesty, "that all the prohibitions of the exportation of gold and silver are of no avail in preventing it, and have no other effect than that of fettering commerce, and hindering the entrance or transit of the said articles; so that such prohibitions, far from increasing the quantity of gold and silver, tend, on the contrary, to make them disappear, and diminish their quantity," &c.

HOLLAND.

The Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands issued a decree on the 16th ult. not only prohibiting all vessels of that country from trading to Africa for slaves; but forbidding the Dutch ports and factories

sies on the African coast to give protection to any vessels engaged in that trade.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at the Hague on the 2d inst. — In his progress thither, his Majesty viewed the city and fortifications of Antwerp, the house at Sandam where his illustrious ancestor Peter the Great formerly dwelt, and the dock wherein he engaged himself as a shipwright. The Emperor passed through Nimwegen on the 5th, on his route to Germany.

SWITZERLAND.

The Country which has the greatest reason to be pleased with the late changes on the Continent, is the most dissatisfied: the cradle of liberty, reduced to slavery under Buonaparte; its restoration to independence appears now to be only the signal for domestic dissensions. Argovia refuses to return to the dominion of Berne; and troops are already collected on the frontiers of that district, between which and the Canton of Berne hostilities are apprehended.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain represent Ferdinand VII. as pursuing a narrow and illiberal system of policy. By a decree of the 17th June, he had re-established the old law which required cadets in every branch of the military service to exhibit proofs of nobility. The army, which was exempted by the Cortes from this unequalled restriction, is not likely to receive his Majesty's enlightened decrees with much satisfaction. Much dissatisfaction being expressed at Cadiz at the revival of the Inquisition, his Majesty had ordered the Governor, Villavicencia, to levy a contribution of three millions of dollars upon the inhabitants to pay the troops.

Private letters strongly confirm an idea, that the present order of things is by no means likely to be permanent.

As the South American Provinces advance in their rebellion, the King has sagaciously thought fit to re-establish the Council of the Indies "in all its antient functions." He has also restored the Holy Inquisition, and reinstated with honour the intemperate Nuncio of the Pope. Meanwhile, the flame of disaffection which raged in Navarre has spread into the kingdom of Leon; and the fields of Salamanca, which witnessed the glorious defeat of the legions of tyranny, unwillingly behold the persecution of the patriots. Great numbers of the soldiers, and particularly of the Guerillas, have deserted; and the King has been forced to revoke the Military Commissions which he had established for the trial of the deserters.

Ferdinand has also re-established the odious royal monopolies on tobacco, gunpowder, and playing-cards. The Cortes had abolished them, as equally injurious

to the industry and the revenue of the country.

ITALY.

A considerable misunderstanding has broken out between the Pope and Murat. The Commander of the troops belonging to the latter, occupying Ancona, having ordered certain persons to be tried before a Special Commission, for circulating seditious and malignant rumours, the Pope has protested against it; he declares the Marche of Ancona to belong to him; and that those who disturb these provinces by foreign armies, and commit ravages, or exercise an illegitimate authority therein, are the real seditious and malignant persons.

Every Ecclesiastic who favoured the atrocious usurpation of Buonaparte has been dismissed from his preferments by the Pope.

The Milan Papers, under the head of Porto-Ferrajo, June 10, state, that Napoleon has taken possession of several inhabited Isles, dependencies of Elba, and has concluded treaties of commerce with other Isles in the neighbourhood, and with the Barbary powers. The new money put in circulation bears on one side the head of Buonaparte, and on the other the following inscription, which appears ridiculous:—*Napoleon I. Imperator atque Rex ubicunque felix. Isola d'Elba, 1814.*

Count Stahremberg, Governor of Florence, has stopped 100 chests filled with plate and other valuables, which were on the point of being carried away for Madame Eliza Bacciochi (Buonaparte's sister), and which had been stripped partly from the State and partly from individuals.

GERMANY.

The Emperor Francis is now termed Francis II.; which was the usual title he assumed when he was Emperor of Germany; as Emperor of Austria, he bore the title of Francis I. The late Empress of France is gone to the baths of Aix, in Savoy. It is reported she means to join her husband at Elba. The Prince of Parma, her son, remains at Schoenbrunn.

The Vienna Court Gazette has announced, that the Congress at Vienna will not assemble till the 1st of October.

M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, is said to be appointed to attend the Congress at Vienna on the part of his Christian Majesty.

The Emperor has named the Prince Regent of England commandant of a regiment of Hussars, which will bear his name.

The Prince of Schwartzenberg is appointed President of the Aulic Council of War.

NORWAY.

There seems reason to hope, that the affairs of Norway will be amicably adjusted. Denmark appears to be doing every thing in her power to effect this object.

ASIA.

ASIA.

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of the 18th December, has an official account of the military operations of a detachment of troops under Lieut.-col. Adam, who had taken the field in the Rewah district, to chastise a wanton and unprovoked attack of Surnaid Sing, a Partisan Chief of the Rao Rajah. The operation was successful. The Ghurree of Entouree, a strong fortress, in which the Enemy had taken refuge, was taken by storm, the garrison put to the sword, and Surnaid Sing himself killed. Peace was in consequence restored. The troops were to return to Subhnee; and the Rao Rajah, who was originally the aggressor, had made due concessions, and agreed to pay to the India Company all the expenses of the armament.

COUNTRY NEWS.

During the late rejoicings at Birmingham, a truly brilliant and beautifully-proportioned Regal Crown was placed, at the suggestion of Dr. Outram, rector of St Philip's Church, on the lofty upper cupola of that edifice, composed of variegated lamps. The coronet of the crown encircled the Cupola, 23 feet in circumference; the dome and the frame-work of the crown prevented any confusion of light, so that the form was richly seen on every side. The ball of the Church composed the large emerald, and the jewels in their proper colours were arranged with great taste and effect. The number of lamps employed were nearly 3000. Through the gratuitous exertion of Mr. Jordan and Mr. W. E. Eghiton, the illumination was effected without accident.

Cheltenham has the probability of being supplied with coal in its immediate vicinity, several strata having been discovered in sinking a well similar to those which precede coal in the adjoining counties.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, July 9.

This day was given, by the Corporation of London, a magnificent banquet, in compliment to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Prior to the dinner, at about five o'clock, his Grace was presented with the freedom of the City in a gold box, and with a splendid sword, pursuant to the following resolutions:

"That the Thanks of this Court be given to Lieut.-gen. Lord Viscount Wellington for the consummate ability, fortitude, and perseverance displayed by him in the command of the Allied British and Portuguese forces, by which the Kingdom of Portugal has been successfully defended; and the most signal and important services rendered to his King and Country. —Resolved, That the Freedom of this

City, with a Sword of the value of Two Hundred Guineas, be presented to Lord Viscount Wellington, in testimony of the high sense which this Court entertains of his great public services." May 9, 1811.

"Resolved Unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellington, General and Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in Spain and Portugal, for his magnanimous conduct so eminently displayed in the several victories obtained by the Allied Army over the French Army, led on by the most able and distinguished marshals and commanders in the French service, and particularly in the brilliant and decisive Victory near Salamanca, on the 22d day of July last." Sept. 23, 1812.

"Resolved, That the Freedom of this City, voted by the Court on the 9th day of May 1811, to be presented to Lord Viscount Wellington, in testimony of the high sense they entertained of his great public services, be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellington, on his return to this Country, in a Gold Box of the value of Two Hundred Guineas (together with the Sword voted on the said 9th day of May,) by a Committee of this Court, then to be appointed." Oct. 29, 1812.

"Resolved, Unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, for the wisdom and energy with which he has conducted the late operations of the Allied Armies in Spain; and particularly for the splendid and decisive Victory obtained, upon the 21st day of June last, near Vittoria, when the French Army was completely defeated, with the loss of all its artillery; stores, and baggage. This Court feeling its inability to bestow any additional testimony of regard adequate to the exalted sense it entertains of the merits of the Marquis of Wellington, do unanimously resolve, That a Bust of his Lordship be placed in the Common Council Room of this City, in order that the Citizens of London, when assembled in Common Council, may ever have recalled to their recollection, the glorious deeds of the great military Hero of their Country, when at the same time they have in view the Bust of the immortal Nelson." July 12, 1813.

After administering the Oath of a Freeman to his Grace, and stating the substance of the foregoing Resolutions of the Court for presenting the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box, with a Sword, and placing a Bust of his Grace in the Common Council Room of this City; the Chamberlain proceeded,

"Although the subjects of these Resolutions are confined to the events which have recently taken place in Europe, the Citizens

Citizens of London can never forget the many signal victories obtained by your Grace, in those regions which have been dignified by the triumphs of an Alexander, an Aurengzebe, and a Clive. By the exertions of your Grace the British Empire in India has been placed in a state of security which promises felicity to millions in that country, and an extension of Commerce to Great Britain.—To enumerate the brilliant actions of your Grace in Europe, would require more time than the present occasion will permit, and would trespass too much upon your Grace's delicacy; but it is a truth, which I cannot refrain from declaring, that during the war in Spain and Portugal, which terminated in the complete emancipation of those Kingdoms, a more illustrious instance is not recorded in history, of the caution of *Scipio*, most happily combined with the celerity of *Cæsar*: and when your Grace had planted the British Standard in the heart of the Enemy's Country, you gave a great example to the World, of the practicability of that lesson which the great Roman Boss taught his Countrymen,

'Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbis.'

"I am conscious, my Lord, how inadequately he expresses the sense of my fellow-citizens of your Grace's merits—but they will recollect, that, where I have failed, no one has succeeded—the most eloquent of the British Senate, and the first Authorities in the two Houses of Parliament, have confessed themselves unequal to the task. But ample justice will be done to your Grace by the World at large, who will frequently and attentively peruse with admiration and delight those inimitable dispatches, which, like the Commentaries of *Cæsar*, will hand down with honour, the name of their illustrious Author to the latest posterity.

"Your Grace has been a chosen instrument in the hands of Providence during War. May you long enjoy in Peace the love of your country and the admiration of mankind; and, in the discharge of that honourable office to which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has recently appointed you, may you cement and perpetuate union and good-will between Great Britain and France, so essential to the peace and happiness of Europe."

The Noble Duke expressed his high sense of the honour conferred upon him by the City; and attributed the success of all his enterprises to the ability with which he was supported by his brother officers, and to the valour and discipline of his Majesty's forces, and those of the Allies. On receiving the sword, he, with particular energy, declared his readiness to employ it in the service of his Sovereign and his Country, should it unfortunately happen that the general wish of the Nations of

Europe for a permanent peace should be disappointed, and that he should be again called upon to assist in the public cause.

The preceding ceremony was performed, in the Council Chamber; at the further extremity of which was raised on a pedestal the bust of his Grace in white marble.

The Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, Gloucester, Devon, Beaufort, and the Cabinet Ministers, being assembled, they next proceeded to the great Hall in due order; and, before going to the Banquets, where the chief tables were placed, went entirely round the Hall; by which means the Ladies who were assembled in the galleries were gratified with a sight of those Heroes who have so nobly supported the glory of their country.

The dinner was served up in the first style; and consisted of turtle, venison, and every other delicacy.

After dinner *Nam Nobis* was sung, and the following toasts were given, by sound of trumpet, with an appropriate glass between each.

—The King.—The Prince Regent.—The Queen and Royal Family.—The Duke of Wellington, "our immortal Hero, the pride and glory of Britain."—The Duke of York, and the Royal Dukes present.—The Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia.—The King of Spain, the Prince Regent of Portugal, the King of Sicily, and the King of Sardinia, "who have remained firm in their alliance with this Country."—Our brave and illustrious Heroes by Sea and Land.—His Majesty's Ministers, "the Pacificators of Europe."—The revered memory of the late Lord Nelson, our great and immortal Naval Champion.—Louis the XVIIIth.—The Ambassadors of the King of Spain and the Prince Regent of Portugal, and the Foreign Ministers present.—Admirals Lord Radstock, Sir Geo. Berkeley, Sir J. B. Warren, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Jos. Yorke, and Sir Harry Neale, and the rest of our Naval Heroes, whose brave exertions have tended to raise the glory of their Country.—Lords Beresford and Hill, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Henry Clinton, and the Officers and Privates of the victorious Army of the Peninsula, whose gallant exploits, after freeing the kingdoms of Portugal and Spain, planted in France the standard of Britain, and have led to the repose of the world.—The Memory of the Man whose virtues and energies saved England, and whose example has produced, under Providence, the deliverance of Europe.—Our Senators in Parliament; and may their exertions ever be directed to the honour of the King, and the welfare of the People!

The Duke of Wellington, after the toast to the King of Spain, &c. proposed—The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor; and prosperity

prosperity to the City of London.—After the toast to Lords Beresford and Hill, &c. the Commander in Chief gave—The Volunteers of the United Empire, particularly those of the City of London;—to which his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, as Commandant of the corps of Loyal North Britons, made a most excellent reply, and proposed—“The respectability of the Crown, the durability of the Constitution, and the prosperity of the People.”—In the course of the evening, the Duke of Wellington proposed the health of the Ladies.

The Lord Mayor prefaced the toast of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington with the following observations:—“The highly gratifying visit of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to this festive Hall, accompanied by mighty Sovereigns and renowned Warriors of Foreign Nations, is still fresh in our recollection. Many, perhaps all of us, regretted the British Hero was not seen amidst the laureled Conquerors upon that memorable occasion. The regret was natural, but perhaps unseasonable; for who can doubt but the invincible Commander of our own brave armies deserved a Civic triumph to himself? It would be ingratitude not to celebrate distinctly the splendid victories achieved by our own illustrious General, which accelerated the restoration of Peace; victories not bestowed by the capricious favour of Fortune, but won by a noble perseverance, through adverse circumstances, and by hard-contested struggles with rival Generals of consummate skill, and veteran troops of acknowledged valour. And though every tribute of praise is due to the native bravery of our own soldiers; of what avail would it have proved, if it had not been directed, and raised even to enthusiasm, by the military genius, the personal valour, and the indefatigable vigilance, of their great Commander? His Grace will allow me, in the name of my Fellow-citizens, to assure him, it is not in his presence that we praise him most, and that, in the entertainment given to him this day, they do not pretend to do more than testify their gratitude for services rendered to his Country, which, in their estimation, not any honour from the Crown, nor any applause from the People, can more than adequately reward.”

His Grace, in reply, totally disclaimed any peculiar merit attaching to himself; but attributed it, under Divine Providence, to the perseverance of the Nation, the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, the care and attention of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and the brave co-operating exertions of his fellows in arms, so many of whom he felt highly gratified in seeing surrounding him upon this occasion; and above all, he said, he

had the honour of commanding an Army of Englishmen, who lost not an atom of the spirit of their Country, and behaved as Englishmen should do.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of his Majesty's Ministers, took the opportunity of saying—“On this occasion it will be almost superfluous to compliment them in words: the presence of the Duke of Wellington is itself a panegyric on their conduct; they wisely appreciated his character, and boldly trusted the best military energies of the Nation to his uncontroled direction. By this and similar measures they have steadily assisted the great common cause; and, amidst the unexampled success which has attended their Ministry, they have the candour to disclaim as presumptuous the attributing to any man, or set of men, the auspicious termination of the late arduous contest. Such liberality of sentiment and conduct at once advances their own merits, and benefits their Country, by promoting a spirit of conciliation through all ranks and parties in the State. And I must request his Majesty's Ministers to accept our grateful thanks, for the glorious, and we trust permanent Peace, which this country has lately obtained, and which we attribute in an eminent degree to their ability in negotiation, as well as to their energy in conducting the war.”

The Earl of Liverpool, in the name of his Majesty's Ministers, made a most eloquent reply, in which he paid the highest compliments to the Duke of Wellington, whose successes had far out-stripped all human expectation. His Lordship said, his Majesty's Ministers had to be grateful for the confidence which had been placed in them; and attributed the glorious results of the late arduous contest to the steady perseverance of the Nation, amongst whom none stood more conspicuous than the Citizens of London.

Towards the close of the evening a temporary staircase was opened from the galleries into the body of the Hall, by which the Ladies descended, and passed round the whole of the tables on the Hustings; and every one had the honour of shaking hands with the Immortal Hero and the Royal Dukes, and some of the younger ones were saluted by his Grace. Near seven hundred Ladies were in the galleries, most superbly dressed.—The decorations in the Hall were nearly similar to those at the late entertainment. There was not so great a display of plate, the City plate from the Mansion House being the only plate used, which afforded sufficient for the upper tables, and the remainder were served with most elegant British china. No person sat under the canopy of the Throne; and the three chairs on which the Prince Regent, the Emperor, and King sat, were

were raised on a platform, and remained empty the whole evening. At the back of the Throne was placed one glass, containing nearly sixty square feet, of British manufacture, which had a most beautiful effect.

The Corporation of London, upon this occasion, invited every person to the entertainment who had been in any way noticed in the Votes of Parliament for their services, either by sea or land, as well as those they had themselves noticed in votes of thanks and given the freedom and swords, boxes or other rewards; in addition to which were the relations and those that were connected with the Duke of Wellington, his Staff, and many others both Naval and Military, who, although they had not been noticed by name, had yet deserved well of their Country for the services they had performed.

Friday, July 13.

Mr. Sadler and his Son this day ascended in a Balloon from the Court-yard of Burlington-house at half past three in the afternoon. As the Balloon proceeded, the travellers were distinctly observed, each waving a flag which he held in his hand. In about eight minutes it disappeared. Mr. Sadler has since published the following account of his voyage.

"After the Balloon had cleared the East wing of Burlington House, our ascent was slow, and only evidenced by the apparent receding of objects; for it was not we who seemed to rise, but every thing beneath us to retire; in a few minutes we were perpendicular with Leicester-square, and our prospect was at once grand and awful; the whole of London and its magnificent buildings lay below us, with its surrounding fields, canals, and parks; the beautiful serpentine form of the River, with its rich shipping, docks, and bridges. We enjoyed this scenery for about 15 minutes, and, at a quarter before four o'clock, entered a dense cloud, which completely shut us out from all sight of the earth; at this time we could sensibly perceive the Balloon to be rising. When we had soared through this cloud, my son observed to me, that, from the variegated colours reflected and refracted from the multitudinous congregation of vapours around us, and the effulgence of different lights, he could scarcely see to any great distance, or make any distinct observations on the numberless forms around us; although, from the shadow of the Balloon on the more opaque clouds, I could easily discover that we had already altered our course towards the South-east. From the intense cold, and a most violent pain in my ears, which I never experienced before, our height could not be less, in my calculation, than five miles. The late Right Hon. Mr. Windham, about thirty years

ago, indeed, experienced a similar attack in his ears, though we had not then ascended above two miles and a half; but, from my best observations, calculated upon former experience, we must have been about that height. My son soon after found the same effect, though in a much slighter degree.

"By the various currents of air, and the renewed motion of the machine, I judged we were approaching the sea; and requesting my son to open the valve, we perceived ourselves rapidly descending. The clouds were so near the earth, that, after lowering for the space of a quarter of an hour, though we distinctly heard the lowing of the cattle, we could not discover *terra firma*; but shortly after the clouds opened themselves beneath us, and displayed the variegated fields and the river Thames; and informed us that we had again altered our direction, and were returning from the South-east to the North-west; and, sailing over the Lower Hope and East Tilbury, we had a distinct view of the mouth of the River, Sheerness, Margate, Ramsgate, &c. with their coasts and shipping; but the clouds collecting and rolling over each other, again inclosed us in visible invisibility. After again descending below the clouds, we saw an inviting hay-field at a considerable distance, and opening the valve again, a sufficient quantity of gas escaped for us to reach the proposed spot; and, after throwing out the grappling iron, which immediately took effect, we came to the ground without any unpleasant convulsion. We remained quietly in the car till all the gas had evaporated, by which time a number of spectators reached the place, but not before every thing had been properly secured; our descent was at Great Warley Franks, near Ockenden, Essex, where we were hospitably entertained and accommodated by Mr. S. Frances, the occupier of the land. A chaise being prepared from Brentwood, on which the whole of the apparatus was placed, we returned to Burlington-house again about 11 o'clock.

Saturday, July 16.

This day a great concourse of people assembled in Covent Garden, to witness the election of a representative for Westminster in Parliament, in the room of Lord Cochrane, expelled. Sir Francis Burdett concluded a thundering speech by proposing the re-election of Lord Cochrane; which was seconded by Mr. Sturch. Mr. Wishart and Mr. Alderman Wood severally addressed the Meeting; and the motion was carried unanimously. After the election, the Westminster Committee, accompanied by Sir Francis and Mr. Jones Burdett, repaired to the King's Bench Prison, to congratulate Lord Cochrane upon the result.

BIARRITZ.

GENT MAG. July, 1814.

BIRTHS.

July 8. At Rossie Priory, N. B. Lady Kinnaird, a son.

11. In Bedford-row, Mrs. Domville, a daughter.

13. At Tunbridge Wells, Countess of Shannon, a daughter.

At Rockley-house, the wife of Hon. Gen. St. John, a daughter.

At Stanmer-park, Sussex, Countess of Chichester, a daughter.

22. At Bedford-hill, Surrey, the wife of John Henry Rucker, esq. a daughter.

Lately, in Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Foley, a son.

In Upper George-street, the wife of Major Blackall, a son.

At Caswick-house, near Stamford, the lady of Sir John Trollope, a son.

At Kingston, co. Hereford, the wife of J. C. Severn, esq. of Peaybont-hall, co. Radnor, a son and heir.

At Sheffield-hall, near Maryborough, Queen's county, the wife of Stephen Sheffield Cassan, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.

At Witley, Norfolk, Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, a son.

At Midop-hall, co. Wexford, the Countess Dowager of Massareene, wife of G. Doran, esq. a son.

At Rochester, the wife of Major-gen. Desborough, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major-gen. Hon. Alex. Duff, a son.

At Dublin, Countess de Salis, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Col. Richard Longfield, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June 29. At Wanstead, Rev. John Courtney, rector of Sanderstead, Surrey, to Sophia Eliza Catherine, only daughter the late William Henry Poggenpohl, esq. secretary of legation from the Court of Russia.

John Buller, esq. of Morval, Cornwall, to Harriet, daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, bart. of Breamore-house, co. Southampton.

Lately, Rev. Chas. Richard Pritchett, M. A. of the Charter-house, to Miss Bardon, of Park-place, Camberwell.

Thos. Robins, esq. solicitor, of Tavistock, Devon, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Henry Beaufoord, esq. grand-daughter of the late Bishop of Ferns.

At Cheltenham, Major-gen. Williamson, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late John Twisleton Crampton, esq. of Dublin.

W. Wickham, esq. of Bullington, Hants. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Ryves Hawker, rector of Wareham, Dorset.

Mr. T. Iredale, of Wentworth, to Anna Frances, sister of Sir H. C. Ibbetson, bart. of Denton-park, near Otley.

At Canwick, near Lincoln, Rev. C. Proby, of Tachbrook, Warwickshire, to Frances, eldest daughter of Rev. J. Sber-rar, vicar of Canwick.

John Talbot, esq. nephew and heir of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Maria, eldest daughter of Wm. Talbot, esq. of Castle Talbot, Ireland, niece to the Earl of Mountnorris.

Rev. Walker Gray, eldest son of W. G. esq. of Southgate Grove, Middlesex, to Emily, third daughter of T. Daniel, esq.

Rev. Samuel Hall, M. A. fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge, to Laura Matilda, youngest daughter of the late A. G. Kave, esq. of Highbury Grove.

At Millbrook, C. Dirk Wittenoom, esq. of Southampton, to Charlotte Julia Rawdon Wilmot, daughter of the late Col. Barrette, and niece of Sir Robt. Wilmot.

At Toristill-castle, Gen. Keith Mailier, of Toristill, to Miss Eliza Allen, of London.

At Halifax, the Hon. Commissioner Woodhouse, to Miss Cameron, daughter of the Governor of Providence.

July 2. R. A. Ferryman, esq. second son of Rev. Rob. F. to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Col. Wyndham.

4. T. B. Evans, esq. jun. of Tuddenham, Norfolk, to Charlotte, second daughter; and Sir Fred. Baker, bart. to Harriet, third daughter of J. Sineon, esq. M. P. for Reading.

5. Jas. Bush, esq. of Montague-place, Russell-square, to Miss Warner, of Lewes.

9. Geo. Moncreiff, youngest son of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, bart. to Mary F. Johnson, only daughter of the late John J. esq. of Wroxall, Isle of Wight.

11. W. Kelly, esq. of the King's Own regiment of foot, and major of brigade to the forces, to Charlotte, eldest daughter and co-heiress of J. Vise, esq. of Stilton, Hunts.

13. Major-gen. Carey, 3d guards, to Caroline, fourth daughter of Sam. Smith, esq. M. P. of Woodhall-park, Herts.

15. Rev. W. Bollaund, A. M. vicar of Swineshead and of Frampton, co. Lincoln, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late J. Harrison, esq. of Walcott, co. Lincoln.

21. Richmond Seymour, esq. of In-holmes, Berks, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-gen. Read, of Crowood, Wilts.

25. The Marquis of Worcester, to Miss Georgiana Frederica Fitzroy.

26. Geo. Wm. Finch Hatton, esq. eldest son of G. F. H. esq. of Eastwell-park, Kent, to Lady Georgiana Charlotte Graham, eldest daughter of the Duke of Montrose.

27. Lieut.-col. Manners Sutton, second son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Mary, eldest daughter; also, Rev. W. S. Gilly, to Eliza, second daughter; and Wm. Mansel, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. M. bart. to Harriet, third daughter of the late L. Oliver, esq.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. PETER FORSTER.

Vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p.300. In addition to the brief account, referred to above, of the late Rev. Peter Forster, Rector of Hedenham, &c. Norfolk; the worth and attainments of the deceased may well deserve some further mention. Mr. F. was of a very respectable family in Devonshire, which had furnished members for the Church and Navy through a long succession of generations. His father, the Rev. Robert Forster, son of Robert Minister of Hartland, Devon, was Minister of Stadscome, in the Parish of Plimstock, in the same County; but afterwards, being elected Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, he removed to that place. His great-grandfather had the Rectory of Allington, Wilts, of which he was deprived by Cromwell, but lived to receive it back again at the Restoration. His mother was a Tindal*. This lady was left, soon after the birth of this her youngest son, a widow, with the care of a large family, in the conduct of which she was greatly assisted by the prudence and filial attentions of her eldest son, then 20 years old; the afterwards well-known Dr. Nathaniel Forster; Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a Prebendary of Bristol, Editor of a Hebrew Bible and of the Dialogues of Plato, and author of several very learned works: whose learning and excellent character early drew the attention of the great Dr. Butler, Bishop of Durham; and, after his death, of Dr. Herring. Archbishop of Canterbury; to both which Prelates he was appointed Domestic Chaplain, and from the latter of whom he received the valuable Vicarage of Rochdale, in Lancashire. Peter, the subject of this memoir, was educated under the immediate care and direction of his brother Nathaniel; and his attainments were such as might be expected from the excellence of his natural parts, cultivated under such advantages. He was entered very early of Jesus college, Cambridge, of which Society he was afterwards elected Fellow, and where he left a name still remembered with affection and respect. In the year 1759, when he took the degree of A. B. he acquired the honour of third Wrangler, that eminent scholar, Dr. Watson, the present Bishop of Landaff, being second; and in 1761 he obtained the senior Bachelor's prize. He was contemporary at College with Dr. Berdmore, late Master of the Charter House,

* Sister to the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, the translator, &c. of Rapin's History, and niece to Dr. Matthew Tindal, fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, the renowned infidel of his day; of whose memory, indeed, his pious and orthodox niece entertained a very lively abhorrence. [The Tindals are a family claiming a very splendid descent, as will appear from their Pedigree in the Ninth Volume of "Literary Anecdotes."]

between whom and Mr. F. there existed a most sincere and affectionate friendship till the death of the latter. The "*Lusus Poetici ex ludo literario apud Aedes Carthusianas*," which were collected and printed by Dr. Berdmore in the year 1791, are dedicated to his friend Forster, in some very affectionate and elegant Latin Verses prefixed. The Doctor also amused himself with writing some Letters on "*Literary Resemblance*," addressed to this friend of his youth. They first appeared in the European Magazine; but were afterwards, in the year 1801, collected in a volume.—It may be supposed that with Mr. Forster's attainments, and under the protection of a brother who had every prospect of rising to the highest eminence in his profession, that the loss of such a brother when he, the younger, was only twenty years of age, must have been severely felt: he has, indeed, been often heard to declare, that it was an event which seemed to cut off every avenue to hope and ambition. The widow of his deceased brother, who saw his affliction, and highly respected his virtues, avowed and proved herself his most cordial and unalterable friend. She some time after married Philip Bedingfeld, of Ditchingham, Norfolk, Esquire, who, on a vacancy, presented Mr. F. to the Rectory of Hedenham; and not long after to that of Mulbarton, the patronage of which was part of Mrs. B.'s fortune. He married soon after Mrs. Howard, elder daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Howard, of Brooke Hall, Norfolk, esquire, the niece of his friend, patron, and sister-in-law Mrs. B. He thus became early and happily settled, possessing a competent share of what are called the good things of this life; and, being surrounded by near and dear connections, his attention was gradually drawn from those luminous heights which the genius and ambition of a scholar love to contemplate, to the mild domestic duties of ordinary occurrences, and the education of his two children. His life, however, affords a signal proof of the immense value of an early cultivated mind, in the abundant resources it afforded him through an afflicting period of age, infirmity, and the most painful of all privations; in the respect and affection he obtained from all who knew him; and in that sincere regret which his loss will long occasion. His character has been thus very briefly sketched on a monument lately erected in that Church of which he had been more than fifty years Rector: "Eminently distinguished by sound and extensive learning, a highly cultivated mind, and the most exemplary conduct, his memory will be long endeared to those who were accustomed to share his converse, or were the objects of his care."

DEATHS.

1813. **AT** Bellary, Madras, Margaret, *April 28.* wife of Wm. Fallowfield, esq. staff-surgeon to the Army in the field commanded by Col. Dowse.

May 10. On his voyage from Madras to Calcutta for the recovery of his health, in his 22d year, H. Rooke, esq. of the East-India Company's service, third son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice R.

May 25. At Bombay, drowned in returning from the Charles Grant East-Indiaman to his own ship, aged 19, Mr. Thomas Charnock, jun. officer of the East-India Company's ship General Harris (now on her passage to England), and nephew to John Charnock, esq. of Verulam-buildings.

July 24. At Malacca, Henry Shadwell, esq. Lieutenant in the Bengal Native Infantry, second son of Lancelot S. esq. of Upper Gower-street.

Oct. 21. At Canton, China, in his 82d year, Wm. Crowder, esq. captain of the East-India Company's ship Lowther Castle, second son of John C. esq. of Brotherton, co. York.

Nov. 10. At Bombay, F. Wrixon, esq. lieutenant in the 17th light dragoons.

Nov. 17. At Troyes, Champagne, Sir Hugh-Palliser Walters, bart. late of Lee; Kent. He was the son of Capt. George-Robinson Walters, R. N.; born Oct. 27, 1768; succeeded his great uncle Admiral Sir Hugh-Palliser (the first baronet) March 19, 1796; married, Jan. 18, 1796, Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John Gates of Dedham, Essex, esq. by whom he had issue — Hugh, born May 8, 1796, (who succeeds to the title and estate); and Mary-Anne-Rachael, born March 16, 1798.

Nov. 24. At Macao, John Wm. Roberts, esq. a supercargo in the East-India Company's service.

Nov... In the East-Indies, Rev. Charles Bathurst, curate of Romford, Essex, late fellow of New College, Oxford.

Dec. 6. At Bellary, in the service of the East-India Company, aged 23, Cyrus-Edward Trapand, a most amiable young man, the only son of Gen. T. chief engineer of Madras, and grandson of Mrs. Foster of Aylestone, near Leicester.

Dec. 12. At Calcutta, of a typhus fever, in his 15th year, John Egerton, of H. M. ship Stirling Castle, younger son of Rev. C. E. rector of Washington, Durham. 1814, *May 24.* At Lincolne, many years, highly respected in that neighbourhood, aged 78, Mr. Clarke Hitchcock.

At Richmond, Surrey, Eliza, eldest daughter of David Dundas, esq. serjeant-surgeon to the King.

May 27. At Exmouth, whither he went for the recovery of his health, after the rupture of a blood-vessel on the lungs, in his 47th year, Edward Bray, esq. Secre-

tary to the Trustees of the British Museum, and an eminent solicitor in Great Russell-street. He was the only surviving son of William Bray, esq. Fellow and Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He has left a widow, and five sons and four daughters.

May 28. At Mucham, Surrey, aged 71, Wm. Pollard, esq.

May 31. In Berners-street, in his 54th year, John Gilbert Gardiner, esq. formerly of Thunderidge Bury, Hertfordshire.

The wife of J. Salter, esq. of Poplar.

June 30. At Belfast, co. Dublin, the wife of Peter Digges Latonche, esq.

LATELY. Frances Muriel, Baroness Adare; she was daughter of Stephen, first Earl of Chester; and married, Aug. 24, 1777, Richard Quin, Lord Adare, by whom she had the Hon. Windham H. Quin, M. P.; Richard-George; and Harriet, married to Gen. Wm. Payne, youngest brother of Ralph, late Lord Lavington.

Henry Torre, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. James T. of Snyderall, near Pontefract. He was storekeeper at the Excise Office, London.

In Mary-la-bonne, in his 76th year; Comte d'Escars, a nobleman of the old French regime. He was descended by the maternal line from the royal House of Stuart, his mother (Lady Emily Fitzjames) being third daughter of the Marshal Duke of Berwick.

In Park-place, Baker-street, Mr. Edw. Lydiatt, a frequent and valuable correspondent in the Monthly Magazine, the Editors of which pay the following respectful tribute to his memory:—"To those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and the benefit of his example, it were vain to speak of his merits; those who had the advantage of hearing his course of lectures on the philosophy of the mechanic arts, will not readily forget the agreeable and perspicuous manner in which he conveyed the valuable and useful knowledge with which his mind was stored. That the sphere of action of such a man should be a limited one, must ever excite regret; that he should be cut off in the midst of his useful career, is a real loss to society: his premature death deprived the world of a work to which he had long devoted his attention, of which, those only who knew his experience and skill in these matters will be justly able to appreciate the loss. He has, however, left behind him one monument of his ingenuity in a new instrument for measuring the tenacity of metals; and his virtues, his amiable qualities in almost every relation to society, have raised him a more imperishable one in the bosoms of his friends."

In Richard-street, St. George's in the East, of cancer in the tongue, in his 64th year, Mr. R. Bechinoe, brother of the late Capt. B. B. R. N. and uncle to her Grace, Mary,

Mary, Duchess of Roxburgh. The latter years of this gentleman's life were clouded by misfortune: born to much brighter prospects, he yet bore the severest pecuniary distress, together with a long and painful illness, with fortitude and resignation. He for some years subsisted on an allowance of 50*l.* per ann. awarded him by a relation.

The wife of Wm. Ford Protheroe, esq. of Ely-place, London, and of Stone-hall, co. Pembroke.

In London, Rev. L. E. Vaughan, eldest son of the late W. V. esq. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan.

Aged 19, Mr. M. Wright, son of Mr. W. of Ryder's-court. He was the last survivor of four, who, in an aquatic excursion, some time ago, exerted themselves to such a degree as to bring on disorders of quick progress and fatal issue.

Aged 88, C. Brookly, esq. At the request of the deceased, it is recorded on his tombstone—that he had been married only once, had never gamed, or played at any game of chance, and never had, during his long life, been once inebriated.

Frances, youngest daughter of J. Hamilton, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in his 72d year, Robert Hicks, esq. of Aldenham-house, Herts.

At Islington, of a wound received 18 years ago, which was supposed to have been quite healed, Capt. Belton.

At Lambeth, G. Hodgson, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 77, E. Holdich, esq. near forty years apothecary of his Majesty's household.

At Kennington, Miss Jane Lacy, only daughter of Capt. Lawrence L. late of the ship *Henry Addington*; who first entered the West India Docks in the Jamaica trade.

Aged 27, J. H. Bedford Smith, esq. late a captain in the Carabineers, and youngest son of Major S. of Tent Lodge.

At Somers Town, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John P. Binham, esq. of Exeter.

At Somers Town, fell backward, whilst balancing himself upon the hinder feet of the chair, according to his usual practice, and struck his head against a marble slab, which caused his death in four days, Mr. Wilkins, engraver.

At Camden Town, the wife of Colonel Dawes.

On Croydon Common, aged 56, Lieut.-gen. Francis Grose, 162d reg.

At Walton upon Thames, Palmer Hurst, esq. late lord of the manor. His remains were interred in the family-vault at that place.

At Hampton-wick, Charles Vibert de Massingy, Marquis de la Pierre, chamber-

lain to the King of Sardinia, and knight-commander of the military order of St. Maurice, &c. To every great and good quality that could adorn the Christian and the man, he added the most refined manners, and every amiable domestic virtue. His loss is an irreparable one to his inconsolable family; and, at this juncture of political events, a great one to his country in general.

In a hovel, on the Edgeware-road, H: Walton, a beggar, in whose trunk was found gold and silver coin, amounting to upwards of 130*l.* besides other valuables.

Bedfordshire.—At Keysoe, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Claridge, farmer, and one of the high constables of the hundred.

Berks—In his 55th year, Mr. Thomas King, a member of the corporation of Abingdon.

Aged 93, Mr. W. Petty, of Abingdon, whose remains were interred in the Baptist burial-ground, and his pall (agreeably to his wishes) supported by six of his grandsons. He was the father of a numerous offspring, and his gait at the age of 90 was as upright as his character.

Elizabeth, wife of John Lindsey, esq. of West Hagbourne-house.

At Andover, aged 80, J. Reeves, esq. late of Aborfield House, many years a magistrate of the county, and one of the verifiers of Windsor Forest.

Bucks.—At Aylesbury, Mr. Hayward, an eminent surgeon.

At Woodside House, Amersham, Thos. Judd, esq.

Cambridgehire.—At his rooms, Bene't College, Cambridge, Rev. J. Wilkinson, B. D. fellow and tutor of that Society.

Aged 80, Richard Eaton, esq. banker, of Newmarket.

At Whittlesea, in his 88th year, T. Ground, esq. a magistrate, and in 1790 sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Hunts.

Aged 64, Rev. Solomon Grisball, of Little Morden.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Bowtell, stationer and bookseller. Leaving no issue, he willed the greater part of his property to the Colleges of that University. He was a member of the Society of London College Youths; and in 1788 rang the 30 cwt. tenor at Great St. Mary's church in that borough, 6,609 harmonious changes, in the method of *bob maximus* (generally termed *twelve in*).

Cheshire.—At Chester, aged 71, J. Wright, esq. alderman.

At Chester, aged 100, Charles Lloyd, a well-known mendicant. He was found to possess cash and bank-notes to the amount of 400*l.* which he had at interest; and at the time of his decease 25 guineas in gold, and 5*l.* in silver, were found secreted in the rags which enwrapped him.

Edw. Lowndes, esq. of Chester.

At Runcorn, aged 26, Jos. Janson, esq. late captain in the Congleton militia.

At Heaton Norris, aged 62, John Lingard, esq.

Aldersey Davenport, esq. a salt-proprietor at Winsford, and a partner in the Mantwich brewery

At Chelford, R. Salisbury Brooke, esq.

At Newton, Mrs. Sarah Lane, eldest sister of John Lord Crews.

At Hartford Hall, near Northwich, aged 28, John Cheshire, esq.

Cornwall.—At Marazion, Fortescue Bitchins, esq. solicitor, who had been long and well known in the West as an Author, possessing considerable judgment, vigour, and elegance. His lyre was generally attuned to the softer subjects, which he touched with a judicious hand; and had he more sedulously cultivated the Muses, he would probably have risen to a high degree of eminence.

At Truro, aged 74, John Messer, esq. leaving 80,000*l.* to his relatives.

At Helston, Rev. T. Robinson, vicar of Great St. Andrew's, Cambridge, and of St. Hilary and Ruan Minor, Cornwall, and vicar of St. Earth. He was formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1782, M. A. 1790.

At Polvellan, John Lemon, esq. M. P. for Truro, only brother of Sir Wm. L. hart. He was a native of Truro, which he represented from 1796 till his death. Early in life he embraced the military profession, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and afterwards was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of the royal Cornwall miners, on the resignation of the late Sir J. Morshead—a situation which he filled with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of those whom he commanded.

J. Wodehouse, esq. of Penzance.

At Rosmundy, J. James, esq.

At the London Inn, Bodmin, in his 51st year, a gentleman who called himself Sprey, and to whose history something mysterious is attached. He arrived at Bodmin about seven months before, but by what conveyance no one can tell. He was never known either to have written a letter or received one, or to have had any other communication with his family or friends. He was a man of most respectable appearance and extensive knowledge, and was generous in the extreme. On his death-bed he declared to the surgeon who attended him, that he had no friends in the world save his host and hostess, and he would answer no further inquiries on that head. He was never known to want money; but, on the contrary, it is expected that he has left sufficient behind him to indemnify the family for their care.—He was buried in a most respectable manner.

At Rosewarne, near Camborne, Matthew Vivian, esq. many years agent to the Mines Royal Copper Company.

At Penzance, aged 41, Thos. Batten, esq.

Cumberland.—At Carlisle, Rev. Samuel Halifax, above 50 years head-master of the Grammar-school.

At Threlkeld, Rev. Thos. Clark.

At Cross Canonby, John Allonby, esq.

At Whitehaven, aged 75, John Hamilton, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for Cumberland in 1799, and was many years one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county. When Britain was threatened with invasion, he commanded the Whitehaven corps of volunteer artillery. Sincerity, integrity, and loyalty, were traits in his character.

At Eskdale, Rev. Mr. Marshall, curate of Eskdale chapel.

At Whitehaven, aged 60, Miles Pensonby, esq. of Hall Hall, in the commission of the peace, and in 1808 high sheriff of Cumberland.

At Woodside, near Carlisle, aged 58, John Losh, esq. provincial grand-master for the county.

At Nether Hall, aged 83, Humphry Sonhouse, esq.

At Salmon Hall, aged 57, A. Peat, esq. collector of the customs at the port of Workington.

Derbyshire.—At Matlock, Thos. Cooke, esq. of Coxhoe, Durham, fourth son of G. C. Yarborough, esq. of Street-thorpe, near Doncaster.

At Buxton, aged 65, Wm. Lawton, sen. esq. of Lawton Hall, Cheshire.

At Ashborne, Rich. Goodwin, esq.

At Chelmerton, aged 85, Thomas Buxton, esq.

At Hassop, Rev. Thos. Martin, near 50 years chaplain to the Eyre family.

At Woodlands, aged 24, Mr. William Finch, grandson of Dr. Priestley; a young man of extraordinary mental endowments and moral worth.

At Shacklecross, John Lancashire, esq.

Devon.—Chas. Fanshawe, esq. recorder of the city of Exeter.

At Exeter, Mrs. Elliott, relict of Alderman E.

At Exeter, Major-gen. Burn, of the East India Company's service.

At Sidmouth, Maria, second daughter of the late T. D. Bucknell, esq. M. P. of Hampton Court.

At Exeter, the wife of J. Campion, esq.

At Exeter, Rev. Wm. Bowness.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Balle, who was chief magistrate in 1795.

At Exmouth, aged 76, C. P. Guyon, esq. of Cornard, Suffolk.

At Exmouth, Susan, daughter of Sam. White, esq. of Plymouth.

At East Langstone-house, Tavistock, Wm. Sleman, esq.

At Dartmouth, Lieut. Wm. Beard, R. N.

At Hoxton, aged 51, Peter Goulet, esq.

At Woodbine Cottage, near Hoxton, Adm. Sir T. Graves, K. B.

In Hamoaze, by the upsetting of the impress boat, Lieut. Edevean, R. N.

At Alington, aged 92, Mary, second daughter of Rev. Benj. Perring.

At Stonehouse, Capt. I. Cotgrave, W. N. who for 50 years devoted himself with integrity and zeal to the service of his king and country. He was nearly 10 years superintendent of the depots for prisoners of war at Mill Bay and Dartmoor, in which office his humanity and integrity were uniformly conspicuous.

At Plymtree Personage, aged 21, W. J. Arnold, esq. gentleman commoner of Exeter College, Oxford.

Dorset.—At Dorchester, suddenly, aged 63, Geo. Churchill, esq.

At Sydling, Matthew Devenish, esq.

Durham.—At Monkwearmouth, suddenly, while working his garden, aged 94, Mr. T. Smith, who was never confined a single day by sickness.

At Egglecliffe, aged 62, Rev. George Sayer, LL. B. of Poet, Kent, 31 years rector of the former place; a gentleman of polished manners, an excellent parish priest, an able magistrate, a sincere friend, an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and one of the best of landlords.

Essex.—Much esteemed, and greatly lamented, R. Green, esq. of Lawford Hall, many years a most useful magistrate in the counties of Suffolk and Essex.

At Colchester, the relict of Rev. Archdeacon Waller.

Cyprian Bridge, esq. late commander of the Prince of Orange packet, and senior capital burgoes of Harwich.

At Maplestead-hall, aged 17, Sampson, seventh son of John Sewell, esq.

Gloucestershire.—At Gloucester, the wife of John Turner, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 51, J. A. Nogurer, esq.

At Cheltenham, by hanging himself while suffering under a relapse of a brain fever contracted while in the lines near Lisbon, in his 38th year, Capt. W. Mac Kenzie, 9th royal veteran battalion, late of the 42d regt.; an officer of distinguished merit, who served many years in that corps; was severely wounded in the memorable battle of the 21st of March, 1801, in Egypt, and one of the standard-bearers of that regiment at the landing at Aboukir. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

At Cheltenham, Eliza, daughter of the late T. Beale, esq. of Heath-house, Salop.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Mr. R. Leigh, many years a most respectable inhabitant of Atherstone, co. Warwick.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Jones, of Hill-house, near Wickwar.

At Leonard-Stanley, S. Holbrox, esq.

At Stoke-Bishop, Lewis Fisher, esq.; and a few weeks after, his wife.

At Hyde, Minchinhampton, Miles Beale, esq. eldest son of John Beale, esq. of Newent.

In his 31st year, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. last surviving son of the late Richard C. esq. of King-Stanley.

At Newent, aged 30, John Bower, esq.

At Uley, Wm. Stiff, esq.

At Tewsbury, drowned by the upsetting of a boat whilst fishing on the river Avon, John Gregory, esq. a very respectable character.

Hants.—At Southampton, aged 66, Mrs. Bagnell, relict of Wm. B. esq. M. P.

At Southampton, Eliza, only daughter of Richard Lintott, esq.

At Southampton, at a very advanced age, Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, bart. 35 years rector of Fromley-St. Mary and Weston, Suffolk. His eldest son, who succeeds to the title, is also in holy orders.

At Southampton, aged 29, Chaloner Ogil, esq.

In Haslar-hospital, Capt. Lyell, R. M. lately returned from captivity in France.

At Portsmouth, aged 8 years, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Hon. George Grey, commissioner of the Dock-yard.

At Portsmouth, aged 97, Mrs. Pearson, relict of W. P. esq. of Marlborough-house.

At Portsea, John Monday, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor of Blandford, Dorset.

At Gosport, Mr. Moses Hart, a respectable inhabitant, of the Jewish religion. He possessed considerable learning in the Eastern languages; and some years since came from Germany, by invitation, to superintend the printing of a work in the Syriac tongue.

At Gosport, James Eys, esq. nearly 36 years a commander in the Royal Navy.

At Winchester, Mrs. Maria Whoble, niece to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Andover, Elizabeth, relict of the late R. Bird, esq.

At Andover, aged 76, Mr. John Godden, who was borne to the grave by his own servants, whose united ages of servitude amounted to 190 years.

At Fareham, full of years and good works, Mrs. Bergus, relict of Richard E. esq. who was for nearly 50 years an active magistrate for the county of Hants (see vol. LXXV. p. 389).

Rev. Geo. Chapman, rector of Micheldever, son of the late Gen. C. esq. alderman of Bath.

At Ringwood, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Tice, esq.

Herefordshire.—In Herefordshire, Henry Lambert, esq.

At Hereford, aged 81, Mrs. Followes; relict of B. F. esq. late of Leominster.

At Woolhope, Jane, wife of T. A. Lockmere, esq.

At Upton-Bishop's vicarage, Mary, wife of Rev. George Gretton, eldest son of the Dean of Hereford.

At Coxhall, the wife of Rev. D. Griffiths, of Evesbatch.

Herts.—At Baldock, on a journey to visit a friend in London, Rev. Jos. Robinson, rector of Beskeithorpe, and vicar of Belton, both in Lincolnshire, formerly of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

In his 70th year, J. Dansie, esq. of Sandon.

At Watford, Mrs. Ehret, widow of the late G. P. E. esq.

Hunts.—At Sulton, Rev. J. Taylerson. At Stilton, Mr. Deacon, solicitor.

Kent.—At Canterbury, Hon. Mrs. Moynton, sister of the late Lord Teynham. George Burgess, esq. of Maidstone.

At Milton, the eldest daughter of Robt. Hinde, esq.

At Rev. Mr. Wake's, Maidstone, suddenly, Mrs. Carless, mother of Mrs. Wake, wife of the late Jos. C. esq. a well-known magistrate near Birmingham.

At Rochester, aged 77, Mrs. Busbridge; and two days after, aged 81, her husband.

At Stroud, near Rochester, aged 56, Thos. Hawkins, esq.

At Chatham, Major Banford, R. M.

At Barham, aged 80, J. Sharp, esq.

At Faversham, the wife of G. Hilton, esq.

At Ashford, Rev. Wm. Nance, rector of Great Chart and Harbledown.

At Middle-Dean, aged 95, John Cannon, esq.

Lancashire.—At Preston, in his 70th year, Rev. R. Morgan, 29 years pastor of the Catholic congregation in that town.

Aged 61, the wife of John Broadhurst, esq. of Manchester.

At Liverpool, aged 80, Edw. Mason, esq.

J. L. Phillips, esq. of Mayfield, near Manchester.

—Buckley, esq. of Beaumont-hall.

At Kirby-Lonsdale, aged 94, Captain Achilles Preston. He entered early into the army; sailed about 1756 with General Amherst to North America; was at the capture of Ticonderago, Montreal, &c. and bore his share in the decisive battle of Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe. At the conclusion of the Seven Years War, he had a considerable allotment of land granted him, amongst other meritorious officers, in North America, where he served with distinction. Some time since he returned to his native place, where he resided, having his usual pay as captain. He was scrupulously just, and charitable.

At Horncastle, Richard Clithero, esq. solicitor.

The wife of Wm. Ogden, esq. of Ardwick green.

At Church-Kirk, Rev. Thos. Armitstead.

Leicestershire.—At the Pistern-hill farm, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 16, Mr. Elisha Bryan.

James Phelp, esq. of Coston-house, a magistrate and one of the deputy-lieutenants of this county.

Rev. Francis Harris, vicar of Belton.

Richard Beale, esq. an alderman of Leicester.

Lincolnshire.—At Aswarby, Wm. Whitworth, gent.; remarkable for his breed of Lincolnshire rams.

At Winterton, Robt. Scrivener, esq.

Richard Macormick, gent. of Witcham, near Ely.

At Lincoln, suddenly, Robt. Burton, esq.

At Stamford, the wife of C. Roberts, esq.

At Moulton, aged 88, Rev. W. Maugham, rector of Moulton, and upwards of 51 years master of the Free Grammar-school; and formerly rector of Piton, co. Rutland.

Aged 63, Rev. Wm. Berrihan, 30 years rector of Saxby; domestic chaplain to the Earl of Harrington, late of St. John's-college, Cambridge.

At Gedney, aged 69, Rev. Mr. Northen, many years curate of that parish.

At Manby, near Louth, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Rev. Mr. Burton, Henry Falconer, esq. of Wisbech.

Monmouthshire.—At Monmouth, on his road to London, esteemed and beloved, Thos. Phillips, esq. of Haverfordwest.

Henry, youngest son of Charles Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre, near Chepstow.

At Penmoil, near Chepstow, J. C. Smart, esq.

At Ragland, at a very advanced age, Mr. Phillips, surgeon.

Norfolk.—At Norwich, aged 79, John Browne, esq. of Falcoustone.

At Yarmouth, aged 92, the wife of Capt. Williams.

At Seething, aged 76, Robt. White, M. D. formerly of Bury-St.-Edmund's.

In his 64th year, Rev. T. Bond, rector of Little-Ellingham, and vicar of Great-Ellingham.

Robert Herring, esq. an alderman of Norwich.

At Elsing-hall, aged 26, Frances, eldest daughter of Rev. Richard Browne.

Aged 81, Rev. Thomas Paul, nearly 50 years rector of Banningham and Farmingham Pigot, and vicar of Puttington.

P. Cooke, esq. of Bergh-Apton.

Aged 64, Rev. R. Sole, rector of Bexwell, formerly of Bene't-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1773; M. A. 1776.

In his 83d year, Wm. Cutting, esq. of Norwich, formerly a manufacturer, and in 1790, sheriff of Norwich.

The wife of Rev. R. H. Bowles, of Yarmouth.

At Yarmouth, Hannah, wife of J. Symonds, esq.

At Kittlestone, aged 40, Mr. B. Cory, surgeon of the 18th foot, second son of Rev. Jas. C. late rector of that parish.

At Downham-market, Thomas Holman, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Marlford, Rev. T. Greene, rector of Offord-Darcy, Hunts.

Benj. Barker, esq. of Carbrooke.

Northamptonshire. — At Northampton, aged 77, Mr. Benjamin Vintner, more than 50 years an eminent apothecary there.

At Northampton, Chas. Smith, esq. a respectable magistrate, and treasurer of the infirmary.

At Milton, in his 99th year, Mr. T. Clarke, of Burbach, co. Leic.; the seventh in this family that have been carried off in early life. He was well respected, a cheerful companion, and an obliging neighbour.

At Kettering, after having been curate and rector of that place nearly 40 years, aged 67, Rev. J. Knight, vicar of Gedding-ton and Newton; and chaplain to the Duke and Duchess Dowager of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

Aged 41, Rev. John Browne, rector of Holmsdon, late fellow of Christ Church-college, Oxford.

At Cantor, near Peterborough, the wife of Captain Omer, of the Hertfordshire Militia.

Northumberland. — At Polam Farm, aged 110, John Garrow, a native of Mason-Dinnington; he was a farmer near North-Shields in 1715, and remembered assisting at the plough when the constable demanded the horses to convey military stores in the Rebellion. His diet consisted of bread, milk, and cheese.

At Hexham, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Major Alexander Campbell, of Glenfalloch.

At Stannington-Bridge, aged 17, John Roddam, only son of the late G. Hall, esq.

At Newcastle, in his 74th year, Richard Wood, esq. late of Liverpool, and formerly of Winsford, Cheshire.

At Alnwick, aged 92, Mr. John Huntley, the oldest freeman.

Notts. — At Mansfield, W. Simes, esq.

At Nottingham, aged 64, John Burn-side, esq.

Aged 92, Rev. Davies Pennell, many years vicar of Newark-upon-Trent, and upwards of 40 years master of the Free Grammar-school there.

At Broxtowe-hall, John Towl, esq.

Oxon. — Susanna, wife of Wm. Barrett, esq. of Boddicott.

At Bicester, aged 45, Mr. T. M. Blow-field, builder and auctioneer.

At Banbury, aged 100, Mrs. Butcher, who retained her faculties till the termination of the late severe weather.

At Banbury, in his 79th year, John Rushworth, esq.

At Stanlake, in his 30th year, Benjamin Bartlett Tillstone, esq.

At Henley-upon-Thames, suddenly, Rev. Thos. Williams, rector of Watlington, Oxon.

Rutland. — At Uppingham, Mrs. Hill, relict of J. H. esq. banker.

GENT. MAG. July, 1814.

Salop. — At Market-Drayton, Rev. W. Proctor, upwards of 30 years minister of the Dissenting chapel at Oldbury.

At Oswestry, John Lovett, esq.

At Ludlow, Thomasine, wife of Henry Lloyd, esq. solicitor.

At Bishop's-Castle, Mr. Oakley, attorney.

At Market-Drayton, aged 21, George, son of J. L. Warren, esq.

Somerset. — At Bath, in consequence of her clothes taking fire during a short absence of her mother from the parlour (in which she had left her with another child, and on her return found them both in flames), the youngest daughter of Rev. W. Robinson, rector of Swineston.

At Bath, aged 75, Walter Lacon, esq. of Linley, Salop.

At Bath, Lady Clerke, wife of Rev. Joh. Townsend, rector of Pewsey, Wilts.

At Bath, aged 73, the wife of Rev. Morgan Jones, of Tiptree, Essex.

At Bath, aged 42, Marquis de Sommery.

At Bath, aged 93, Mrs. Norris, relict of Rev. R. N. rector of Brushford, Somerset.

At Bath, aged 76, Mrs. Hume, relict of Rev. N. H. of Bremhill, Wilts.

At an advanced age, Rev. David Davis, vicar of Stockland Bristol, and Kilton, co. Somerset; the former place he served nearly 50 years as curate and vicar.

At Kingsdown, aged 82, Simon Oliver, esq. banker, of Bristol.

At Clifton, Chas. Nesbitt, esq. only son of Rev. C. N. co. Donegal.

At Clifton, aged 72, Wm. Gregory Williams, esq. of Rempstone, Nottingham.

At Clifton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Diana Agar, aunt to Lord Visc. Clifden, and the Earl of Normanton.

At the Hotwells, in his 10th year, Daniel, eldest son of Rev. D. Lysons, of Rodmarton, co. Gloucester.

The wife of J. Nicholas, esq. Arno's-vale, near Bristol.

At Taunton, Mrs. Carew, relict of the late Capt. C.

At the vicarage, Chard, Jane, wife of Rev. W. S. Bradly, vicar of that place.

Rev. J. Palmer, of Compton-Pauncefoot.

At Bagborough, near Taunton, aged 88, Edward Jeffries, esq. formerly an eminent Blackwell-Hall factor, and some years treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital in the Borough. He was the respected chairman of the Committee of Protestant Dissenters for obtaining the repeal of the Test Laws from 1789 to 1792, during which period his name and labours were associated with those of Priestley, Price, Kippis, Dawson, Towers, Russel, Dodson, and several others.

At Aldwick-court, Harriet, wife of Sam. Baker, esq.

At Ilminster, aged 76, Rev. C. Giffard, near half a century minister of the Independent meeting-house, Chard.

In Bathwick poor-house, (after having been there ten years,) aged 110, Mrs. Mary Lamb.

At Hay-Gate, K. G. Coote Mitchell, esq. of London.

At Yeovil, Lieut. Wm. Kitson, Somerset militia.

At Chilthorne-Domer, Wadham - Lyte Browne, esq.

At Kelston, aged 70, Rev. Wm. Friend, 30 years a preacher in connexion with the Independents.

Staffordshire. — At T. Fitzherbert's, Swinnerton-hall, Rev. Mr. Fleury, his chaplain.

At Shelton, aged 54, Job Ridgway, esq.

At Lichfield, found dead in a field, Mr. F. Wright, brother of the high sheriff of that city.

At Wolverhampton, aged 77, Mrs. Bishop, relict of T. B. esq.

R. Bridden, esq. of Rocester.

At Edwardston-Grove, aged 65, Sir J. Manmer, bart.

At Gornall, aged 91, Mr. John Parkes.

Suffolk. — At Woodbridge, W. H. Finney, esq. barrack-master.

Goo. Wenyeve, esq. of Brettingham-hall.

At Orford, aged 76, J. W. Gooch, esq.

At Orford, aged 22, Anne, daughter of Rev. B. B. Syer, of Keddington.

At Beccles, Mrs. Starkie, widow of N. S. esq. of Dickleburgh-house, Norfolk.

Aged 78, Mrs. Neale, relict of Thos. N. M.D. of Ipswich.

Aged 72, Mr. A. Frost, postmaster of Sudbury, which situation he held 34 years. At Needham-market, aged 57, John Himes, esq.

Surrey. — At Addington, aged 109, Mrs. Rose, mother of the Rev. Dr. R. of St. John's-square, London. Her death was hastened by a fall from the sill of her cottage, by which her hip was either much injured, or the joint dislocated.

Sussex. — At Chichester, T. Valentine, esq. formerly store-keeper of the Victualling Department, Portsmouth.

At Hastings, G. Pigott, esq. of Maidenhead.

At Arundel, in consequence of a fright at St. George's fair fireworks, Mrs. Haynes.

At Battle, J. H. Sampson, esq.

At Fishbourne, near Chichester, T. Blackman, esq. brother of Sir Henry B.

At Rannet-house, W. H. Meyricks, esq. *Warwickshire.* — In his 88th year, J. Ry-

land, esq. of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. Owen, solicitor.

At Kenilworth, Jas. Dolphin, esq.

At Bole-ball, near Tamworth, the wife of John Tockley, esq.

The wife of James Woolley, esq. banker, Birmingham.

At Alcester, aged 67, Rev. B. Maurice, 29 years minister of the Presbyterian con-

gregation there. His salary for several years was but 20*l*.; yet he lived within his income, and left sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral, and pay some small legacies to decayed members of his congregation.

Westmoreland. — At Sear-sykes, aged 66, Wm. Elyeston, esq. a magistrate for the county, of great integrity and worth.

At Orton, aged 101, Isaac Willan.

Wills. — At Bellevue-house, Devizes, the wife of J. B. Vince, esq. sister to R. Long, esq. M. P. for Wills.

At Devizes, Robert, youngest son of J. Whitchurch, esq. of Salisbury.

At Westbury, aged 52, Mrs. Jane Gibbs, only surviving sister of the late Gainsford G. esq. of Heywood-house.

At Towbridge, Henry Bythessea, esq. Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Henry Hawes, rector of Little Langford and Ditteridge.

In her 15th year, Eliza-Parish, second daughter of S. Fisher, esq.

At Kingston-Russel, William-Walter-Raleigh, son of Sir Wm. Walter Yea, bart.

At Warminster, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Rev. Wm. Slade.

At Newton-Toney, Harriet, wife of Jas. Wapshare, esq. daughter of the late W. Leigh Symes, esq.

Mrs. Maskelyne, relict of the late Wm. M. esq. formerly of Braydon-lodge, near Cricklade.

At Market-Lavington, aged 52, Rev. Rice Jones.

At Oldstock, near Salisbury, aged 103, Rev. John Bedwell, rector of that place, to which benefice he was instituted in 1741, on which he constantly resided, and till within a few years past, regularly and conscientiously performed the duties of it. He could read the smallest print without glasses.

At Barefield, near Bradford, aged 72, Rev. T. Rawlings, formerly of Idle, near Exeter.

Worcestershire. — In consequence of being thrown from his horse, on his return from Leigh, which caused his death in a few minutes, Mr. Hooper, attorney, of Worcester.

At Worcester, Rev. Evan Griffiths, M. A. vicar of St. John's, near Worcester, and one of the minor canons of that cathedral.

In her 14th year, Mary Whitmore Shapland, only child of Rev. Jos. S. of Diglis-house, Worcester.

At Henwick, near Worcester, in his 24th year, John Robert Foley, esq. only son of the late Rev. John F. vicar of Newent, Oxon.

At Gen. Gore's, Henwick, near Worcester, John Page, esq.

At Evesham, Margaret, wife of T. Blayney, esq.

At Kempsey, in her 28th year, Maria Joanna, wife of C. Wren, esq. of Wroxall, co. Warwick.

At Pockbury, near Bromsgrove, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Rev. John T.

York.—At York, Mr. John Croft, many years one of the common council for Bootham ward.

At Doncaster, aged 82, Mr. Miles, Morley, alderman, who served the office of mayor in 1811.

Caroline, wife of Rev. Geo. Wise, rector of Watlass, eldest daughter of the late Col. Brooke, of Scholes, near Leeds.

At Huddersfield, aged 63, Mr. Robinson, who, like Howard, was most happy when doing most good; and the distressed will long have to lament the loss of such a philanthropist. He was an amateur in science and general literature, a patron of industry, of useful inventions, of all things beneficial to man.

At North Tansfield, near Ripon, Isabel, wife of Edw. Horsman, esq.

At Wakefield, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Clarkson, who possessed both talents and virtues which would have adorned the most public station.

Rev. T. Brand, late chancellor of Lincoln, and rector of Wath, near Ripon.

At Bradford, Mr. Thos. Trout, 35 years post-master of that town.

Aged 76, Frances, wife of the late Rev. John Cayley, rector of Terrington, and vicar of Brompton, youngest daughter of the late Sir Geo. Cayley, bart.

At Shields, Rev. Robert Imery, a benevolent and good man.

At Kighley, Mr. John Spencer, junior, captain in the Craven local militia, and partner in the firm of Spencer and Sone, woolstaplers.

At Gargrave, Anthony Lister, esq. of Belle Hill, near Settle. He is succeeded in his estates by his son, Rev. Anthony L. rector of Tatham, and vicar of Gargrave.

At Ormsby, in Cleveland, aged 85, Rev. John Tansh, A. M. upwards of 52 years vicar of that parish.

At Barnsley, aged 70, Geo. Clarke, esq.

At Kelham, Samuel Outram, esq.

At Mirfield, the relict of R. Brook, esq. of Cinderhill-house.

At Creek, near Selby, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Reeves, esq.

At Wakefield, aged 85, John Sturges, esq.

At Pickering, aged 63, Leonard Belt, esq.

At Horton in Ribblesdale, suddenly, Rev. Henry Ellenshaw.

At Houghton, near Darlington, in his 76th year, Young Lowson, esq.

The wife of C. Smith, esq. of Bramhope Hall.

At Tyersall-house, J. Drake, esq.

WALES.—At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Williams, relict of T. W. esq. of Popehill, co. Pembroke.

At Brecon, Rev. John Williams, LL. B. of Abercamlais, archdeacon of Cardigan and a canon residentiary of St. David's.

At Brecon, Rev. John Wilkins, rector of Dissert, vicar of Broynllas, and one of the magistrates for the county.

At Maes, Caio, aged 75, John Bowen, esq. a constant and liberal benefactor to the neighbouring poor.

At Carmarthen, Edw. Shannon, esq. formerly a surgeon on the staff of the British army in America, and afterwards in the West Indies.

Wm. Griffith Davies, esq. receiver-general for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

Aged 32, John Jones, esq. of Brynhir, co. Carnarvon.

At Denbigh, aged 58, the relict of James Gordon, esq. daughter of the late Sir John Glynn, bart.

At Nacbuth, T. Howell, esq. solicitor.

At Llanarmon, Rev. J. Williams, rector of Llandulus, late of St. John's College, Cambridge. He possessed considerable talents and literary attainments; and when at college, ranked as a classical scholar amongst the first of his year. He has left a widow and family.

At Brecon, universally known and respected, aged 88, Mr. Thos. Longfellow, who, for many years kept the Golden Lion Inn there, and was the original proprietor of the stage coaches into South Wales, as well as the oldest coach-master in the kingdom.

At Carmarthen, the wife of J. Whitworth, esq.

Suddenly, aged 74, Rev. James Donne, of Irelonged, co. Radnor.

At Llandilo, in her 75th year, Mrs. Jenkins, widow of Rev. W. J.

At Tenby, Charles Hassall, esq. well known as a commissioner for carrying into execution most of the Inclosure and Road Acts, in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

July 1. In her 34th year, Mary Eleanor, wife of Mr. John Smith of the East India House, and only daughter of the late Mr. John Browne, senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy.

Mary, only daughter of Mr. W. Spencer, of Sapcote, Leicestershire.

At Upper Swell, near Stow, co. Gloucester, Rev. Rich. Harvey, M. A. rector of that place; also of Ham, Kent, and of Llanmaes, co. Glamorgan.

At the village of Mottram of Longindale, Cheshire, in his 90th year, Mr. Jas. Ridgway.

At Woolwich, aged 81 years, 59 of which he had served his country in the royal regiment of artillery, Lieut. Robt. proof-master to the Ordnance.

In Pall Mall, in his 75th year, Robert Ladbroke, esq.

At

At Maidstone, aged 83, Robert Peckham, esq. late justice of the Bridge-yard, Southwark, and formerly a merchant, and alderman of London. He was one of the sheriffs of the City in 1777, and Lord Mayor in 1783, a period replete with great public events, both which offices he served with honour to himself, and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He wrote a treatise, intitled "Considerations on the Advantages of Free Ports, under certain Regulations, to the Navigation and Commerce of this Country;" to the accomplishment of which design he devoted a considerable part of his life.

July 2. In her 76th year, Mrs. Forster, of Great Coram-street.

At Pentonville, Anne, third daughter of the late Mr. John Markland, of Dunham Massey, Cheshire.

At Clapham Common, Lyon De Symons, esq.

At Aylesbury, aged 58, Acton Chaplin, esq. many years clerk of the peace for the county of Bucks.

At Wood Norton, Norfolk, aged 84, M. Skinner, esq.

July 3. At his sister's, Mrs. Pembroke, Mortlake, in his 69th year, Mr. Hodges, of Falcon-square.

July 4. At Stoke Newington Common, the wife of John Paterson, esq.

In the New-road, Tottenham-court, suddenly, aged 66, W. Francis, esq.

Matthew Craven, esq. of College-house, Clapton.

Francis Grindall, only surviving child of Francis Hartwell, esq. of Laleham.

At Hazlewood, Sligo, in his 77th year, Richard Saunders, esq. formerly major in the 9th dragoons.

July 5. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, aged 61, Mr. Charles Drummond, many years an eminent auctioneer and appraiser.

Lieut.-col. Robert Matthews, major of Chelsea Hospital: a man of more universal and active benevolence of mind, and greater urbanity of manners, never existed.

At Shenley Hill, T. Bartlett, esq.

Near Bristol, Lieut.-col. Gore, many years commandant of the Royal Bristol volunteers.

July 6. In Baker-street, the wife of D. Gildemeester, esq.

At Brislington, aged 89, Jas. Ireland, esq.

July 7. Of a paralytic attack, at the house of his niece, Mrs. Harrison, in Upper Guildford-street, aged 86, John King, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

At Wonston, Hants, Honora, second daughter of Hon. and Rev. Augustus Geo. Legge.

After a few days' illness, aged 81, Mr. David Fox, of Loughborough.

Mr. Josiah Ashley, musician. He was nearly 40 years a member of the Pump-room and theatrical bands in Bath.

Rev. J. Barton, rector of Aldingham, in Lancashire, and lecturer of Rodborough, co. Gloucester.

July 8. Sir Soulden Lawrence, knt. He was educated at St. Paul's school; was afterwards of St. John's college, Cambridge, A. B. 1771, A. M. 1774; and was appointed one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench in 1794; which he exchanged for the Common Pleas in 1808; and in 1812 retired from the Bench on account of ill health. His collection of pictures, by ancient and modern masters, comprising the works of Spagnoletto, Pannini, Albano, F. Hals, Sir J. Reynolds, Louthenbourg, Opie, Morland, &c. were sold, July 30, by Mr. Squibb. A Codicil to his Will proved at Doctors' Commons, July 13, directs his Executors to learn who the persons were that paid the costs of the plaintiff, in an action tried before him at York, in March 1809, in which J. Saunderson was plaintiff, and H. Mills defendant, which was brought for diverting the water of certain springs from a rivulet called Commendale Beek, to the prejudice of the plaintiff's mill, in which action the Jury found a verdict for the defendant; and (in case he should not have so done in his life-time) to repay such persons, or their representatives, the whole costs and expences, with interest. And he adds, that, understanding a subsequent action to have been brought for the diversion of the said water, in which the plaintiff's right to the use thereof was established, his executors are to reimburse the several persons, or their representatives, who contributed to the expence of such second action, all costs and expences and interest thereon, if not done by himself in his life-time. He further states, that he has understood, from particular and careful inquiry, that the injury sustained by the plaintiff did not exceed 20%. and directs his executors to pay the same, with interest thereon, from the time of giving the said verdict. This Codicil is dated June 14, 1813.

At Hammersmith, in his 70th year, John Kinderley, esq. of Bedford-row, many years an eminent solicitor of the highest integrity and respectability.

At his father's, Rev. W. Parry, of Wymondeley-house, Herts, Mr. Henry Parry. E. Poore, esq. of Rushall, Wilts, and West-end, Herts.

Suddenly, Mr. Hurst, of Park House, Desford, co. Leicester.

At Clogro, co. Cork, Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, P. P. of Sorbonne.

Aged 74, Mrs. Hodsdon, relict of Rich. Hodsdon, esq. of Horton, near Bradford, Yorkshire. She was a lineal descendant of that amiable prelate Archbishop Sterne, and cousin to the celebrated Tristram Shandy; niece to Mrs. Rawson, mentioned in our Obituary for Nov. 1801: her only daughter is the wife of G. Catrill, jun. esq.

July 12. In his 85th year, the Right Hon. William Howe, fifth Viscount Howe, Baron of Clenawly, Knight of the Bath, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 19th regiment of dragoons, and Governor of Plymouth. The Viscount was born August 10, 1729; succeeded his brother, Richard, Earl Howe, in his Irish honours August 5, 1799, when the English Earldom of Howe became extinct; married Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, co. Kildare, Ireland, by the Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of William third Earl of Strafford, by whom he had no issue: the titles of Viscount Howe and Baron of Clenawly consequently become extinct, being the fifteenth peerage of Ireland which has failed since the Union in January 1801, for want of male heirs. The title of Howe being the third peerage extinct since the creation of Lord Decies, the Crown would have been entitled to create a new Peer of Ireland, but for the late acknowledgement by the House of Lords of the title of Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland, claimed by Mathew Barnewall, esq. By the Act of Union it is stipulated that where a title supposed to be extinct or dormant was claimed and allowed, his Majesty, on the next vacancy immediately following, should not be empowered to make a new creation.—William Viscount Howe, was the third son of Emanuel Scrope, Viscount Howe (by Mary-Sophia-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Baron Kielmansegg, master of the horse to the Elector of Hanover, by Sophia-Charlotte Platen, Countess of Darlington in her own right). He received his education at Eton; but, being designed for a military life, left that seminary very early, and was soon presented with his first commission by the Duke of Cumberland, who gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment of light dragoons. Having passed through the several gradations of the service, he was advanced to the rank of Colonel in the year 1762, and in the year 1764 was appointed to the command of the 46th regiment of infantry. He had served during the Seven Years War in America under the command of General Wolfe, whose esteem and confidence he enjoyed for many years in their fullest extent, and bore a very distinguished share in that victory, on the plains of Quebec, in which his friend and commander lost his life. In the year 1772 he was made Major general; in 1775 he was honoured with the commission of Commander-in-chief in America, and was made Colonel of the 23d regt. of foot, or Welch fusileers. In 1777 he became Lieut.-general, and his services were further rewarded by being invested with the order of the Bath. In 1788 he succeeded the late Lord Am-

herst as Lieut.-general of the Ordnance; and was appointed in 1786 Colonel of the 19th regt. of dragoons. He in the year 1804 resigned his situation in the Ordnance, on finding himself, through declining health, unable to perform to his own satisfaction the duties of that important office. He was removed in 1805 from the Government of Berwick (to which he had been appointed in 1795) to that of Plymouth, in which he continued to his death, which, after a long and most severe illness, attended often with the most excruciating pain, sustained by him with all that firmness and magnanimity which had distinguished him during the whole course of his life, took place on the 12th July, 1814.

July 19. Capt. Matthew Flinders, R. N. a native of Donnington, co. Lincoln, whose unrivalled excellence as a Discoverer will make his death an object of regret to the scientific of all nations. In his professional services he had four times circumnavigated the Globe; and his loss must be long and deeply lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His fate has been as hard as it has been eventful. Under the direction of the Admiralty, he sailed in 1801 on a voyage of discovery to Terra Australis; where, after successfully prosecuting the purposes of his voyage, he had the misfortune to run upon a coral rock, and lose his ship: out of the wreck he constructed a small vessel, that carried him to Mauritius, where, shocking to relate, instead of being received with kindness, as is the practice of civilized nations to nautical discoverers, he was put in prison by the governor De Caen, and confined for six years and a half, which brought upon him maladies that have hastened his death. Fortunately for mankind and his own fame, he survived to finish the printing of the account of his voyage.

Part I. 421. The late Dr. Burney was in 1749 elected organist of St. Dionis Back Church, Fenchurch-street, with an annual salary of only thirty pounds; and in the course of the same year was engaged to take the organ-part at the new concert established at the King's Arms, Cornhill, instead of that which had been held at the Swan Tavern, burnt down the year before. Being in an ill state of health, which, in the opinion of his physicians, indicated a consumption, he was prevailed upon to retire into the country. Accordingly he went to Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, where he was chosen organist, with a salary of one hundred pounds a-year. He continued there nine years, and at that period formed the design of compiling his *General History of Music*. In 1760, his health being re-established, he gladly returned to the Metropolis, with a large and young family, and entered upon the pursuits of his profession with an increase of profit and reputation.

tation. His eldest daughter, who was then about eight years old, obtained great notice in the musical world by her astonishing performances on the harpsichord. Soon after his arrival in London, he composed several much-admired concertos; and in 1766 he brought out at Drury-lane Theatre a translation of Rousseau's *Devin du Village*, already noticed, which he had executed during his residence at Lynn. It had, however, no great success. In 1761 he had the honorary degree of Doctor of Music conferred upon him by the University of Oxford; on which occasion he performed an exercise in the musical school of that University. This exercise, consisting of an anthem of great length, with an overture, airs, recitatives, and choruses, was several times afterwards performed at the Oxford music-meetings, under the direction of the famous Emanuel Bach. In the year following he travelled through France and Italy, as well with a view to improvement, as to collect materials for his intended History of Music, an object which he never had out of his mind from the time he first conceived the plan of such a work. In 1771 he published his "Musical Tour, or Present State of Music in France and Italy;" a work which was well received by the public, and deemed so good a model for travellers, that Dr. Johnson professedly adopted it in his account of the Hebrides. Speaking of his own book; "I had," said the Doctor, "that clever dog Burney's Musical Tour in my eye." In 1772 he travelled through the Netherlands, Germany, and Holland, and in the course of the next year he published an account of his journey in two volumes octavo. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1776 appeared the first volume, in quarto, of his "General History of Music." The remaining volumes of this elaborate and intelligent work were published at irregular periods; and the four, of which it now consists, were not completed till the year 1789. In 1779, at the desire of Sir John Pringle, Dr. Burney drew up for the Philosophical Transactions, "An Account of Little Crotch, the Infant Musician," now Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. The grand musical festival, in 1785, in commemoration of Handel, held in Westminster Abbey, was considered as deserving of a particular memoir; the Historian of Music was therefore fixed upon as the most proper person to draw it up. Accordingly, in the same year, a splendid volume was published by Dr. Burney, in quarto, for the benefit of the Musical Fund. In this work the Doctor displayed eminent talents as a Biographer; and the life of Handel is one of the best memoirs to be found in our language. In 1796 he published the "Life of Metastasio," in

three volumes, octavo; but this performance wants that arrangement and judicious selection which characterize his former publications. Besides these productions, Dr. Burney wrote "An Essay towards the History of Comets," "A Plan of a Public Music School," &c. &c. His Musical Works, in addition to those already mentioned, are: Sonatas for two Violins and a Bass, two parts. Six Cornet Pieces, with an introduction and Fugue for the Organ. A Cantata and Songs. Six Duets for two German Flutes. Six Concertos, for Violins, &c. in eight parts. Two Sonatas for a Piano Forte, Violin, and Violoncello, two parts. Six Harpsichord Lessons, &c. &c. Dr. Burney was twice married, and has had eight children, of whom several have manifested very superior abilities. His eldest daughter was celebrated for her extraordinary musical powers. Madame D'Arblay, the author of *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, *Camilla*, and *The Wanderer*, is the second. His eldest son, James, sailed round the World with Capt. Cook; and afterwards commanded the *Bristol*, of 50 guns, in the East-Indies: he has published some judicious tracts on the best means of defending our Island against an invading enemy; and has commenced a History of Voyages of Discovery. The second son is the very learned Charles Burney, L.L.D. His youngest daughter is pursuing the career of her sister as a novelist. For many years Doctor Burney resided in the house in St. Martin's-street, Leicester-fields, which was formerly occupied by Sir Isaac Newton; but during the last twenty-five, having been appointed organist of Chelsea-hospital, he inhabited an elegant suite of apartments in that college, and enjoyed a handsome independency. His remains were deposited in the burying-ground belonging to Chelsea College; and the funeral was numerously attended, by the governor, deputy-governor, and chief officers of the College, and by the family and friends of this accomplished and excellent man. The procession moved from the apartments of the deceased, in the College, at one o'clock; the pall was borne by the Hon. F. North, Sir G. Beaumont, Dr. Moseley, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Rogers the Poet, and Mr. Salomon: amongst the followers were, Captain Burney, Dr. C. Burney, Mr. M. Burney, Mr. D'Arblay, Rev. C. P. Burney, Messrs. E. Burney, C. Raper, Barrett, Sir D. Dundas, Colonel Matthews, Dr. W. Moseley, Captain Nunn, Messrs. North, Payne, Ayrton, M. Raper, &c. &c. — His "Miscellaneous Library" was sold by Leigh and Sotheby, June 9, 1814, and on eight succeeding days.

Of Mr. James Burney (the elder half-brother of the late highly respectable Doctor) see our vol. LXXX. ii. 552. A third brother is there also noticed.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 28, to July 26, 1814.

Christened.			Buried.			Between	2 and 5			60 and 70					
Males	912	1735	Males	595	1173		5 and 10	52	70 and 80	79					
Females	823		Females	578			10 and 20	50	80 and 90	14					
Whereof have died under 2 years old			383				20 and 30	90	90 and 100	1					
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d. 3s. 10d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d.							30 and 40	94	100	.....	0			
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.							40 and 50	117							
							50 and 60	96							

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans.		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	72 1 30	0 33	4 27	10 48	10	Essex	69 0 29	0 34	2 26	2 39	0
Surrey	73 8 00	0 34	0 98	8 46	6	Kent	66 0 00	0 35	8 26	8 38	6
Hertford	65 10 32	0 33	0 27	2 58	9	Sussex	64 0 00	0 00	0 24	6 00	0
Bedford	65 7 00	0 33	0 25	7 40	5	Suffolk	62 4 30	0 30	7 20	0 37	5
Huntingd.	61 9 00	0 31	3 21	8 36	7	Eamb.	62 5 00	0 32	0 17	2 35	10
Northamp.	61 10 00	0 29	6 40	6 39	9	Norfolk	59 1 30	6 29	7 22	3 56	0
Rutland	63 6 00	0 28	0 26	6 42	0	Lincoln	60 10 40	0 28	0 17	10 39	5
Leicester	69 8 38	0 30	0 25	10 45	0	York	60 8 48	0 32	5 20	0 43	5
Nottingham	69 6 41	0 35	0 23	0 47	4	Durham	65 5 00	0 00	0 27	9 00	0
Derby	74 6 00	0 00	0 28	8 58	0	Northum.	63 0 45	7 35	8 26	5 00	0
Shrop	75 3 00	0 38	11 26	3 47	4	Cumberl.	65 7 44	0 30	4 26	6 00	0
Stafford	68 2 52	2 00	0 34	2 00	0	Westmor.	73 3 48	0 32	0 26	5 00	0
Hereford	60 3 41	6 31	1 29	3 41	2	Lancaster	72 1 00	0 00	0 25	5 44	0
Worcester	69 0 49	10 39	6 34	2 49	8	Chester	68 9 00	0 00	0 50	3 00	0
Warwick	71 4 00	0 41	4 29	8 50	10	Flint	70 0 00	0 43	4 00	0 00	0
Wilts	60 4 00	0 28	2 24	8 44	0	Denbigh	75 2 00	0 46	10 28	9 00	0
Berks	71 5 00	0 29	0 25	9 46	0	Anglesea	00 0 00	0 00	0 16	0 00	0
Oxford	70 9 00	0 31	1 25	0 42	6	Carnarvon	75 4 00	0 39	4 22	0 00	0
Bucks	71 6 00	0 31	6 26	9 42	4	Merioneth	77 8 00	0 44	10 32	6 00	0
Brecon	68 10 48	0 36	6 24	0 00	0	Cardigan	76 0 00	0 34	0 18	0 00	0
Montgom.	66 4 38	5 43	2 35	2 00	0	Pembroke	57 9 00	0 35	8 00	0 00	0
Radnor	64 0 00	0 34	6 28	0 00	0	Carmarth.	73 11 00	0 44	2 00	0 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.						Glamorgan	73 3 00	0 36	10 24	0 00	0
87 8 39 10 34 3 25 5 43 7						Gloucester	67 1 00	0 30	2 25	9 39	4
Average of Scotland, per quarter:						Somerset	66 0 00	0 33	0 18	4 44	0
60 1 43 10 53 0 25 1 38 3						Monmo.	70 5 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-						Devon	67 5 00	0 29	3 00	0 00	0
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by						Cornwall	67 11 00	0 27	10 23	6 00	0
which Exportation and Bounty are to be						Dorset	62 11 00	0 00	0 24	0 00	0
regulated in Great Britain.....						Hants	65 9 00	0 32	8 24	10 47	8
							66 5 38	7 33	0 23	3 42	1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 27: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from July 11 to July 16:
Total 6823 Quarters. Average 66s. 9d.—0s. 3½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 16, 31s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 20, 53s. 1½d. per cwt.

PRICE of HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 25:

Kent Bags	5l.	5s.	to	7l.	7s.	Kent Pockets	7l.	15s.	to	10l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	5l.	0s.	to	6l.	15s.	Sussex Ditto	7l.	7s.	to	9l.	0s.
Essex Ditto	8l.	0s.	to	10l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	10l.	0s.	to	13l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE of HAY AND STRAW, July 25:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 2l. 12s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 8s. Straw 2l. 6s.

Clover 7l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 7s. 6d. Straw 2l. 6s. 0d. Clover 6l. 18s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 8d.	to	5s. 8d.	Lamb	5s. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 0d.	to	5s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	5s. 4d.	to	7s. 0d.	Beasts about 1583.	Calves 130,
Pork	5s. 4d.	to	7s. 0d.	Sheep	14,080.
					Pigs 280.

COALS, July 25: Newcastle 46s. 0d.—55s. 6d. Sunderland 47s. 6d.—51s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 0d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 2d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July 1814 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-st. London. Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 780*l.* with 2*8l.* clear Half year's Dividend.—Leeds and Liverpool, 210*l.*—Grand Junction, 225*l.* ex Dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* clear half year.—Monmouth 156*l.* 11*s.* ex half year's Dividend 5*l.* clear.—Grand Union, 95*l.*—Kennet and Avon Old Shares, 22*l.* New 1*l.* Discount.—Lancaster, 19*l.* 10*s.* 20*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 16*l.*—Croydon, 15*l.*—West-India Dock, 160*l.* ex Dividend 5*l.* half year.—London Ditto, 100*l.* ex Div. 2*l.* 15*s.* clear.—Imperial Assurance, 50*l.* with Div.—Atlas, 4*l.*—Hope, 2*l.* 5*s.*—Sun Life Ditto, 7*l.* 10*s.* premium.—Strand Bridge, with Annuity, 57*l.* Discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, 40*l.* per Share.—London Flour Shares, 6*l.*—Grand Junction Water-Works, 35*l.*—London Institution, 39*l.* 18*s.*—Surrey Ditto, 12*l.* 12*s.*

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Bank Stock.	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	
Red. 3 per Ct. Cons.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	
5 per Ct. Navy.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	
5 per Ct. B. Long Ann.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
5 per Ct. Irish Consols.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
Imp. Ann.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
India Stock.	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	
South Sea 3 per Ct. Ann.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	
India Bonds.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	11 pr.	
Ex. Bill.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.	4 pr.
Om. num.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	2 1/2 pr.	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY 1814.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Stockbrokers.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15th other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 4—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



AUGUST, 1814. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumberland 2
Doncast.—Derb.
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Worc. 2—York 3
IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24
Sunday Advertiser
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

INDEX INDICATORIUS—Meteorological Diary 98
Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.
Memorials of Bp. Madan... Bp. Yonge..... 99
On the contested origin of *God save the King* 100
Epitaphs on Mrs. Outram and Mr. Jos. Barber 101
Abbé Valart.—John Gersen.—Tho. & Kempis 102
Junius.—Mr. Rosenhagen.—Mr. Beauvais... 104
Account of Whittington Castle, Shropshire 105
On the Claims of writing Junius's Letters 106
Travelling from Bombay by way of Bussora 107
Marybone Manor-house, afterwards a School 112
Description of Quenby Hall, co. Leicester 113
Mr. Carter's Reply to Mr. J. S. Hawkins 114
Inquiry respecting Letters of Arthur Kemp 116
Jenner Family.—History of Hampshire... *ibid.*
Sword-dancers.—Antiq. Soc. at Newcastle 117
Old Maps of London 118—Workop Abbey 119
Anecdotes of Carolan, James Whyte, &c. 121
Thatched Churches.—*Long & lat.* in Domesday 123
Extraordinary Instances of Pedesrianism 124
Mr. Belsham's Answer to Bp. of St. David's 125
A Submarine Forest in Pevensea Marsh... 128
Queen Anne's Bounty 129—Eau Medicinale 130
Reflections on the late Rejoicings for Peace 131
On preserving Alimentary Substances ... 132
High Stewards of Oxford.—Plea against Death 133

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CLXXXV. 134
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 136
Review of New Publications.
Alicia de Lacy; an Historical Romance... 137
Evelyn's Silva, by Dr. Hunter, 4th edit. 139
De Falkirk's Annals of Irish Popery..... 143
Dr. Samuel Butler's Sketch of Geography *ibid.*
Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century 145
Lord Thurlow's Ariadne.—History of Essex 149
Dyer's Hist. of University of Cambridge... 150
Spirit of the Journals.—Spanish Grammar 154
REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS ... 155
SELECT POETRY for August, 1814..... 157—160
Historical Chronicle.
Proceedings in late Session of Parliament 161
Interesting Intell. from London Gazette... 167
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 173
Country News 178—Domestic Occurrences 179
Account of the Celebration of the Jubilee 180
Theatrical Register.—Gazette Promotions 185
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons... 186
Memoir of the late Right hon. Lord Auckland 187
Character of the late Mrs. Stephenson..... 188
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 189
Bill of Mortality. — Prices of the Markets 199
Prices of Canal Shares, &c. and of the Stocks 200

Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views, of WHITTINGTON CASTLE, SHROPSHIRE;
and of QUENBY HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-st. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAID.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part i. p. 708. b. l. 18.
 Lord Minto was created Viscount Melgund and Earl of Minto on the 2d of February 1813 (see Vol. LXXXIII. p. 384.); and was succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Melgund, M. P. for the County of Roxburgh.

Mr. J. N. BREWER, being engaged in writing a Topographical Account of Middlesex (intended to form, in conjunction with Mr. Brayley's Historical and Descriptive Notice of the Metropolis, a part of the work intitled "*Beauties of England and Wales*") requests the favour of communications illustrative of any curious particulars connected with that populous and opulent County.

Mr. Barrow, in his interesting Travels in Southern Africa, vol. II. p. 144, 4to edit. says, "To enable a man to disinheritor a child, he must bring proof of his having committed one at least of Crimes"—stated by Mr. Barrow himself in another passage of the same Work (page forgot) to be fourteen in number—"of Children against Parents which are enumerated in the Justinian Code." This passage, or rather the other, certainly requires an illustrative note enumerating these fourteen Crimes; which is not done, so far as I know and believe, in that Emperor's Institutes. Wanting this, the passages convey a very defective information, such as at best is worse than none. What are those fourteen Crimes? **H. HODGSON, MD. & LL.D.**

BIOGRAPHICUS will be much obliged by any Epitaphs for the *Family* of THICKNESSE, either at *Farthinges* or *Aynhoe* in Northamptonshire—or the Abbey Church in Warwickshire—or the Abbey Church at Bath. Where was Governor THICKNESSE buried? and has he any Epitaph? He died in France, and his second wife at Languard Fort.

H. Y. asks for information respecting a translation into English of the *Secchia Rapita*, or Rape of the Bucket, the celebrated herpi-comical poem of Tassoni. This version is mentioned by Tiraboschi; and Mr. Hayley, in the Notes to his *Epistle on Epic Poetry*, has observed, that "In a catalogue of the numerous editions of the *Secchia*, which Muratori has prefixed to his *Life of Tassoni*, he includes an English translation of it printed 1715." Some specimens of the manner in which it is executed, would gratify, **M. V.** says, the curiosity, and contribute to the entertainment, of many of our Readers. The episode of the *Euchanted Island*, which occupies the ninth canto, is remarkable for the vein of fancy in which it is conducted; and from this part a sample of the whole might be taken.

We thank Major F.; but the Prices of the Books at the Sale he notices are not of very general importance.

The View of the Seat of the late **EDMUND BURKE**, esq. at BEACONSFIELD, in our next; with the very interesting Essay of "*Academicus*," on "*Living without Food*, &c. &c.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1814.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1814.
July	°	°	°			Aug.	°	°	°		
27	67	80	69	30, 04	fair	12	58	70	60	30, 12	fair
28	70	85	79	29, 94	fair	13	60	69	61	29, 90	fair
29	68	74	60	, 95	fair	14	60	67	54	, 89	fair
30	66	78	64	30, 08	fair	15	56	66	56	, 85	fair
31	66	79	64	29, 99	fair	16	57	63	54	, 82	rain
A. 1.	67	78	62	, 95	fair	17	58	60	56	30, 02	showery
2	64	75	63	30, 04	fair	18	57	72	54	, 07	fair
3	65	72	59	29, 95	fair	19	56	66	52	29, 98	cloudy
4	60	73	60	, 99	fair	20	52	65	56	30, 02	fair
5	62	74	59	, 78	showery	21	56	67	54	29, 92	cloudy
6	60	72	56	, 82	showery	22	56	69	57	, 82	showery
7	64	72	56	30, 00	fair	23	67	74	56	, 72	cloudy
8	63	69	56	29, 70	showery	24	68	60	55	, 52	rain
9	57	66	56	30, 05	fair	25	59	67	58	, 64	showery
10	58	67	54	, 05	showery	26	60	71	54	, 84	fair
11	56	69	60	, 13	fair						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1814.

Mr. URBAN, August 1.
WE naturally wish to perpetuate any authentic memorials of departed worth, which may casually present themselves to our notice: on this principle I am induced to offer you the following Copy of a Letter, written sixty-five years ago, to Martin Madan, esq. father of the late Bishop of Peterborough; and I trust that you will indulge the feelings of an old friend, who would gladly preserve it, by your means, for the perusal of future generations! The original is in itself rather a curious document, as the autograph of an eminent scholar, who was formerly Public Orator at Cambridge, and who afterwards became the patron of his pupil, on the sole ground of personal esteem and friendship. It was given to me by one of the Bishop's Sisters, Mrs. Cowper, with the following endorsement: "My Brother Spencer's Tutor (now Bishop of Norwich 1771.) to my Father, Colonel Madan. M. C."

It appears, for I copy it verbatim, that the late Bishop was, in early life, intended for the Bar; but I believe that his own inclinations and studies invariably pointed to the Church, nor did he ever engage in any other profession. The letter is as follows:

"Sir, Cam. Jan. 18, 1749.

"I have the pleasure to tell you that the Proctors and Examiners have decreed to your Son, together with his Degree, ALL THOSE HONOURS of which he has been ambitious. He must therefore stay

for the Lent Term here, before he can attend the more important Wrangling in Westminster Hall. This prize in Philosophy, with that of Eloquence which he had obtained before, entitles me to send him home to you with the motto *Sapere et furi*: and I will give him the wish in the next line, and hope that *Gratia, Fides, Falsitudo contingat abunde!* I am, Sir, your most obed. humble Servt,
P. YONGE."

P. S. As the extract to which you have alluded in your Obituary, November 1813, on the death of the late Bishop of Peterborough, is perhaps but little known, and not easily accessible to many of your Readers, I would request your permission to connect it with the present article, by referring you to the passage in page 105 of the "Memoirs of Richard Cumberland," if you would have the goodness to insert that Extract*, together with the foregoing Letter of Bishop Yonge, when a Tutor of Trin. Coll. Cam.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.

THE curious particulars you have extracted, p. 42, concerning the origin of our National air of "God save the King," may receive some very important additions from the following minutes of a conversation with the late Dr. BURNES: In "Calamities of Authors," I had attributed

* Speaking of an election to vacant Fellowships at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1752-3, Mr. Cumberland says, "There were six vacancies, and six candidates of the year above me: of these Spencer Madan, now Bishop of Peterborough, was, as Senior Westminster, secure of his election; and such was his merit, independent of any other claim, that it would have been impossible to pass him over. He was a young man of elegant accomplishments; and, with the recommendation of a very interesting person and address, had derived from the Cowpers, of which family his mother was, no small proportion of hereditary taste and talent: He was a good classical scholar, composed excellent declamations in the Ciceronian style, which he set off with all the grace of recitation and voice that can well be conceived: He had a great passion for music, sang well, and read in Chapel to the admiration of every one! I have passed many happy hours with him in the musing of our lives; and I hope he will enjoy the evening of his days in comfort and tranquillity, having chosen that better lot which has brought him into harbour, whilst I, who lost it, am left out at sea."

to *Henry Carey* the honour of having composed this Political Hymn. It afterwards appeared to me that had he really been the Author of this popular piece, as his Son has so industriously attempted to maintain, the words at least would have been preserved in his Poetical Works. There, however, no such claim appears. A Friend, afterwards, was so obliging as to pursue the inquiry, with that Veteran in musical science, the late Dr. BURNBY; who was then in his 87th year, but in the full possession of all his faculties and perfect recollection, and he had been the intimate friend of Handel, and all the distinguished men of his time. My Friend asked whether the opinion of *Henry Carey* being the author of this air and the words were well-founded? To which Dr. BURNBY replied:

"The late Duke of Gloucester once asked me the same question; and I replied, that I knew the words were not written for any *King George*. At this he expressed some surprise; I then told him that the earliest copy of the words we are acquainted with begin

'God save great *James* our King!'

The Doctor then proceeded,

"I remember well when it was first introduced so as to become a popular air, which was in the year of the Rebellion, 1745. Dr. ARNE then set it for the Theatre; and it was received with so much delight, that it was re-echoed in the streets, and for two or three years subsequent to that time, and has continued ever since to hold its place as a favourite with the publick, as well as with scientific professors. At that time I asked Dr. ARNE if he knew who was the Composer; he said that he had not the least knowledge; nor could he guess at all who was either the *Author* or the *Composer*, but that it was a received opinion that it was written and composed for the *Catholic Chapel of James II.*, and as his religious faith was not that of the Nation, there might be a political reason for concealing the names of all those; or of any person who contributed to give interest to the Catholic worship; and this may in some measure account for the Author being entirely unknown."

This, perhaps, is the fullest information we can acquire on the contested origin of our National Poem. The hint thrown out by Dr. ARNE that it was "composed for the Catholic Chapel of James II." may lead to some future discovery. The claim

which *George Saville Carey* laboured to substantiate in favour of his Father appears nugatory; for we are told in this conversation, that it first became popular in 1745, and *Henry Carey* died in 1743. But, on the other hand, we have the positive evidence of John Christopher Schmidt, "*Handel's amanuensis*," as given by Dr. Harrington of Bath, that *Carey* brought him the words and the music, and desired him to correct the bass. Add to this, the testimony of Dr. Ward in his life of Pepusch, printed in 1740, who there notices a song beginning with these words, "*God save the King*;" and we must acknowledge that such a piece did really exist before the year 1745. There is nothing improbable in the conjecture that *Henry Carey* adopted the music, and applied the Song by the change of a single word "*George*" for "*James*," (supposing it to have been first written for James II.); and that, after his death, the air and words became popular; and if this be true, in some respects, the claim of *Carey* is not quite unfounded for having given origin to this Political Hymn. I.D'I.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 6.*

A N elegant Monument, by Westmacott, has lately been erected in St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, with the following inscription, which I send in addition to your *Obituary*, vol. LXXX. Part ii. p. 194.

"In the aisle at the foot of this pilaster are interred the remains of

BEATRIX

Wife of EDMUND OUTRAM, D. D.

Rector of this Church,

eldest daughter of the late Rich. Postlethwaite, Esq. of Lancashire, and niece of Thomas Postlethwaite, D.D. late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

She was born Feb. XXVI. MDCCCLXV. and after a lingering and painful illness, died Aug. VI. MDCCCX.

beloved and revered

for her cheerfulness and tenderness

as a Wife and Mother,

her sincerity and constancy as a Friend, and her faith and resignation

as a Christian.

A tender Plant, borne from the fostering gales [droop'd and died.]

That breathe on Cam's fair margin,
But time will be, sweet plant! a gale divine [bloom.]

Shall These revive, and then, in vernal By

By the pure streams of Peace shall ever
live,
And flourish in the Paradise of God."

At the West end of St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham, is a neat Tablet, inscribed to the memory of Mr. Jos. Barber, artist; see your vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 285.

"To the Memory of
JOSEPH BARBER,
Artist of this town,
who died 16th July 1811,
in the 53d year of his age.
Genius strengthened by assiduity,
gave him a just title to eminence
in his profession, and his conduct
as a man was embellished by those
best ornaments of private as well
as public life,
integrity, frankness,
and independence.

A few surviving Friends,
in remembrance of him who possessed
these qualities, have erected this Tablet
as the last and sincere tribute
of merited esteem."

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN,

IF T. I. will give himself the trouble to re-peruse the Letter, Part i p. 325, he will find the doubts respecting *Gersen*, not *Gerson**, [*Joannis Gersenii* (alias *Gessel* vel de *Gessate*) *Abbati J. T. Vercellensi Ord. S. Benedicti* ab A. C. 1230 ad 1240. Vide *Aet. Erud. A.* 1725. p. 416. seq.] were not suggested by the Writer of that Letter, but by other persons who have been long since dead. He is requested to consult a Work in quarto by *Fabricius†*, where they are detailed by *P. Anselm*, who says the name of *Gersen* was never mentioned as the Author of the *Imitation* before the year 1613.

I apprehend by *Abbé Valart*, he means *Joseph Valart*, a priest of the Romish Church, and senior Professor in the Military Academy. He was born at Henden on the Borders of Picardy, and died in 1779. Besides Editions of several Classic Authors, he published some Treatises on Grammar, and a Translation of the New Testament from the Copy of the Vatican, 1767. His Latin Version of the *Imitation* was first printed in 1758,

* J. Gerson, Chancellor of Paris, died Dec. 1463.

† *Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina mediet et infimae aetatis.*

and afterwards in 1764, from a collation of Eight different Manuscripts, and three French Translations, probably the earliest in that language. The *Imitation* in his native tongue appeared in 1766. I am not certain whether a second edition was ever published. The celebrated *Barbou*, the *Elzevir* of Paris, was his Printer.

On examining the Work of *Dean Stanhope*, the Reader cannot fail to discover that he has allowed himself great liberties with his Author. His publication may rather be called a paraphrase; as its additions, omissions, and interpolations, are every-where obvious.

To the long catalogue of Editions of the *Imitation* may be added the *Kempis* Communion of *Peter Poiret*, the mystical Author, who died 1719, after publishing numerous volumes. It is printed at Amsterdam by *Wetstein*, and dated 1683. The excellent Preface (not written by *Poiret*, but prefixed to some former translation), is a short but comprehensive summary of wisdom and piety. Five engravings are annexed to this copy, alluding to subjects of the *Imitation*; viz. 1. The Agony in the Garden; 2. Resurrection of *Lazarus*; 3. Interview with the Woman of *Samaria*; 4. Denial of *Peter*; 5. Last Supper. The vignette represents our Lord arraigned before *Pilate*. If these additional notices afford any satisfaction to persons engaged in this inquiry, the pains of the obscure individual who communicates them to your Magazine will be fully compensated.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 8.

I SUBJOIN a List of several editions of that famous little Work, "*The Imitation of Jesus Christ*," for the information of your Correspondents interested in the critical question respecting its Author. The decision of this question is, I think, hardly to be looked for, unless some ancient manuscript should unexpectedly turn up: every species of presumptive evidence has long since been scrutinized, and the result has only limited the probable claim to two persons; viz. *John Gersen*, abbot of *Vercelli*, and *Thomas à Kempis*. I heartily join with your Correspondent L. S. (vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. p. 650.) in the warm admiration he expresses of this excellent

excellent Treatise; the Author, whoever he was, had a thorough knowledge of the human heart; and the unexampled circulation of the Work is sufficient proof of the estimation in which it has universally been held. Still, I think, your Correspondent has formed his opinion of the *Imitatio* too hastily; and I cannot agree to the conclusions he draws respecting its origin, which I shall briefly examine.

1. It is acknowledged that John Gerson, Chancellor of the University of Paris*, was not the author; the similarity of his name having led Du Pin and some others to mistake him for the Abbot of Vercelli; of course what L. S. objects on this head falls to the ground.

2. Allowing that the Author would think in that language that was most familiar to him, and that, unless therefore, the work was produced in the earliest ages of the Church, before the Latin ceased to be spoken, every Latin copy must be a translation only; I cannot see any force at all in this reasoning. Whatever language the author might think in, he undoubtedly would express himself in that which was most generally intelligible; and the Latin, we know, has always been in familiar use with the Clergy of the Catholic Church, not only in the Liturgy, as well as in all public acts and disputations, but in the common conversation of monasteries and colleges: as to critical proofs drawn from the Latin text of the author, nothing could ever be made out with certainty.

3. I am really sorry to find such observations as this head of L. S.'s disquisition contains. He must suppose that religious retirement necessarily produces insensibility, and that those who have forsaken the pleasures and dissipation of the world, cease to interest themselves for its reformation. Without deteriorating the merit of the work, I may ask, what does it contain which a person secluded from the world might not be acquainted with? It treats of the communication of a devout soul with her Creator; expressed either in aspirations, and humble reflections on the imperfection of human nature, or in

precepts of divine instruction addressed to her. Had your Correspondent been acquainted with a few of the best Writers on a spiritual life, he could not have formed such opinions: I would advise him to a perusal of St. Bernard *De Consideratione*, and then say, whether the middle ages may not have produced the *Imitatio*. Our Saviour (he tells us) to whom every thing was possible, never wrote anything; no, it did not form part of the plan he was pleased to adopt for the propagation of his spiritual kingdom. — Even the inspired Evangelists, who wrote the Gospel, were not themselves the subject of it: No, they barely related the "things which Jesus began to do, and to teach," &c. as St. Paul expresses it. Nor to be a Homer was it requisite to be an Achilles: But to what purpose are all these observations? The *Imitatio* is not the adventures of a hero related by himself.

4. What authority they had who first attributed the *Imitatio* to Gerson, or Thomas à Kempis, I am not prepared to say; but I am sure it will require better arguments than L. S. has produced, to prove that either of them was not the author.

5. Here we are agreed. If the learning and information of the Benedictines and Jesuits of the last age could not solve this problem; how shall we, among whom the writings of that age which, undoubtedly, produced the *Imitatio*, are scarcely ever mentioned without a contemptuous sneer?

6. The charge here made, I am not acquainted with, and shall beg leave to doubt of its accuracy.

Lastly, As to its having been written by some Oriental in the earliest ages of Christianity, all that L. S. can advance is mere conjecture. The style of the *Imitatio* is evidently modelled on that of the Sacred Scriptures, but that is no proof of the writer having been an Oriental: the *Soliloquium Animæ*, *De virtutibus Tubernaculis*, and *Vallis Liliarum*, all works of Thomas à Kempis, resemble the *Imitatio* in this respect: but the allusion made in book III. chap. 30, to St. Francis of Assisium*, positively brings down the date to the thirteenth century at the earliest. Then as to the objection against Thomas à Kempis, if he produced the other works

* He was not, however, merely what L. S. calls him, a man of the world, as his writings testify.

* Born in 1182, and died in 1226. which

which have been published as his, he was far from confining his labours to copying; his excellence in that art, in his time of the highest importance, is on record; but we must remember that he attained to a great age (upwards of 91 years), the whole of which from early childhood was spent in study and retirement.

Upon the whole, I doubt whether we shall ever be able to come to any further conclusion on this very curious question, than that adopted by the very learned Author of the "*Lives of Saints*," the insertion of whose valuable note on this subject ‡ might, I think, be gratifying to many of your Readers.

1. Latin and Greek, Augbourg ... 1615.
2. Latin Louvain ... 1621.
3. English London ... 1673.
4. Latin Rouen ... 1682.
5. Latin Cambridge ... 1685.
6. Latin Paris ... 1697.
7. French Brussels ... 1700.
8. Latin Cologne ... 1711.
9. English London ... 1744.
10. French Douay ... 1753.
11. English London ... 1810.

Besides another edition in Latin, without either date, or place where printed. All these are pocket editions, and No. 5 is the only Protestant version. No. 9. is the second edition of the best Catholic translation, being made by the late Bishop Challouer; the first edition was printed, I believe, in 1728; and No. 11 is the thirteenth of that version. There is also a modern Catholic edition in Latin. No. 2 has a curious engraved portrait, inscribed "*Vera Thomæ de Kempis Effigies*."

I shall offer some further critical remarks, &c. on the *Imitatio*, in a future communication.

Yours, &c.

W.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.
WHQ was Junius? In my humble judgment this common

question is not by any one definitively set at rest; the matter of it is still in abeyance. As I cannot obtain a direct and satisfactory answer, or give one, I beg leave to communicate a something that I have long since heard and known of one of the Candidates for this high honour.

The Rev. Philip Rosenhagen has been reputed the author of those literary treasures which bear the signature in question; and although I am of opinion with those who think that the weight of argument favours Edmund Burke, yet do the following circumstances lead to an admission, that Mr. Rosenhagen's claim calls for attention, and may deserve a preference.

My Father was intimate with the late Marquis of Lansdown, and in the habit of constantly meeting Mr. Rosenhagen at Shelburne House, where the latter was received with peculiar marks of confidence, in so much as even to excite some little jealousies in one for whom, as for my father, his Lordship professed the most unbounded friendship. Mr. Rosenhagen was also the companion or friend of every man high in office, or in the great world; a member of all the political and gambling clubs of celebrity West of Temple Bar; and a kind of party interlocutor, every where well received; added to all this, he was a man of intrigue, of a nervous mind and strong talents, a shrewd wit and extensive knowledge; he wrote well, and, to crown all, had all the self-possession, *prévoyance*, and cunning of the most consummate politician.

I have heard my Father, who died in 1797, repeatedly say, he had good reasons for believing Rosenhagen the author of Junius; unfortunately what those reasons were are buried with him; at the time these observations were made, I had controversies of a different nature to handle, and was employed more in marking the names of the Fathers of the Church

* See Cave's *Historia Literaria*, vol. I. Appendix, p. 133, &c.

† Rev. Alban Butler, S. T. P. late President of the English College at St. Omer's. N. B. I apprehend L. S. mistakes this Author for the celebrated Catholic Barrister of that name, his nephew; for I cannot find that the latter Gentleman has written any thing on the subject, except in his "*Life of Rev. Alban Butler*," p. 101, where he tells us, that our Author (viz. of "*The Lives of Saints*,") thought that *Kalant* had abundantly proved that Thomas à Kempis was not the Author of the *Imitation of Jesus Christ*; but that he had not argued it to be written by *Gerard, Abbot of Parvallis*.

‡ See his *Life of St. Andrew of Avellino*, Nov. 19.

than in settling differences between the Children of this World.

About twenty years have elapsed since I purchased an Army Chaplaincy of Mr. Rosenhagen, and he soon after went to India. There he died; and *I have heard* that on his death-bed he declared himself to be the true Junius; and that documents, in proof of his declaration, would be found amongst his papers. As his death happened within the last 18 years, and at the Presidency; these are facts, which, it is to be presumed, may be easily ascertained, if any person shall think the result likely to recompense the inquiry.

Yours, &c.

A. W. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

BY inserting in the Gentleman's Magazine some circumstances relating to the late Mr. Beauvais, you will, no doubt, most essentially benefit his worthy, though destitute widow and seven helpless children; who, through their irreparable loss, are left dependent on the exertions of a few of his most intimate friends for their maintenance; of which the unfortunate event about to be related has utterly deprived them.

Mr. Beauvais was upwards of sixty years of age, of the strictest integrity, and most amiable manners; and was, for many years, well known in the service of the publick as a preceptor of youth at Highgate. His patrons, many of them persons of the first distinction, and the friends of the pupils entrusted to his care, ever kindly evinced their gratitude for the classical ability, and paternal solicitude, which he constantly exhibited in their behalf; but, his numerous family calling upon him for an extension of his connexions, he formed a partnership, and removed to Ramsgate, which, unhappily, instead of producing that independence to which his own conduct through a long and exemplary life had entitled him, his partner, being deeply in debt, suddenly involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which at length produced the fear of an arrest: this event (so poignant to him who had ever preserved the most irreproachable character and scrupulous exactness in every transaction of life) preyed upon his mind, and led to the fatal catastrophe. He is supposed to have precipitated himself into the

sea, from Ramsgate Pier, on the 8th of March last; on the 17th his body was found at Upper Deal, and was interred at St. Lawrence on the 21st of the same month, attended to the grave by many of his friends in that part of the country, and by his disconsolate family, who are most anxious to express how highly sensible they feel the respect shewn on that melancholy occasion, and will feel some alleviation of their misfortune in thus publicly testifying their gratitude for the favours they have already received. It will also be a source of much satisfaction to us, the Trustees, could that degree of publicity be given to this peculiar case, which your widely-circulating Publication ensures; by the means of which, they hope the Subscriptions already entered into will be considerably augmented, for the joint benefit of the widow and children of that excellent though unfortunate man.

By the kindness of a few, his deserving relict has derived present sustenance, and three of her children are placed in a way of obtaining an education. A trifling donation, when administered by many, may accomplish the desirable end of rescuing this family from absolute distress.

Subscriptions continue to be received at the Banking-house of Messrs. Down, Thornton, and Free, London; Mr. Burgess's Library, Ramsgate; Messrs. Payler and Co. bankers, Canterbury; and at Mr. Jardine's bank, Sevenoaks. Yours, &c. J. DOWN.

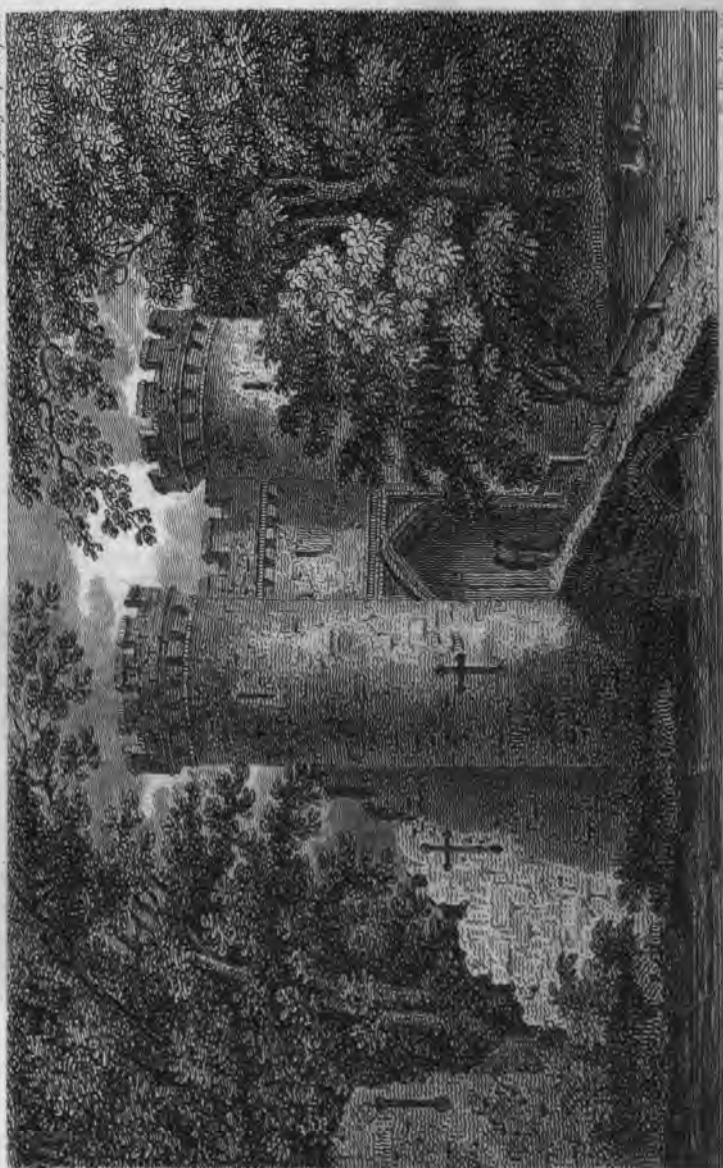
J. P. NEALE.

Mr. URBAN, *Durham, Aug. 4.*

AS you have admitted some suggestions to the Author of the "Literary Anecdotes;" permit me to correct an accidental mis-statement in the Memoirs of my friend Mr. Robert Harrison, communicated by Mr. Allan, and which I have read with some degree of pleasure. I could wish, however, that the Literary Publick may be apprized, that Mr. Harrison's books were valued at 420*l.*—that they were offered to several gentlemen, in bulk, for 300*l.*—that, after many ineffectual attempts to dispose of them, which occupied several years, the Executor was advised to sell them piecemeal—and that they eventually produced 240*l.* after all expences of sale.

Yours, &c. A BIBLIOMANIAC.
Mr.





J. D. PARKES

To JOHN E. M. DOVASTON, Esq. this view of WHITTINGTON CASTLE, or, Salop.
the scene of his Ballad of "Mr. Spenser," is respectfully inscribed by
D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN,
Shrewsbury,
Sept. 22, 1813.

A NICHE in your Museum of Antiquities is requested for the enclosed View of the remains of Whittington Castle. This beautifully picturesque ruin is situated near Oswestry, in the county of Salop. Its situation is flat: the gateway (now used as a farm-house) and remains of two immense round towers, with small vestiges of other parts, may yet be traced. It was surrounded by a moat; several vast ditches, and other works, are yet discernible. The fine wyche elms and ash trees, which environ part of the ruins, give a fine finish to the picture. In 1797, on removing some rubbish in a part of the ruins, three curious bottles were found, of a depressed form, bearing the appearance of having been highly gilt. Late, on clearing the bottom of one of the towers, there were found some huge iron fetters, a gyve of ponderous size, and a great quantity of the heads and antlers of deer.

According to Bardic tradition, this place was once the property of Tudor Trevor, a British nobleman, who lived in the year 924. After the Conquest, it was held by Roger de Montgomery; and being forfeited by his son Robert, it was given to William, a sister's son of Paim Peverell, whose daughter Millet was the fair object of contention to the warlike youths of the time. Peverell offered his daughter in marriage, with Whittington Castle as a dowry, to him who should display the greatest prowess at a tilting-match. Peverell's Castle, in Derbyshire, was appointed for the place of combat. Among the knights who repaired thither was Guarine de Metz, of the house of Lorraine, lord of Albury, who carried off his fair prize, and received the Castle of Whittington as her dower. His posterity continued lords of this place near 400 years, every heir, for nine descents, preserving the Christian name of Fulke, to which was added the memorable appellation of Fitz-Guarine. Fulke, son of Guarine, displayed the high spirit of his race in a quarrel with Prince John, afterwards King John, whom he highly offended by breaking his head with a chess-board. He was one of the glorious band who compelled that Mo-

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

narch to sign the Great Charter of Liberty, the boast and pride of Englishmen. In 1419 this illustrious race became extinct; and the manor, after various transfers in succeeding ages, devolved to William Albany, citizen of London, whose great-granddaughter and sole heiress married Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of Aston, in whose descent it still continues.

The antient and present state of this beautiful domain are elegantly and poetically described by John F. M. Dovaston, esq. M. A. in his Border Ballad of Fitz-Guarine.

Yours, &c.

D. PARKER.

Mr. URBAN,

July 20.

I AM often surprised to perceive Errors introduced into your valuable Repository of Information, by Correspondents who otherwise write well upon the subject they handle, and I am sure would wish to be correct in their details of Genealogy, Locality, and Personality.

I am induced to make the above remark more immediately from reading in Part I. p. 439, the inaccurate statement of Mr. R. B. Wheler, respecting the late Lady of John Pollexfen Bastard, esq. whose death is recorded in your Obituary for May 1808. The fact is, that she was the widow of — Wymondesold, esq. of Lockinge, in the county of Berks, and not his daughter. Mr. Wymondesold was twice married. First, perhaps, as Mr. Wheler states, to a daughter of the Earl and Countess of Catherlogh (the latter of whom, by the bye, was only half-sister to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke); and, secondly, to the Lady who was afterwards Mrs. Bastard; but of what family she sprang, is not generally, if at all, known: it is believed, of Irish extraction, as she had a mother living in that country, whom she and Mr. Wymondesold crossed the Channel to visit soon after they were married.

I should recommend it to your Correspondents who mention the Names of the Members of either of the Universities, to specify the name of the College, and also of the University, to which they belong, as Trinity College, Oxford. — Trinity College, Cambridge — Christ Church, Oxford — Christ's College, Cambridge, &c.

which

which would prevent much ambiguity and uncertainty in their communications.

With respect to the *Junian* Controversy, although I have been entertained with the conjectures of your various Correspondents for many years past at intervals, yet I am persuaded they will never arrive at the "land of promise." What says Junius himself in his dedication? "I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall *perish* with me."—When I consider the general consistency of conduct in the inimitable Writer of the above sentence—when I consider the contrivances, the devices, and the means that were resorted to at the time, and ever since, to discover the Author—when I consider that 45 years have elapsed since Junius published his first Letter, without a feasible print in the road to guide us to his covert—I give up the drag in despair.

As to what your Correspondent, Part I. p. 36, says, that he was told by a Gentleman who was shortly afterwards returned a Member of Parliament, that the Author's name was *no secret* among the Members of the Whig Club, it is the most vague and futile assertion that ever was made upon the subject.—Is it possible, if it was known even to a few only, that it could have been so long concealed from the Publick? Are these Members of the Whig Club so mute, so circumspect in their morals, so cautious in their conversation, that even in the moments of conviviality they should never divulge a secret, which would have gratified the ardent wishes, and I may say the laudable curiosity, of their companions? The reason which his Friend, the Member of Parliament, assigns for not divulging it, is also the most trite and frivolous that ever was produced, *viz.* "that it was not prudent to reveal the same." Every simpleton in the Nation must know this, without being told by Mr. Farquhar, his Friend the Member of Parliament, or the Members of the Whig Club.

D. A. M. p. 212, says, he is "well assured, that a Nobleman now living could reveal the Author's Name, if he were so disposed. He has more than once declared it," &c. — Now to have given any satisfaction to your Readers, D. A. M. should, at least,

have given the name of the Nobleman, so enabled to reveal the secret of this grand desideratum in Literature. But D. A. M. farther says, "He has more than once declared it." Does he mean that this Nobleman hath declared the Name of the Author more than once, or only that he could do it *if he were so disposed*? for there is a little ambiguity in the passage.

He goes on to say, that the "Memoirs of a celebrated Literary and Political Character" were written by Leonidas Glover; and then gives a quotation from the Preface, stating, "that Glover, in 1783, was frequently visited privately by the late Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord Temple, &c." What hath this to do, admitting its truth, with Glover being the Author of Junius's Letters? Junius ceased writing under that signature 11 years previous to 1783, that is, in the beginning of the year 1772, at which period the late Marquis of Buckingham was only 19 years of age. If, indeed, Glover was upon an intimate footing with the old Lord Temple, and the celebrated George Grenville, father to the late Marquis, it may furnish grounds for surmise, but surmise only. This Writer should have shewn, that Glover had a personal dislike to the ———, to the Duke of Grafton—to Lord Mansfield, to have given any colourable feasibility, to his conjecture. Glover is mentioned in the "History of the Minority, during the years 1762, 63, 64 and 65," (printed in 1765, and reprinted in 1766) as having spoken against the Supply of one Million to the King of Portugal, although that measure was supported by Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham.

Your sanguine Correspondent W. B. page 224, says, that Sir John Macpherson, from his own lips, positively and distinctly informed him (W. B.) that Hugh Boyd, esq. declared at Sir John Macpherson's own table, during his (Sir J. M.'s) *temporary absence* (observe) "I am the Author of Junius." Now the controversy respecting Hugh Boyd being the Author of Junius's Letters was ably discussed in different Publications, at the time his Life issued from the press in 1800, written by Mr. Campbell. Amongst other Writers on the subject is one in your vol. LXX. p. 310, who says, "It

"It is with some mirth and spleen that I find Junius gravely asserted to be Mr. Boyd, whose residence and habits of life, in London and elsewhere, I have had too many opportunities of knowing formerly, to hear such a supposition with common patience."

And, indeed, unless we allow Junius to have been a vain and weak mortal, which the whole tenor of his Letters plainly falsifies, we cannot admit for an instant, that he could be silly enough to belie his own positive assertion, as heretofore quoted, with his own lips; nor do the attempts of Mr. Boyd's Biographer to fix the Authorship upon him carry the least weight with them, to a mind which traces them through the various windings of time, place, and circumstance.

Yours, &c. PHILO-JUNIUS.

Memorandum with a view of assisting any single Gentleman, or Party of three or four, who wish to travel with convenience and satisfaction from BOMBAY to ENGLAND by the way of BUSSORA.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Feb. 4th, 1782.—Arrived at Bussora, when a caravan was preparing, and said to be within three weeks of departure. As this appeared to every one a favourable opportunity, an engagement was entered into with the Shick, named Mahomet Millum, who agreed to furnish us with 20 camels, and to give us his protection, for 1000 zermaboobs. This, though a considerable sum, was readily consented to on our part, on the express condition of setting out in 20 days from the 6th, or the full moon, which was a day or two afterwards.

27th—Left Bussora, and went to Zebere, about eight miles distance, and there, by a variety of excuses, were detained until the

7th March—When the caravan loaded, apparently with an intention of setting out in earnest; but, after travelling about six miles to a place called Burkaseer, the whole halted, and continued, in spite of every remonstrance, till the

19th. N. B. At Burkaseer there was no fire-wood or grass for our horses, and the water, though clear, was bitterish: however, a very heavy rain, which fortunately fell in the night of the 7th, caused the wells to furnish good water in abundance.

Here were plenty of onions and cresses. On this day, the 19th, the caravan marched about 10 miles, and then halted till the

22d. When they moved about four miles and halted.

23d. Marched about five miles. No water these two last days, but the weather very pleasant. The Shick repeatedly plagued us for provisions for the Arabs who were appointed to load our baggage; and in the course of our dispute, upon enumerating the sums which had been paid him, being, under various items no less than 254 tomaduds, it appeared that at least 100 of that sum had been appropriated to the use of the Jews, who in fact fitted out the caravan, and whose servant the Shick was for the time; however, we refused positively to provision any more than four Arabs, and determined to try whether the Shick would let our baggage remain behind.

24th. The night extremely pleasant. The Shick in the morning brought three more men to our assistance, and left the pay, &c. to our discretion. Marched three hours and an half; supposed distance eight or nine miles. No water.

25th. Marched five hours and half. S. D. 13 or 14 M. No water; several hares seen, and some killed.

26th. Marched three hours. S. D. seven or eight miles, discovered a black cloud of smoke, bearing North, said to proceed from a considerable village, named Sook ul Shook, on the banks of the Bussora River, called by the Arabs "Shut," distance about 30 miles. No water. N. B. Our water-skins are very insufficient, as we have three horses and two mules, and a family of 18, to provide water for; and we have great reason to apprehend our provisions will not hold out; however the village just mentioned will, it is said, furnish every thing we may want. N. B. Four pair of large water-skins and 12 or 16 small ones, are requisite.

27th. Halted, and, to our surprise, saw the Shick's Son, with about 50 camels, returning to Zebere for more goods; more expostulation with the Shick, but to no purpose, though assisted by Coja Sherriman for an interpreter, as the person we took in that capacity was altogether unequal to it, though in other respects a very useful servant. His name is Babeck.

March

March 28th. Halt continued. Dispatched our servant Babock to Sook ul Shook for provisions and water-skins.

29th. Halt continued.

30th. Halt. Potted meat discovered to be spoilt, and totally unfit for use.

31st. Halt continued. Our servant returned from Sook ul Shook, having brought us 11 sheep, and a supply of rice, dates, and ghu, a few oranges, and an excellent skin of river water, which was very acceptable indeed, as that brought for several days from a considerable distance has been very brackish, and much disturbed our bowels. Alum is very useful in clearing muddy water.

April 1st. Halt continued, but the party from Zebere returned, and with them the Montifeik and Benny Kalid Custom-house officers.

2nd. Halt continued.

3d. Marched one hour and half, distance three or four miles; more loaded camels joined the caravan. The delays which the Sheik contrives, prove him a very unfit person for an Englishman to travel with.

4th. Marched three hours and half. S. D. seven and half or eight miles. Our present distance from Bussora we reckon 12 miles. Two chairs arrived this day, dispatched by our very attentive friend Mr. Latouche, which were very acceptable, as one of ours was quite expended, and another in a very loose condition. N. B. Though our horses and mules have not had either straw, or grass for these six or eight days, and only bad water once a day, yet they preserve their spirits and flesh upon the usual allowance of grain.

5th. Halt continued. All the Arabs are employed in reducing the size of the Coffee bales, having settled their customs with the Montifeik Arabs, and are to close to-morrow with the Benny Kalids. Dressed our first round of Bussora corned beef; proved excellent.

6th. Halt continued, and every one employed as yesterday.

7th. Halt continued. We were obliged to pay the Custom-house Officers 10 piastres, in which business our Sheik behaved very meanly.

8th. Marched seven hours. S. D. from Bussora 89 miles; halted at a good watering-place called Rannaga. The sand in many places was very

heavy, and rendered the chaise useless. N. B. The negligence of the Arabs occasions a great deal of breakage, in our packages of liquor especially.

9th. Marched four hours and half. S. D. from Bussora 100 miles. The two mules this day drew the chaise very conveniently; Tom George having contrived harness for the one to draw before the other in the chaise. No water.

10th. Marched three hours to a watering-place called Alk Seez, which is an old fortification. S. D. from Bussora 107 miles. This day our Sheik received intelligence that Shack Faaval of Sham, alias Damascus, was upon the road with 12 or 1500 men.

11th. Halted. The Sheik employed in putting the caravan into order, and in preparations for meeting the above Sheik.

12th. Marched four hours. S. D. 117 miles; very stony ground; halted in a valley, near the watering-place called ~~Wannaga~~.

13th. Marched six hours and half. S. D. 132 miles. The road very stony and uneven, that the top of the chaise shook to pieces. Halted at the watering-place called Sey-dah, said to be half way between Bussora and Bagdat.

14th. Marched three hours. S. D. 139 miles; very stony ground, chaise of no use. Our Sheik went to the Montifeik Sheik for letters to Sheik Faaval. No water.

15th and 16th. Halted. Saw several Arab huts, and brought some excellent sheep and tolerable ghu: no water.

17th. Marched three hours and an half. S. D. 147 miles; desert partridges in plenty; made an extraordinary shot at four flying together, all of which were struck alike, and dropped dead at the same moment. Halted at Tyre; the water but indifferent; pasturage excellent; saw the fires at the village of Senorra, on the banks of the Shut, at the distance of about 20 miles.

18th. Marched two hours. S. D. 152 miles. In the night our Sheik returned from the Montifeik Sheik.

19th. Marched five hours. S. D. 163 miles; weather very pleasant. Here our Sheik says we must halt, till he can go forward and settle terms with Sheik Faaval.

20th. Last night a demand came from the Montifeik Sheik for two piastres

piastres per load, in consequence of the Bassora Merchants having neglected to send him the usual presents. This will occasion a further delay. Indeed the delays and difficulties that daily start up, or are contrived by the Sheik, we know not which, induce us to think seriously of going by the way of Bagdat, which was strongly agitated with the Sheik, who promised to furnish us a guard and the necessary camels, if he should be obliged to wait many days longer.

21st. Halt continued. Our Sheik expressed apprehensions for his own life, and contrived to raise 1000 piastres, which he sent to the Montefik Sheik.

22nd. Marched four hours. S. D. 179 miles. A party of the Bhatt Arabs appeared on horseback, and caused a halt: came into camp, and were treated by the Sheik with coffee.

23rd. Marched six hours and a quarter. S. D. 188 miles. A very cool windy day; no water.

24th. Marched four hours. S. D. 198 miles. Halted, to gain intelligence before we proceeded to the next watering-place, called Batton-il-Hasp.

25th. Marched 10½ hours. S. D. 228 miles. As there was no grazing for the camels, which besides were much in want of water, their pace was evidently quicker than before, at least 2½ or 3 miles an hour. Passed Batton-il-Hasp, and continued till a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, made us halt.

26th. Marched 5½ hours. S. D. 238 miles. Came to an excellent watering-place, called Tick-de-gana.

27th. Marched 4½ hours. S. D. from Bassora 249 miles.

28th. Marched 6½ hours. S. D. 267 miles. Halted to fill up our water, as for three days we are not to expect any. This watering-place is called the ruins of Al-Khy-dar. Passed this day a minaret to the Eastward, and a large fort to the Westward, said to have been built by the Turks to awe the Arabs, but now deserted.

29th. Marched 6½ hours. S. D. 289 miles. No water. Road heavy sand.

30th. Marched 8½ hours. S. D. 310 miles. No water; road heavy sand.

May 1st. Marched 8½ hours. S. D. 332 miles. Arrived at the branch of the Euphrates, where there was a considerable body of Arabs, who at first appeared to have hostile intentions;

but in a few minutes they came peacefully into camp, and brought sheep and butter to sell. We halted for a few hours, and then marched 2½ hours. During this last march our Sheik received certain intelligence of Sheik Faaval being within a few hours' distance, in consequence of which, he determined to send the caravan to Heet, under the directions of his Son, and to wait upon Sheik Faaval with a suitable present.

2d. The Sheik set out in the morning; we marched 2½ hours. S. D. from Bassora 345 miles.

3d. Marched 7½ hours, and arrived at Heet. S. D. 363 miles. Heet is situated on the banks of the Euphrates, on the West side; and was a most agreeable sight; here we got a supply of barley for our horses, and many other necessaries, such as ghu, rice, vinegar, &c.; we purchased also a few fowls and eggs, and one of the town Arabs killed for us a wild hog; we got some mulberries, and might have had an ox, or a calf or two, could we have staid till the next morning. The sheep also were good. Though our route has been very irregular for these several days, yet the river and refreshments made ample amends for the additional travelling. In the course of this morning's ride we saw a lizard, of which there are abundance on the Desert, whose body might be about four inches long, holding fast a snake of about three feet in length, which it had seized by the throat in such a manner that the snake could neither bite it, nor escape, though he made thousands of attempts. The sight was curious; and the lizard, though naturally very fearful, did not attempt to move from us.

4th. Left Heet, and marched 6 hours over rocky uneven ground. S. D. 378 miles. Saw a wild hog and some other large animals.

5th. Marched 7 hours over tolerably good ground. S. D. 391 miles, and arrived at Oglet-Horan, where was a strong current of water, said to be the effect of the heavy rain that has lately fallen in the neighbourhood of Damascus.

6th. Arrived at Tokul-jamus, after a march of 10½ hours. S. D. 421 miles. No water.

7th. Marched 9 hours to Mun-ey-al. S. D. 445 miles; no water.

8th. Marched 5½ hours to Sur-ey-sh,

ab, on the banks of the Euphrates, where we expected to have purchased sheep from the Arabs, generally in that neighbourhood; but unluckily a dispute arose between a few of the camel drivers and some Arabs, in which one of our Arabs was wounded, which prevented all intercourse. Supposed distance from Bussora 459 miles.

9th. Marched $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Rut-ga. S. D. 483 miles; good water.

10th. Marched $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Batten-Swal. S. D. 505 miles. Here being good water and pasturage for the camels, halted, and continued during the whole of the 11th.

12th. Marched 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. S. D. 532 miles. A very severe squall of wind and red sand obliged us to halt; several smaller ones in the course of the afternoon.

13th. Marched 11 hours. S. D. 565 miles. At seven this morning we came in sight of the chain of hills, called Gibbell Bushire, which extend near 40 miles, and halted before we had passed much above half of them; in the night smart rain.

14th. Marched 7 hours. S. D. 587 miles. In the morning met a small caravan going to Bagdat; at halting, Tey-ba in sight to the North-west. The ruins of two castles called Gussurak-wyne, within a mile or two of our encampment, and which was in fine grass and flowers.

15th. Marched 3 hours to Tey-ba. S. D. 595 miles. Good water; the remains of a large town and square minaret.

16th. Marched 10 hours. S. D. 623 miles; through a hilly country; no water.

17th. Marched $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours. S. D. 651 $\frac{1}{2}$; and passed a well of good water.

18th. Marched 8 hours. S. D. 673 $\frac{1}{2}$. Arrived at the hot springs of Hani-maum; the water of which, when cold, is tolerably good; Desert partridges in great abundance.

19th. The Sheik furnished us with an escort of 15 men, with whom, our servants and baggage, we marched about 12 hours, and arrived within two miles of the village of Sphera. S. D. 703 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

20th. Marched through Sphera; and at half past eight arrived at Aleppo. S. D. from Bussora 715 miles.

ALEPPO.—It is not an easy matter for a Traveller to persuade himself to

leave either this place or Bussora, on account of the constant civilities and friendly attention shewn to him; but, if he can prevail upon himself, he would probably sooner meet with an opportunity of a passage by sea to Europe by proceeding direct to Laticchia, than by writing and waiting answers from thence. The distance is about 100 miles, and may be performed in four days; and it will be right to take a guard of 15 or 20 Arabs as far as Shogul. On your arrival at Laticchia, it is advisable to visit the harbour; and, as small vessels are generally to be had, the shortest, and apparently the best, way is to freight one direct for Trieste. By waiting answers from Laticchia, we continued 20 days at Aleppo; and after our arrival there, the vessel which had been engaged to carry us to Constantinople, was too small, and such as no one would chuse to go in if a better was to be got. In consequence of some conversation with the Italian captains and the persons residing there, and there being a vessel ready to be freighted, we quitted our intention of proceeding to Constantinople, and freighted her to carry us either to Venice or Trieste, as we might, from intelligence we received on the passage, prefer. The vessel we freighted is called a tribaccolo, and greatly resembles a large Surathoody, only being rather larger; she burthened about 120 tons, had a flush deck, and seemed well calculated to bear rough weather. Her cabin was tolerably commodious for two persons to sleep in, and the hatchway was the best place to eat in; she had a main and mizen mast, on which were hoisted two large square sails, which, when occasion required, were double or single reefed, by lowering the sail upon the deck. She had also another mast, neither properly a fore-mast nor a bowsprit, yet partaking of the nature of both; on this was hoisted a lug sail, which reefed aloft, and a more unhandy, inconvenient sail can scarce be imagined in bad weather: however, the vessel worked well upon a wind, and, taken altogether, is very well calculated for such a passage at such a season. We left Laticchia the night of the 19th June; had a fair wind, which carried us abreast of Cyprus next day; after which we had scarce any thing but contrary winds;

winds; however, by working up the coast of Karamania, with land and sea breezes, we reached Rhodes on the 1st July. The same evening we left it, and on the 6th had worked up as high as Patmos; and on the 15th anchored at Modon in the Morea for water and refreshments. It was the morning of the 19th before we reached Zante, where we were very civilly treated by the Consul, Mr. Sargint, and his deputy Mr. Forrest, and met with most sorts of refreshments. The evening of the 20th we left Zante, and, with a tolerably pleasant passage, and what at the season of the year may be reckoned an expeditious one, arrived at Trieste on the 3d August. We were introduced into the old Lazaretto the same day; and having a clean Bill of Health from Laticchia, our confinement is not to exceed 21 days; and though it is no doubt disagreeable to be so long kept prisoners after arriving upon the Continent, yet there has hitherto appeared to us no place so eligible for the purpose of performing quarantine as this, as the apartments are very tolerable, the fish excellent, and fruit, in general, is allowed to be good; and more than 21 days are not required, unless in particular cases; whereas at Venice, and all parts of Italy, double the time is observed constantly; and scarce ever more than five days are abated, if the person chuse to leave their cloaths behind them and get others made.

General Observations. — The best season for passing the Desert appears to be from October to May. The Journey across the great Desert appears considerably preferable to that by way of Bagdat.

A person anxious to arrive in England as quick as possible, should contrive to be at Bussora by the first of January; to leave it by the 15th, and to arrive at Aleppo between the 12th and 15th February. His stay there ought not to exceed the 20th; and he may then expect to leave Laticchia on the first of March, and by the end of it arrive at Trieste; and by the middle of May, at farthest, be in England.

A person who has no particularly urgent business, and wishes to travel with ease and convenience, and in the most pleasurable season, need not leave Bussora before the 20th February, or

first of March. He may employ 35 days in passing the Desert, and continue at Aleppo till the first of May. From thence to Laticchia; and to provide conveniences there, may require 10 days, and for the passage to Trieste 50 more. In the beginning of August he will be at liberty to proceed to England, after gratifying his curiosity at Venice for the last six or eight days in July.

A gentleman chusing to bring his family across the Desert need not apprehend either danger or insult. The lady must have a Tackit Revan for the convenience of travelling, and should avoid exposing herself to be stared at.

Any gentleman or party, travelling upon the plan of ease and convenience, should not estimate his expences at less than 15,000 rupees from Bussora; the charge thither depends much upon circumstances.

For a guard of 60 Arabs and 40 baggage camels, from 4 to 5000 rupees	5000
Expence at Bussora	1500
Ditto at Aleppo and Laticchia for the Voyage to Trieste.	2000
The freight of a Vessel ought not to exceed	3000
The purchase of a carriage and other expences at Trieste ..	1000
Travelling charges to England ..	2000
	<hr/>
	Rupees 14,500
He would do well to allow for a few pieces of Aleppo flowered silk, and other articles for presents to England	1000

Rupees 15,500

With respect to remittances for his expences, there is no occasion, so long as the Bombay rupee continues to exceed the piastre in exchange at Bussora, to carry money from Bombay, as bills on the departure of any freight vessel can be negotiated to an advantage for such a sum at least without loss; but, if there was no such opportunity expected, Venetians answer very well, even when carried to Aleppo, and from thence bills can be negotiated upon Constantinople without loss, and credit from the last place can be lodged without difficulty at Trieste. Before the vessel can arrive from Laticchia, or even from England, letters of credit may be lodged at Trieste, by writing immediately after the arrival at Bussora.

Letters

Letters from England generally reach Trieste in 15 or 16 days.

Though the above are our sentiments formed on the observations we have made, yet many circumstances vary, and render alterations necessary. However, Travellers need not apprehend any particular difficulties; for we with particular pleasure declare, that both Mr. Latouche and Mr. Manesty at Bussora, and Consul Abbott and his brother at Aleppo, did in the most obliging and friendly manner give us every possible assistance; and it would be unjust to the other gentlemen of the places we passed through, not to mention their readiness to oblige us.

Trieste Lazaretto, 20th Aug. 1782.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.

HEREWITH I send you a front View* of Marybone House, formerly a very celebrated Mansion, but which was pulled down in 1791, and the site thereof covered by new streets and stables, nearly opposite the Church. Tradition has handed down to us that it was a Palace of our Popish Queen Mary; and certainly the architecture of the building, and those vestiges of former grandeur connected with it—its once beautiful gallery—its spacious hall—and the noble entrance both to the front and back part of the building, sufficiently corroborated the report. This House belonged, for many years before it was pulled down, to his Grace

the Duke of Portland; and was inhabited, as many of your Readers, and some of your Correspondents (especially your worthy Correspondent W. C. D. of Abbots Roding) can well recollect, by the Rev. John Fountaine, and after his decease by his Widow; and was in their days a public School. At this School some of our Nobility and many of our Gentry were educated; and the character of the Family and of the School being well established, it was frequently honoured by the visits of persons of high rank and most eminent genius, during the last century. Marybone Gardens was then a place of public resort; but long before my time they had fallen into decay, and buildings upon them were constantly multiplied; so that, at last, little more than the House, Gardens belonging to it, and School-yard, remained untouched; and these were soon involved in the general havoc.

The European Magazine, for July 1790, gives a tolerably correct View of the *back part* of this once noble House; but no account of it accompanies the Plate.

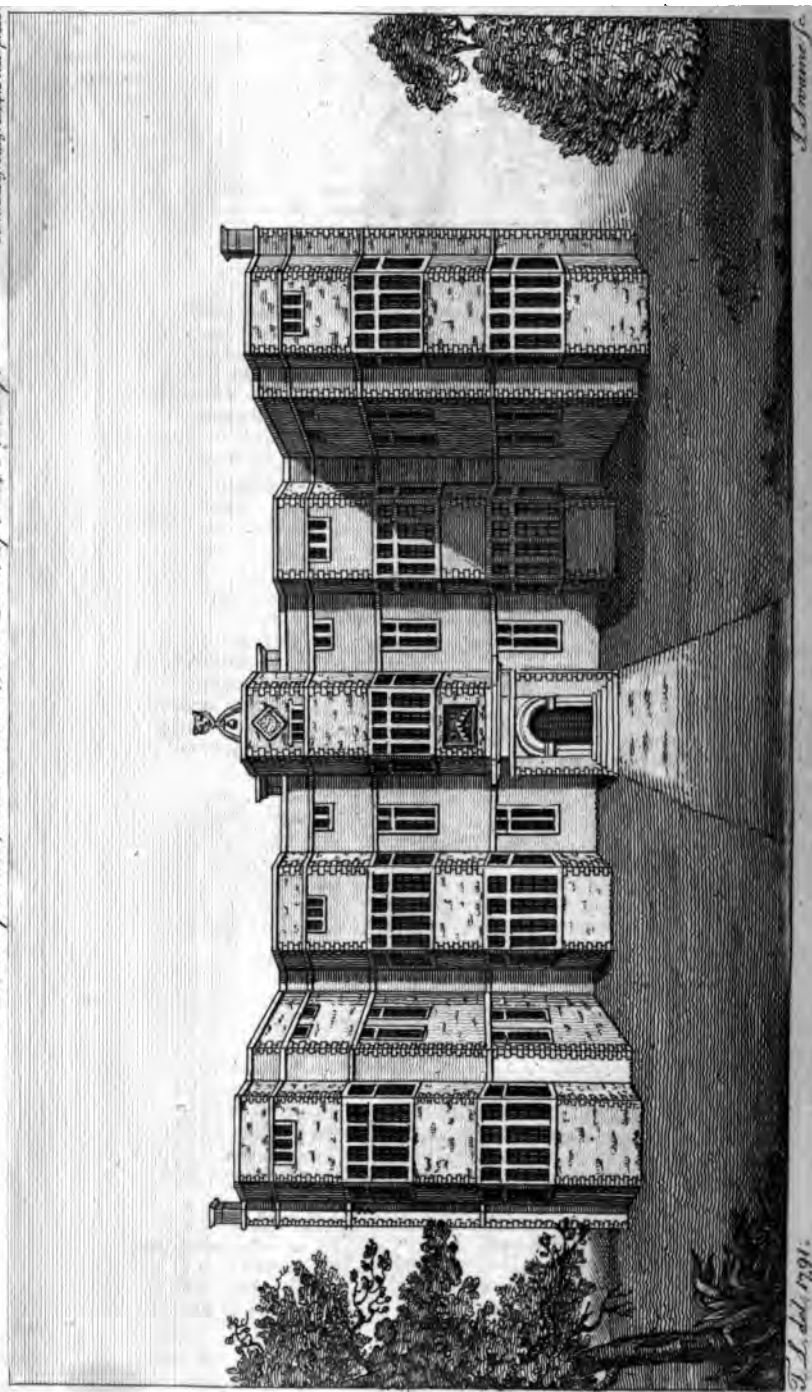
In Mirfield, in the parish of Dewsbury, co. York, is a house which appears to me one of the greatest curiosities in the Kingdom. An old "Post and Pair house" of wood cased with stone in different ages, but all many centuries past: it is called "Castle Hall," is now a public house, and belongs to that antient family the

* The Drawing sent by our Correspondent is not sufficiently finished for the Engraver's use. A slight Front View of the School-house appears in a "View, principally comprising Marybone House, gardens, park, and environs, as they probably stood in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when her Majesty entertained the Russian Ambassadors with hunting in the said Park; from an original drawing by Gassel in 1700." See Pennant's London, and Lysons's Middlesex. In this House a considerable school was kept many years by Mr. De la Place, and after by Mr. Fountaine; on whose secession the building was demolished in 1791. This Plate is "dedicated to the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at the said School, by their very humble Servant, John Thomas Smith." Mr. Lysons, in his "Environs," says, "The manor-house, which during the time it was vested in the Crown, is said to have been used as one of the Palaces, was pulled down in 1791. By a drawing of Rooker's, in the possession of John White, esq. of Devonshire-place, it seems to have retained some traces of the architecture of Queen Elizabeth's time; but the greater part appears to have been rebuilt at a later period, perhaps by the Forsets; and the South front was certainly added or renewed not more than a century ago. Devonshire Mews are built on the site of the Manor house.—The manor, with all its appurtenances, was granted by James I. in 1611, to Edward Forset, esq. for 829*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; was sold in 1710 to the Duke of Newcastle for 17,000*l.* the rental then 900*l.* *per annum*; and is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Portland. Such has been the improvement of the property, from the great increase of the buildings, that it is now [1795] said to produce 12,000*l.* *per annum* in ground-rents only."



Quemby Hall, co. Leicester, the Seat of Mr. Fosbery.

Gen. Mag. Aug. 384 Pl. II. p. 113.



Beaumonts (of Whitley). I should be happy if some one of your Correspondents would send you a good drawing and an historical account of this curiosity.

If any Correspondent would send you a good drawing of the House called the "Three Tuns," in Atherstone, where Henry VII. slept previous to the Battle of Bosworth Field, as is mentioned by Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Nichols in his Additions to that very entertaining History, it would please many to see it inserted in your Magazine. It would also be taken as a favour if any Correspondent would inform me where I can find good Views of Nottingham Castle*, or of Pontefract† and Middleham Castles in Yorkshire, if any Views of the two latter are in existence. N. S.

Mr. Urban, Aug. 1.

THE View of Quenby Hall, about seven miles distant from Leicester, herewith sent (See Plate II.) will be very appropriately illustrated by the following extract from the "Eastern Tour" of the celebrated Agriculturist Mr. Arthur Young.

"Quenby Hall is an old house; but, what is very extraordinary, in an admirable situation, being on a very high eminence, finely wooded, that commands all the country: it was formerly the taste to place their seats in the lowest and most unpleasant situations of a whole estate. Mr. Shuckbrugh Ashby, when he came to the estate, found the house a mere shell, much out of repair, and the offices in ruin. He has in a few years brought the whole into complete order; fitted up all the rooms in a style of great propriety; his furniture rich, and some of it magnificent—and his collection of prints an excellent one. His library superbly filled with the best and most expensive books in several languages; the bindings remarkably elegant. Around the house is a new terrace, which commands a great variety of prospect; on one side very extensive, over a distant hilly country, and even to the mountains of the Peak. On the

other side, a beautiful landscape of hanging hills, with scattered wood, shelving into a winding valley, so low, that you look down upon it in a very picturesque manner: the sides of the hills all cut into rich inclosures. Besides various offices, and a very complete kitchen-ground, this gentleman has also erected three new farm-houses, and a parsonage, in a neat and substantial manner, of brick and tile; and some cottages in the same manner; and placed them at the entrance of his village, in such a manner that they have a most agreeable effect. These works are very noble; they ornament a country, encourage industry, promote that useful circulation which should ever attend the residence of a man of fortune, and are sure to acquire that fame which is due to so just a species of patriotism."

A larger view of Quenby Hall is given by Mr. Nichols in his "History of Leicestershire;" with a correct ground-plan; accurate admeasurement of the different rooms; and an exact account of the extensive prospects from this place. The Hall is flat-roofed, and leaded; a most substantial building, on an expensive plan; thick brick-walls, with door and window-jambs of stone.

This pleasant mansion has been long in the possession of the Ashbys; was purchased in 1759, of his relation Waring Ashby, esq. by the late Shuckbrugh Ashby, esq. M. P. for Leicester in 1784; and is now the property and place of residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ashby, relict of William Latham, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

Mr. Shuckbrugh Ashby was a gentleman of first-rate moral and literary attainments; under whose benignant care a village of new cottages was soon erected at the adjoining village of Hungerton, which he permitted the inhabitants to enjoy at the trifling quit-rent of sixpence a year; besides which, he furnished other comfortable and respectable-looking houses for tenants upon the Quenby land.

Mr. Ashby died Jan. 18, 1792 ‡.

Of this family, also, was your old and valuable Correspondent, the Re-

* See Thoroton, or Grose. EDIT.

† See Grose. EDIT.

‡ An account and copious pedigree of this very antient and highly-respectable family may be seen in vol. III. of the "History of Leicestershire."

§ In 1808 the King was pleased to grant to Mrs. Latham, his Royal licence and authority, that she and her issue might take and use the surname and bear the arms of Ashby only. See vol. LXXVIII. p. 78.

¶ See vol. LXII. pp. 183, 277.

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

verend George Ashby, B. D. F. S. A. President of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Barrow, co. Suffolk; a full account of whom is given in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. I. p. 577; and also in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 653.

A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

I CERTAINLY am bound to make some amends for having drawn Mr. Hawkins into an *opportunity* of writing a letter, and of such "extreme length," that is, by rendering my reply altogether as concise.

Whatever sketches I took from the Abbey church, Westminster, for my work of *Antient Sculpture and Painting*, were independent of any suggestions from the Hawkins family. While I was engaged in such selection, they applied for leave to present papers of illustration in aid of my engravings; that is, as they referred to Westminster subjects: of course this was assented to. On setting out with the publication, I intended but slight letter-press accompaniments, as was the case with Plates I. and II. from hints set down by the late Richard Gough, esq. It proved otherwise when Mr. Hawkins took the lead; and, had no mistakes happened between his father and me, I had determined, when the partial number of articles from Westminster had been gone through with, to have declined the honour of his literary assistance; for, in fact, the accounts furnished by him were so verbose, so full of complicated matter, repetitions, and old wives' tales, (witness his present letter, portioned as it is into four readings, and I know not how much "omitted") running so wide of the mark (my engravings), that the expence of paper and letter-press printing far exceeded my original calculation relative to the price to be paid by Subscribers. The Hawkins's wanted remuneration: other gentlemen (see the difference of men's humours!) absolutely contributed pecuniary aid to encourage me in the undertaking. Allow me to name in particular Richard Gough, esq. Dr. Lort, C. Ord, esq. and W. Seward, esq.* As

* I take this occasion to inform Mr. Hawkins that I am about to dispose of this Work; and if he, or any other person, should be desirous to become purchasers, I shall be ready to listen to candid and liberal proposals.

for the "long story" Mr. Hawkins has *entertained* the Readers with, who cannot chuse but smile about my "thinking this," or "saying that," my promises; and what constitutes the best part of the joke is, I "accepted Mr. Hawkins's assistance to keep him out of mischief—keep the grave, the sententious, the learned John Sidney Hawkins, esq. out of mischief! And oh! impertinent, trifling, and silly John Carter, that could, almost at first interview with such a personage as the late Sir John Hawkins, Knt. and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Hicks's-hall, presume to advise with him about his Son's morals! Yet he, Mr. Hawkins (*maugre* his "memory is fortunately uncommonly strong,") immediately lets us know that his Father "had on a former occasion accidentally said, that it was a good thing when young men took to such pursuits, as it kept them out of mischief." However, Mr. Hawkins "comforts" himself about a "just vindication of himself against so foul and false a calumny." Between friends, this part of the business, let it be understood how it may, had better have slept in peace with ten thousand other the like reminiscences.

With regard to the full, true, fair, and complete account,* of all these mighty matters, I find by enumerating the names of those gentlemen who wrote for my work, and the number of pages each produced, the account stands thus:

Pages.	Pages.
J. S. Hawkins, esq. 23½	Sir John Fenn 5
Self 20½	Dr. Oglander ½
W. Seward, esq. 1	W. Bray, esq. 1½
R. Gough, esq. 9½	C. Brooke, esq. 2
F. Douce, esq. 11½	S. Lysons, esq. 2½
Capt. Grose. 1	Dr. Milner.. 43½

I concluded this work in 1794; and did not commence my present intercourse with Mr. Urban until 1798, (See volume LXVIII.). Two years elapsed between the two occurrences, therefore Mr. Hawkins has no cause to call my veracity or sincerity into question in this respect, although he has presumed so to do, p. 351.

Mr. Hawkins still arrogates to himself the power of condemning Mr. Moore's List of Monasteries, compiled on his visits round the Kingdom, with the authorities of Tanner, Keith, and his friend Mr. Cayley. Why the date of the foundation of Westminster Abbey is set down in the above

List

List 1049, temp. Edward Confessor, is for this reason: we have no traces, at this hour, what form any previous building assumed, while Edward's remains are still visible in considerable portions, as exemplified Plate I. of the First Part of the present Volume, p. 9. Reverting to the few trivial examples of proportions and variations of the Pointed arch, extracted from my work of English Architecture, which Mr. H. has inserted in his History, by way of proof that he pays *some* attention to his country's arts; it would have better become him, and have given *some* small credit to his undertaking, if he had favoured the Publick with one or two engravings of an English arch, a door-way, a moulding, or a modicum of foliage, and the like, by his friend and colleague Mr. Smith: but nothing of this sort seems to have suited Mr. Hawkins; copying other men's letter-press and engravings (being the cheapest way of going to work, though not the most honourable) answers all purposes, and is a much easier task. Alluding to the present remains of Malmsbury, it is to be hoped my selection from them, in vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. Plate II. p. 329, will confirm their remote antiquity, and fix them a portion of the first foundation.

Mr. Hawkins being willing some how or other to have it understood that he had at least seen a certain number of our Antient Structures, if not made notes, or employed an artist to take sketches from them, therefore reckons up "above 50;" but does not "see any use in citing one of them." Here is an Author for you, who, writing about the "History of the Origin of Gothic (Pointed) Architecture," totally sets aside with contempt and prejudice the mighty and first conceived works of art in this his native land! In contradiction to Mr. Hawkins, I beg leave to state, that I, in every instance, consult books, by way of illustration to the antient objects I mean to lay before the world; but at the same time must observe, I give preference to an actual survey of them, and sometimes follow the dictates of my own reason and long experience, in descanting on their several properties.

Had the strictures which Mr. Hawkins is pleased to pass upon my pre-

sent publication of "The Antient Architecture of England" come from a professional hand, I would have bowed with humble contrition for my vain attempt to inform and instruct the Publick; as it is, little apprehension can be felt, when it is considered that a mere Amateur gives sentence.

My observations on his book are for the sole purpose of vindicating the abilities of Englishmen; and as he is a person of independent fortune, nothing prejudicial could possibly accrue to him on that account from any refutations brought against it by my said 'Observations.' But, by unworthy insinuations; he endeavours to sap the very foundation on which my means of existence are raised, seeking to *injure me in my profession!* However, to shew that little is to be dreaded from such a wordy *Scribe* (I beg pardon, *Author*), I despise his pitiful efforts; and, as an apology for the work of Antient Architecture, can only say, the arrangement of it is the result of my studies through life; the specimens are sketched from the real objects, and etched by my own hand. The truth is, I have done my best (not presuming to write a History of Architecture exclusively): to be considered as an illustrator of the Antiquities of the land, is all the reward I aim at. If I have failed in my arduous task, let a kind oblivion be my fate; not a cruel and unwarrantable condemnation, for doing that where no art or science is calumniated; a zealous endeavour to do honour to them has been the prime movement of all my exertions, both in my architectural and literary labours. And so long as I can in any wise be conducive to uphold the same, it will be a matter of indifference, what inconvenience may arise to my own particular or private concerns, being sensible I but "do my duty."

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 2.
I REGARD your Magazine as the Public Office for Literary Inquiries, where an answer may be obtained to any question, learned or curious; and, what is essentially different from most offices, without fee or reward. Under this impression, I sit down to request, by your favour, of some Correspondent versed in Bibliographical History; or of yourself, who are probably

bably as competent to answer as most of your Correspondents, whether a small set of Letters, by *Arthur Kemp*, was ever printed; and who the said Arthur was? They are lent to me, in a very neat MS. transcribed as for the press, with a dedication to "the noble and virtuous Lady, the Lady Walgrave," signed by the Author, and dated "Lond. May 29, 1641."

The Letters are Seven in number.

1. Upon the death of her young Son, p. 1.
2. Upon the death of her Daughter, p. 13.
3. To one going to reside as Factor at Constantinople, p. 31.
4. To Mr. — upon the death of his Wife, p. 63.
5. Advice concerning Marriage, p. 79.
6. To Lady — upon the death of her Husband, p. 179.
7. To a Gentleman tormented with the Gout, p. 207.

The Letters and Dedication are not ill written, according to the style of the time; but I confess that I have not read them through; being unwilling to go through that in MS. which probably may be to be had in print, and even with corrections and improvements. I have searched in the *Censura Literaria* for *Arthur Kemp*, and also in the *British Bibliographer*, but without success; but I trust that, if you cannot yourself answer my questions, some of the learned persons concerned in those works will be kind enough to satisfy my doubts. Should it appear that honest *Arthur* is a man of any note, and that these Letters are hitherto unpublished, I will then read them with care, and form my opinion how far they deserve to see the light or not. If I were in London, which at present I am not, I would submit the MS. to the inspection of any literary man, who might wish to see it; but, as it is, I must content myself with conveying the questions above stated to your Magazine, and begging you to give that ample circulation to them which the established sale of your valuable Miscellany so readily affords.

Yours, &c.

A. K.

Mr. URBAN, July 19.

IN answer to the Query in Part i. p. 544, I send you the following information:

Sir Thomas Jenner was born at Mayfield, Sussex, and educated under Mr. Gray. He went to Queen's Col-

lege, in Cambridge, about the year 1657, and from thence in the year 1659 to the Inner Temple. The first of January 1660, he married Ann Poe (only daughter and heiress of James Poe, esq. son and heir of Leonard Poe, M. D. physician to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles I.) He came to Petersham, near Richmond, Surrey, about 1677, and 3d Oct. 1683 was made Recorder of London, King's Council, and knighted, and afterwards came up King's Serjeant; 2d Jan. following, on the death of his master, King Charles, he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and 4th June after, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. He died Jan. 1. in the 69th year of his age, and was buried at Petersham. There is a large handsome marble mural monument within side the Church, erected by his youngest daughter (Lady Darnell). It was repaired and beautified, in the year 1797, by his descendant the Rev. John Jenner, D. D. rector of Buckland and Midley, Kent. Yours, &c. PRONEROS.

P. S. The augmented Jenner arms Azure are painted with the heiress Poe's arms on the monument.

Sir Thomas had a numerous issue, and one of his sons was named Edward; it is therefore a family-name.

The late Sir Francis Fust, bart. of Hill-Court, Gloucestershire, was related to the Jenner family, by an intermarriage with the Poe family; and he always acknowledged Edward Jenner, of Berkeley, to be a relation.

Mr. URBAN, Alton, Hants, Aug. 2.

IT was with the greatest pleasure I observed in the *Literary Intelligence* in your Number for July, that we are at length likely to have a regular History of this County, which, whether it be considered for its antient or modern state, is inferior in point of interest to few in the Kingdom.

During the time of the Romans, Hampshire, inhabited by the Belgæ, was the seat of many of their transactions, and they had no less than six principal stations in it; some of which are at the present time sites of towns, and all are clearly to be discovered. The walls of Silchester, inclosing an area of 100 acres of ground, are still remaining perfect, and form a fence to the land, which is

in a high state of cultivation; and some of the Roman military ways are now in existence as the modern turnpike roads. In the Saxon division of the country our county was very conspicuous; it formed part of the Kingdom of Wessex, the capital of which was at Winchester: and Egbert having by conquest united the different Kingdoms of the Heptarchy, was crowned in the Cathedral of Winchester, the first *King of all England*; and published an edict dated from thence, abolishing all distinctions of Saxons, Jutes, and English, and commanding that all his subjects should in future be called by the latter name only.—“Winchester now became the undoubted metropolis of the island; a prerogative,” says Milner, “which it had before enjoyed at certain intervals, but which now continued to illustrate it during the space of between four and five centuries.”

It is remarkable that Hampshire has not before met with a regular Historian. As to the Collections in 6 Vols. 4to, usually called Warner's, they contain, with the exception of the translation of Domesday, but few matters of importance. Milner's Winchester, White's Selborne, and Sir Henry Englefield's Walk through Southampton, are valuable descriptions of their respective districts.

With respect to the genealogical history of Hants, it is the residence of, and it gives titles to, some of the first families of the Peerage; and among its gentry are some of ancient families and very considerable estates.

In fine, a good History of the County is greatly wanted; and there can be no doubt that, when the Reverend Projector's intentions are fully known, he will meet with every assistance and encouragement.

Yours, &c. TOPOGRAPHUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle, July 30.*

I FIND in p. 2, an Answer to S. P. who inquires after the *Sword-dancers* of the Counties of Durham and Northumberland; and you refer him to Ellis's edition of Brand's *Antiquities* for information. Might I beg of you to announce, that I am preparing for the press a work descriptive of this dance, with its origin, &c. &c. together with the native tunes, or melodies of this dance, and the Christmas pageantry of the North. It is

nearly two years since I published a Collection of the Local Songs of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, to which I intend shortly to add a Second Volume.

For the information of your Correspondent, p. 2, I send you a Copy of the Statutes of our Antiquarian Society, and shall be happy at any time to give a further account.

“1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary, Corresponding, and Honorary Members. The number of Ordinary Members limited to one hundred; the number of Corresponding and Honorary Members unlimited. The candidates for admission as Ordinary Members shall be proposed at a regular meeting by at least three Members, and ballotted for at the next succeeding meeting; three-fourths of the Members present to confirm the admission of the candidate. The election of Corresponding and Honorary Members shall be subject to the same regulations as the election of Ordinary Members, excepting that they may be ballotted for the same meeting at which they are proposed. Twelve Members to form a constitution. 2. Persons residing within the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, the counties of Northumberland, Durham, or Cumberland, shall not be eligible as Corresponding Members.—3. The officers of the Society to consist of a Patron, one President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, one Treasurer, and a Council of six. The office of Patron to continue for life, the other Officers to be annually elected out of the class of Ordinary Members by written lists to be delivered by the Members in person at the Anniversary Meeting. These Officers to have charge of the property of the Society, and any five to be competent to act.—4. The interest of each Member in the funds and property of the Society to continue so long only as he shall remain a Member; and the property shall never be sold or otherwise disposed of (except in the case of duplicates hereinafter mentioned), so long as there remain Members sufficient to form a constitution; but should the Members be reduced below the number of 12, and so remain for 12 calendar months then next following, the funds and property of the Society shall be delivered unto and vest in the oldest Society of Antiquaries in Great Britain.—5. Each Ordinary and Corresponding Member to pay an admission-fee of two guineas, and each Ordinary Member to pay an annual subscription of one guinea, commencing at the Anniversary Meeting in 1814.—6. The Meetings of the Society

Society to be held in the Society's room, at six o'clock in the evening, on the first Wednesday in every month; and the Anniversary Meeting at twelve o'clock in the day, at the same place, on the first Wednesday in January."

Yours, &c.

JOHN BELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 7.*

I SHOULD but unite with many others in the satisfaction it would afford, to be informed, through the channel of your Magazine, by the collectors of, or connoisseurs in, the antient maps of London, from what *original* "the City of London as in Q. Elizabeth's time," prefixed to Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, was taken. It has the arms of James I.; but query whether the "Piatzo," in the site of Covent Garden, was then known.

It seems rather extraordinary that amidst the numerous reprints of old books, &c. and considering the present mania for topographical information, there have been no republications of the old and scarce Maps and Plans of London. A series of these, in chronological order, with appropriate accounts of them, could not fail to interest the publick, or to reward the industry and enterprize of any person, or persons, that would undertake such a Work.

It is even greater matter of surprise, that no separate Maps of the Cities of London and Westminster, *divided into parishes*, have been published. It is a difficult matter for any person walking through many parts of Westminster to know in what parish he is.

CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 4.*

A LATE Writer on preserving the sight has emphatically alluded to the destructive influence of "those spheres of coloured fluids which are so ostentatiously placed in the shop windows of chemists and apothecaries, who might be supposed bribed by the oculists and surgeons, to destroy the sight, and break the limbs, of the unfortunate passengers exposed to their influence." He might have included on this occasion (with great reverence be it spoken, Mr. Urban!) the whole body of pick-pockets in the Metropolis, whose manœuvres these lights are admirably calculated to assist.

But there exists a still greater nuisance of this kind, and that is the re-

fracting lamps with lenses, that are used in the parish of St. Anne's Westminster, almost exclusively. It is impossible to walk through that parish at night, without being liable to all the above inconveniences; and it is certain, that none but ignorant parish-officers, or crafty contractors, would have devised such a mode of lighting the streets. It is equally certain, that little, if any, additional light is gained by these lenses. They had been tried so early as King Charles II.'s reign, being particularly described in the interesting and amusing Travels of Mons. Misson in England, and were probably soon disused from the inadequacy to their intended purpose, or from some or one of the causes above adverted to. It is high time that these lamps, with some other *modern lights*, should be extinguished.

Yours, &c. LAMPAS ANTIQUA.

Mr. URBAN,

July 23.

HAVING observed in Part ii. vol. LXXXIII. p. 538. some general observations on the beautiful gate, and remains of the Abbey Church, at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, I am induced to send a few additional remarks, the result of a tour through that part of the country last summer. Though perhaps they may not have been selected with the exactness of an accustomed Antiquary, yet I am induced to hope, that as these buildings are remains of antiquity highly interesting, and, as your Correspondent justly observes, but little noticed, they will perhaps contain some little interest and information; and if they tend to the making known and preservation of such noble works from the wide wasting hand of desolation, they will answer the purpose more immediately intended. For, while we contemplate and admire these beautiful works of past ages, we too frequently suffer the cruel hand of destruction and wanton mischief to exert its unrelenting fury, and to deprive us of those precious relics of former grandeur, whose beauty and perfection claim our utmost exertion in their preservation.

In bringing these buildings again into notice, it is painful to the feelings to be obliged to mention the havoc daily and hourly committing on the gate, one of the most enriched and beautiful examples now remaining

in the Kingdom. Little comment on the destruction of antient buildings is necessary to those who are capable of estimating their excellence; and little will here be offered; but I cannot suppress my feelings of indignation, when an eye-witness to these scenes of wanton mischief, and I am unable by argument on the spot, to stop its progress. No expostulations of mine could induce the juvenile destroyers to quit the roof of the porch which adorns the gateway, and is the entrance to the rooms above. Among other ornaments which are destined to suffer from their situation, is a basso-relievo in front, under the ruined pediment, containing three or four figures much injured by time and violence, and every effort was made to separate the stones. From such frequent practice it is painful to remark, that but *one* stone now remains of the ornamented parapet of the side walls, to convey an idea of what the whole design was originally. Other equally fatal instances of destruction might here be produced; but it is hoped that these mentioned will be sufficient to excite the strenuous exertions of some few individuals, who may have the influence necessary to rescue from total destruction these proud remains of former grandeur, and, by a timely and well-guided exertion, prevent the farther demolition of buildings that have subsisted, and been the admiration of ages.

The South or principal front of this Gateway presents three divisions in width and two in height, with a well-proportioned pediment over the centre, which is the widest space; for the greater strength to the walls are four buttresses rising nearly to the cornice under the roof; the two inner have very beautifully enriched niches, with brackets, but no figures. In the centre is the great arch of entrance supported by stout clustered columns on a plinth and bases. Over it, in the second division, is a very handsome window; the arch is a segment of a circle, and the weather cornice reaches to the springing of the tracery, which is very ornamental. Six mullions divide the space, but the compartments are without glass. On each side of this window is an ornamented niche, with figures in good preservation. The pediment likewise contains a niche with a figure, and a small circular window over it.

On the right-hand of the arch of entrance, or Easternmost division of the Gateway, is the Porch, a projection nearly square, and rising above two-thirds the height of the whole front. This elegant appendage more particularly claims our attention, as it is, I believe, the only instance in the Kingdom, of so magnificent and highly decorated an entrance attached to a gateway; its delicate buttresses, canopies, pinnacles, and ornaments, merit the highest praise, while its graceful proportion, and beautiful execution, surpasses admiration. A great novelty here observable is, that the entrance is not in the front of the porch, but by a door on each side, over each of which are two tiers of niches with ornamental canopies, the lower containing figures: that on the East front the Salutation of the Virgin Mary. These were terminated by a handsome parapet, which, as before noticed, is destroyed to a single stone. The front of the porch is occupied by one large window; the proportion of the arch is nearly that of a triangle, generally considered to be the most elegant; it originally contained very beautiful tracery, but it is now boarded up, and fragments only remain. Over this, in the desolated pediment, is a basso-relievo, and two grotesque projecting figures.

On entering to ascend the lofty stone staircase, we behold a most magnificent and highly-wrought niche and canopy; but the destruction before named has extended itself to this, as well as to most of the other decorations. From its size and situation we may conclude it has contained a figure of particular veneration. The roof of the porch is very ornamental, consisting of stout ribs cut into a variety of mouldings, with a boss, or knot of leaves and flowers at each intersection.

Such is the present state of this rare and valuable relic of antient architecture. By the proportions, ornaments, and particularly the shape of arches, canopies, &c. it may be given a date as early as Edward III. or that immediately following. Its decorations accord with many distributed about the other parts of the building, though doubtless the walls and buttresses of the Gateway are of an earlier period; the window in the pediment in the East end, when compared with those in front, and contrasted with the light
and

and elegant niches, argue distinct styles, while the great arch and capitals which support it agree with neither in character. Indeed the alterations appear to have been numerous, but the effect of the whole is imposingly grand; and whether the porch was original with the design, or an after-thought, it is unquestionably the chief object of admiration, and the beauty of the whole.

Passing under the Gateway, we approach the dignified and small remnant of the Abbey Church. Of its original extent but one part of the four principal members now exists; and an elegant chapel in ruins, which was attached to the South transept. This portion is the nave, or body of the church, terminating at the West end by two towers, simple and not lofty in their design, but the masonry so perfect that scarcely a joint is visible; a beautiful Saxon door in the front is the chief entrance. The alterations that have taken place at various periods, and in different styles of building, have left but little of the original Saxon Architecture in the South side, except the upper tier of windows, and a fine doorway under the porch, which is perfect, with its richly varied iron ornaments on the woodwork. One of the great circular arches, originally under the centre tower, now terminates the East end, being walled up.

Near the South-east angle is the fine ruin of a Chapel, in that elegant style of building which prevailed about the reign of Henry III. The windows are lofty and narrow, and the few ornaments that remain in various parts are beautifully executed. It was originally connected with the transept; but, by the demolition of that part, is now quite insulated. On the North side of the Church is a small fragment of the cloisters, and highly curious remains of the dwelling buildings of the Abbey. In a house now formed out of the ruins, is preserved entire a most magnificent and enriched Saxon doorway, probably from its situation the original entrance to the cloisters. Several other arches of doorways, windows, &c. of the same age are in the walls adjoining, and among other fragments worthy of notice is an ornamented bracket supporting a chimney.

Numerous, indeed, are the small detached fragments of walls, arches,

&c. on the site of the habitable parts of this extensive religious foundation, to bespeak its former grandeur, and which now only mark the spot where they once existed; hillocks of mouldering stone occupy a space where the solemn cloisters' endless walk appeared so dignified; Chapels, set apart for the performance of particular ceremonies, now degraded as hovels and pig-sties; in short, the proper uses for the different appendages to a sacred edifice unknown or neglected, their beauty despised, their grandeur forgotten.—Few remains of a religious foundation of such extent as Radford will be found to contain so much interest, either to the artist, the antiquary, or the admirer of the picturesque; each, in his different pursuit, will find a store to gratify his enquiry, while they subsist proud monuments of the skill and invention of their builders. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford upon Avon, Aug. 16.*

HOWEVER "diverting" Miss Clarke's intemperate attack (p. 8.) upon the liberality and honour of the Stratford Subscribers to her "*Small Literary Patchwork*," may be to some of your Readers, I cannot but consider it unjustifiable and ungrateful. From your fair Correspondent's "hasty" Letter it might be supposed, that the Stratford Subscribers were *very numerous*, and that they had really "*long ago*" received a Copy of her "*little book*." I have purposely referred to her Work, and find that there are only *four* Subscribers resident in this town:—so much for that comprehensive word "*all*." That they have "*all long ago forgotten*" to pay for the book, may, perhaps, be your Correspondent's fault; and as the date of printing this publication is 1814, the lapse of time cannot justify a public attack upon "*truly respectable Subscribers*." If Miss Clarke be impatient for her Subscriptions, I am authorized by Mr. James Ward, stationer, of Stratford upon Avon, to say, that though no application, directly or indirectly, has been made to the Stratford Subscribers, generally or individually, yet if she will direct him to receive the money of the Gentlemen whose names she has printed, *he* will, by *return of post*, remit the amount. R. B. W.

Mr.

Anecdotes of CAROLAN, the Irish Bard; concluded from page 31.

IT now remains to draw the character of Carolan. But this has been already done by Mr. O'Connor, with his usual elegance and energy; and I shall here present the picture drawn by his masterly hand. It would be an unpardonable act of presumption and temerity, to alter a feature in a portrait by a Lely or a Vandyck, a Rubens or a Reynolds.—"Very few have I ever known, who had a more vigorous mind, but a mind undisciplined, through the defect, or rather absence of cultivation. Absolutely the child of Nature, he was governed by the indulgences, and, at times, by the caprices of that mother. His imagination, ever on the wing, was eccentric in its poetic flights: yet, as far as that faculty can be employed in the harmonic art, it was steady and collected. In the variety of his musical numbers, he knew how to make a selection, and seldom was contented with mediocrity. So happy, so elevated was he, in some of his compositions, that he excited the wonder, and obtained the approbation, of a great master, who never saw him; I mean *Geminiani*.—He outstripped his predecessors in the three species of composition used among the Irish; but he never omitted giving due praise to several of his countrymen who excelled before him in his art.—The Italian compositions he preferred to all others: Vivaldi charmed him, and with Corelli he was enraptured. He spoke elegantly in his maternal language, but had advanced in years before he learned English: he delivered himself but indifferently in that language, and yet he did not like to be corrected in his solecisms. It need not be concealed, that he indulged in the use of spirituous liquors: this habit he thought, or pretended to think, added strength to the flights of his genius; but in justice it must be observed, that he was seldom surprised by intoxication. Constitutionally pious, he never omitted daily prayer, and fondly imagined himself inspired, when he composed some pieces of church-music. This idea contributed to his devotion and thanksgivings. Gay by nature, and cheerful from habit, he was a pleasing member of society. And his talents and his mo-

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

rality procured him esteem and friends every where."

Carolan had seven children by his wife; six daughters and one son. His son, who had studied musick, went to London, where he taught the Irish harp: but, before his departure, he published, by subscription, in 1747, a collection of his father's musick, omitting some of his best pieces.

Favourable circumstances and casual advantages often accelerate the progress of some to the Temple of Fame; while others move but slowly, and must patiently wait to remove every obstruction in their passage. An Addison, a Swift, and the other Luminaries of the age in which they flourished, had an academical education: the first dawns of their genius prejudiced a discerning Publick in their favour: they obtained the patronage of the Great; and printing-presses were at all moments ready to spread reputations so susceptible of an increase. Far different was the fate of Carolan. His first entrance into the world (though below a state of affluence, yet a degree above poverty), together with a total privation of sight, with which he was struck at an early age, precluded many opportunities of improvement. The first dawns of his genius were scarcely attended to; nay, the prejudices against a poor blind harper must be subdued and softened only by those superior powers which, late in life, he manifested, and which broke forth with such forcible resistance. The language, too, which he made use of, was so unfashionable, that, among the Great, to speak or study it, was deemed a mark of vulgarity. Thus was Carolan's merit, during his life-time, confined within the narrow circle of his acquaintance; without the enlivening prospect, or single ray of hope, that his name, after his decease, should be held in veneration.

If some particular circumstances, then, prevent our observing the great progress of intellectual illumination, the same observation will equally apply to the *stellæ minores*, which generally accompany that illumination. It is not my desire to assign too high a niche in the Temple of Fame to my favourite Bard; but, from the specimens he has exhibited, I presume to give him the rank which, with the advantages

advantages of due cultivation, it is to be supposed, he *would have held*, rather than that which he *really occupied*.

JAMES WHYTE, of Ballymote, co. Sligo, holds the same rank in the line of genius, with respect to his contemporary Carolan, that the minor Poets hold with regard to their superiors. Born with a rich vein of comic humour*, he possessed powers sufficient to turn (if possible) things the most serious into downright ridicule; but, his talent never having received a proper direction, he abandoned himself to the luxuriancy of his imagination. About twenty years ago his memory was fresh in the minds of many in the barony of Corran, in the co. Sligo. The story of a poor homely man (Cruighure bui O'Gallagher), who was witness to the many calamities of Ireland after the battles of the Boyne and Aghrim, and which Whyte (who has often heard him boast, with a great share of vanity, of the wonders he had seen during the civil-wars) has framed, is a master-piece of humour not to be equalled perhaps by a Farquhar or a Sheridan. His descriptions of an entertainment and council held at Temple-house (the family-seat of the Percivals, co. Sligo) may be considered as the *ne plus ultra* of all the subjects that the wit of man has ever devised, to excite and continue the loudest peals of laughter. A gentleman, in whose hands the salt of real humour has never lost an atom of its original flavour, has often repeated it to me; never, I must confess, without leaving the strongest desire upon my mind, that he would, for my entertainment, renew the comic scene, and hold again and again so faithful and true a mirror up to nature. — FIL O'FEIGNY was another of the *stellæ minores*, who lived in the time of Carolan and Whyte. He seemed to have a talent for Irish odes; but, growing conscious too soon of whatever abilities he possessed, he some-

times stretched his strings beyond their natural tone.—Many other instances could be produced in support of this hypothesis.

The Ode intitled TIAGHARNA MHAIGHE-EO was composed by a poor dependant of a former Lord Mayo, whom he had taken, from motives of benevolence, under his roof and protection; and whom the fear of continuing in his Lordship's disgrace, after having incurred his displeasure, incited to give birth to one of the finest productions, for sentiment and harmony, that ever did honour to any country. We have no other memorial of that Composer's genius. Perhaps he was not conscious of the powers he possessed; or, like many other eminent men, having attained the object of his wishes, and seeing himself in the enjoyment of competence and ease, he grew careless about fame, and neglected all the means of perpetuating his memory. Certain it is, that the TIAGHARNA MHAIGHE-EO, or, more properly speaking, the first sketches of it, were planned in the house of a respectable gentleman of the name of Finn, near Boyle, who served in the late wars of Ireland in the commission of a Captain, and who proposed an attempt of this nature as the most effectual means of reconciliation with his offended Patron. It is one of those compositions that please all men, of whatever age or condition; and was, for the first time, played in Lord Mayo's hall, on Christmas Eve, where our penitent Bard had concealed himself after night-fall, from an apprehension that the most humble advances would not soften his Lordship's resentment. He conjured him, by the birth of the Prince of Peace, to grant him forgiveness, in a strain of most natural pathos, which he accompanied with his harp.

The flattering manner in which my Correspondent has mentioned the TIAGHARNA MHAIGHE-EO, must undoubtedly have awakened the Reader's literary curiosity. But, were his curiosity to look round for gratification, it would probably be disappointed; for this Ode (which, on the indisputable authority of Mr. O'Connor, I can assert, was composed by DAVID MURPHY, a retainer of the Mayo family) has scarcely met the public eye. I will therefore

subjoin.

* Mr. O'Connor, speaking of Whyte, in a letter to a friend, says:—"He had a genius for Comedy; and, had he been bred in the school of Moliere, would have been one of the most celebrated comic poets of the age. Have you heard his funeral Elegy on the death of Captain Boswell? No ridicule, with a serious air, could be more happy."

subjoin an English version of it, by the elegant Translator of Carolan's Monody.

TIAGHARNA MHAIGHE-EO.

Translated by a Lady.

Inspiring fount of cheering wine!

Once more I see thee flow:

Help me to raise the lay divine,

Propitiate thy Mayo.

Mayo, whose valour sweeps the field,

And swells the trump of Fame;

May Heav'n's high pow'r the champion shield!

And deathless be his name!

Of Glory's sons, thou glorious heir,

Thou branch of Honour's root!

Desert me not, but bend thine ear,

Propitious to my suit.

O! bid thy exil'd Bard return,

Too long from safety fled;

No more in absence let him mourn,

Till earth shall hide his head!

Shield of defence, and princely sway!

May He who rules the sky

Prolong on earth thy glorious day,

And every good supply!

O Judith fair! Susanna sweet*!

Mild eye, and bounteous hand!

With pity's prayer the Lion† meet,

With Beauty's power command!

Mr. URBAN, July 8.

IN your last Volume (P. ii. p. 40. b.) *Hinckleiensis* expresses his surprise, that there should be such a thing as a thatched Church and Chancel in Norfolk, particularly "on the great post-road from London to Norwich." I never was in Norfolk; nor, as far as I recollect, ever saw a Church or Chapel covered with thatch;—but a worthy friend, who is possessed of a benefice in the diocese of Norwich, informs me, that in that part of the Kingdom such an occurrence is by no means uncommon. He instances, in particular, the church of Shadingfield, in Suffolk, on the great post-road to Yarmouth, the church-yard bounded by the said road, where both the church and the chancel are thatched; and both were, seven years ago, like an ordinary barn, open to the thatch;

* Children of Lord Mayo.

† The epithet of "Cœur de Lion" was bestowed on Richard I. of England, by the Poets of his age. *Vide PERCY's Essay on Anc. Eng. Min.* p. 30.

but at the instance (and partly at the expence) of the present worthy Rector, both the Church and Chancel have been decently ceiled. It should be noted, however, that the thatch in question is reed, and that a covering of this sort will, it is said, last 40 or 50 years.

Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry" were reprinted in Numbers, with Notes, about a century ago, by the title of *Tusser Redivivus*. I happen to have a single number of the work, that for May; in which are the following lines, and the subjoined note upon them:

"Where houses be reeded (as houses haue need) [in the reed:

Now pare of the mosse, and go beat

The iuster ye driue it, the smoother and

plaine, [the raine.

More handsome ye make it, to shut off

"Reeding is no-where so well done as in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and is certainly, of all covering, the neatest, lightest, and warmest; neither will it (like straw) harbour any vermine, and besides comes very reasonable and cheap. If it be now and then cleansed from moss, which stops the water and rots it, and smooth beaten, to be sure it will last the longer; but it is not very apt to gather moss, and will bear a better slope than any other thatch."

In Cornwall they thatch with what they call *Reed*, which is straw of wheat, from which the ears have been cut, without passing under the flail. This, I believe, is more durable than the ordinary thatch of other counties; but cannot, if the preceding account is true, vie with the real reed of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, June 13.

A CORRESPONDENT, Part I. p. 216, requests me to point out some of the cases to which I alluded, when I stated that the breadth of Parishes, in Domesday, sometimes exceeds their length. I should have done this before, had not a long absence from home prevented me. I now refer him to the following pages in the Second Volume of Domesday.

P. 311. Terra in Huntingafelde habet 1 leug. in longo, & ix quart. in lat.

P. 315. Gressegrava habet dim. leug. in longo, & iiij quart. in lato.

P. 317. Suthtuna habet 1 leug. in longo, & viij quart. in lat.

R

P. 317. b. Culeslea habet in longo 1 leug. & vj quart. in lat.

Ibid. Baldeseia habet in longo 1 leug. & v quart. in lato.

P. 331. Delham in lon. dimid. leu. & iij quart. in lat.

P. 429. Bradeleia ht. 1 lg. in longo, & vij qr. in lat.

The above are the result of five minutes' search; more might easily have been found; but these will probably be sufficient to satisfy your Correspondent.

My reason for proposing the question respecting the meaning of the words "longum" and "latum" in the Conqueror's Survey, was, that I have nowhere met with a satisfactory explanation of them. Perhaps the Commentators have thought the terms too well understood to need explanation; but, from the preceding references, some difficulty certainly lurks. My idea is, that "longum" means the space across the parish measured from East to West, or in longitude; and "latum," the space from North to South, or in latitude; this certainly answers in some of the cases which are within my own knowledge; but I should be glad to have the opinion of persons better informed; and I know no method so likely to obtain this, as making the inquiry through the medium of your Magazine.

In my search, I found three instances, where the length and breadth are equal. This circumstance appears some corroboration of my idea.—The parishes are Bufelda, Sedestana, and Healeswurda.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

CURIOSITY is a prevailing foible in almost every country; and the person who is capable of performing any wonderful exploit seldom fails to excite the attention of the admiring multitude. The inhabitants of this kingdom have for some years past been endeavouring to raise this passion by the swiftness of their horses; and while some have lavished away their fortunes in pursuit of this pleasure, others have more prudently employed these useful animals, and rendered their speed of general service, by using them in business where dispatch is necessary. Hence it has

become an universal practice to have recourse to them in matters of haste and expedition, and *men* have therefore had few opportunities of shewing their alertness. In England, indeed, from the goodness of the roads, the opportunities of changing horses, and their extraordinary speed for single stages, swiftness in man is of less consequence to us than it was to our ancestors, who kept in their service men of prodigious swiftness, called Running Footmen, and used in all messages and affairs of dispatch.

Of the swiftness of Horses we have the two following remarkable instances. It is mentioned in Drayton's History of York, that one John Leyton, groom to King James I. rode between London and York in *one day* for six days together. He set out from Aldersgate on the 20th of May 1606, and performed his journey each day before it was dark. The days at that time of the year are about sixteen hours long; so he must have rode upwards of 12 miles an hour for sixteen hours each day!

The second instance we have of this kind is that of Mr. Cooper Thornhill, master of the Bell Inn at Stilton, Huntingdonshire, who, in 1745, rode between London and Stilton three times within twelve hours; the whole length of which journey being 222 miles, he rode 18 miles and a half an hour for twelve hours together.

These are certainly, very extraordinary performances; nor are the several ones here extracted from history less remarkable as *pedestrian* expeditions. Among the Ancients the following are the most singular:

Philippides, who was sent by the Athenians to implore the assistance of the Spartans in the Persian war, in the space of two days ran 170 Roman miles. Euclides was sent from Athens to get some of the holy fire from Delphos; he went and returned the same day, which is 125 Roman miles.

Henry V. King of England, was so swift in running, that he, with two of his lords, without bow or other engine, would take a wild buck or doe in a large park.

There were a sort of footmen, called Piechi, who attended upon the Turkish Emperors, and were occasionally dispatched with orders and expresses. They ran so admirably swift, that with a little pole-axe and a phial

a phial of sweet waters in their hands, they have gone from Constantinople to Adrianople in a day and a night, which is about 160 Roman miles.

Among the Moderns we have also some particularly mentioned :

On the 4th of January, 1759, Geo. Guest of Birmingham, who had laid a wager that he walked 1000 miles in twenty-eight days, set out on his journey, and finished it with great ease. It seemed that he had laid by for bets ; for in the two last days, we are told, he had 106 miles to walk, but walked them with so little fatigue to himself ; that, to shew his agility, he came the last six miles within the hour, though he had full six hours to do it in.

In July, 1765, a young woman went from Blencogo to within two or three miles of Newcastle in one day, being 72 miles. — "*Notum quid fœmina possit.*"

Mr. Foster Powel went, on foot, from London to York and back again in six days, for a wager of 100 guineas. The particulars of this journey, as authenticated by Mr. P. are as follow : On Monday, Nov. 29, 1773, set out from Hicks's Hall 20 minutes past 12 in the morning, got to Stamford about 9 o'clock in the evening of that day ; distance about 88 miles. On Tuesday set out from Stamford at 5 a.m. arrived at Doncaster 12 p.m. ; 72 miles. On Wednesday left Doncaster at 5 a.m. reached York at 2 p.m. ; 37 miles. The last 17 miles he went in less than two hours ; and for the last 3 miles several persons attempted to keep pace with him, but in vain. At York he delivered a letter to Mr. Clark, a watchmaker, and then went to the Golden Anchor, took a little refreshment, went to bed for an hour and a half. At half-past 5 he set out on his return, reached Ferry-Bridge 10 p.m. ; 22 miles. On Thursday morning at 5, he set off from Ferry-Bridge, got to Grantham about 12 p.m. ; 65 miles. On Friday set out from Grantham at 6 a.m. got to the Cock at Eaton by 11 p.m. ; 54 miles. On Saturday morning at 4, he began his last day's journey, and at half past 6 p.m. arrived at Hicks's Hall ; 56 miles. Number of miles in the whole 394.

The singularity of this exploit will be thought still greater, when we consider that Mr. Powel set out in a very

indifferent state of health, being compelled, from a pain in his side, to wear a strengthening plaster all the way. The condition of his ~~wager~~ was, that he should begin his journey some Monday in November, or forfeit his deposit ; he therefore imprudently preferred the fatigue of it, though at the hazard of his life, to save this deposit of only 20*l*.

Mr. Powel, I am told, was born at Horseforth, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and performed several other expeditions with great swiftness. When in the 51st year of his age, he set off on a walk from Canterbury to London and back, to be accomplished in 24 hours. Powel undertook the expedition solely for the honour of it ; that he might, as he himself expressed it, die Master of the reputation which his former exertions had obtained him.

If, Mr. Urban, you think this "long story" worthy of insertion in your Magazine, I hope some other of your Correspondents will favour us with the recent exploits of a Barclay, and of other amateurs of pedestrianism down to the present day.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex-house, July 28.*

IT is by no means my desire to convert your respectable Miscellany into a theatre for theological controversy ; but, as you have thought fit to give publicity to a severe and unfounded accusation against me, I appeal to your justice to be heard in my own defence.

The learned and worthy Bishop of St. David's, P. i. p. 541, has published "An Address to Persons calling themselves Unitarians," with the generous design of "undeceiving them in their opinions respecting Jesus Christ." In order to which, his Lordship warns them against my writings ; the Author of which he is pleased to represent as "ignorant, prejudiced, incompetent," &c. in the extreme. Of this, Mr. Urban, I do not complain — If his Lordship believes me to be what he describes, he has a right to declare it : and, if able, to prove it. I need not remind his Lordship, that, in the present inquisitive age, hard words are not accepted for solid arguments, and least of all by that class of Christians for whose spiritual edification his Lordship interests himself with such

such warm and unsolicited benevolence.—Of one imputation, however, I conceive that I have just and very great reason to complain. After having stated that “Mr. Belsham calls Bp. Horsley a baffled and defeated antagonist, and pronounces the victory of Dr. Priestley to be decisive and complete,” his Lordship adds, “*Mr. Belsham may say this, but he cannot believe it.*”

Mr. Urban, this is language which I should have been ashamed to use of the learned Prelate, however erroneous or paradoxical his opinions may appear to me to be; and however improbable it may seem that a man of sense and learning should, in these times, entertain and avow such extraordinary tenets. What his Lordship asserts, I am satisfied that he believes. Nor did it ever enter into my contemplation that any orthodoxy of sentiment, or elevation of ecclesiastical preferment, could release a gentleman from those forms of civility, which the custom of polished life has rendered indispensable in the intercourses of society, and which ought by no means to be banished from theological discussions.

I can, however, assure his Lordship, that I do most firmly believe, and that, in the estimation of some Readers who are very competent to judge, as well as in my own, I have demonstrably proved, in that little work upon which his Lordship animadverts, that Bishop Horsley retired from the controversy with Dr. Priestley “baffled and defeated;” that, “the victory of his opponent was decisive and complete;” and that, “though his Lordship might be gratified to see the effect produced by his pompous and imposing style upon the unthinking crowd, he would have been the first to laugh to scorn the *solemn ignoramus* who should seriously profess to believe that the advantage of the argument remained with him.”

Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to maintain, that my late learned and revered Friend was successful in every point in this famous controversy. There were some skirmishes in which, truth constrains me to acknowledge, that victory perched upon the standard of the Bishop. In evil hour was the taunting question proposed by my too confident friend, “Pray, Sir,

in what Lexicon or Dictionary, ordinary or extraordinary, do you find *idiota* rendered idiot?” In reply to which, in a learned dissertation, the Bishop, to the eternal confusion of his unguarded opponent, produces no less than ten distinct significations of the word *idiota*, and cites five Lexicons in which that word is translated idiot. My respected Friend likewise was rather too precipitate in attributing to his acute antagonist the sole honour of discovering the sublime mystery, that “the Father produced the Son by the contemplation of his own perfections:” and though the learned Prelate, with exemplary discretion, declines to offer any proof or explanation of this mysterious doctrine, or to say why this energetic contemplation of divine attributes should exhaust itself in the production of one Son only, in an elaborate and learned disquisition upon the subject, the Bishop has distinctly shewn, that the credit of this grand discovery did not belong entirely to himself; but that it had been revealed originally by some of the autient Platonizing Fathers, and was adopted by some learned Divines at the era of the Reformation. It also appears, that Dr. Priestley was guilty of an oversight, in reckoning Irenæus in the number of those writers who had not specified the Ebionites as heretics.

All this, Mr. Urban, I most readily concede; but I still maintain, that the most material point at issue between the learned champions was not a question of “scholarship and criticism,” but concerning a plain matter of fact, in which Dr. Priestley obtained the most decided advantage; and that of this his learned adversary was perfectly conscious.

The fact asserted by Dr. Priestley is, that the great body of Hebrew Christians, in the two first centuries, were believers in the simple humanity of Jesus; and, to establish this assertion, he appeals, amongst others, to the testimony of Origen.

Bishop Horsley, upon the authority of Mosheim, denies the fact; stigmatizes Origen as a liar; and contends for the existence of an orthodox Hebrew church at Ætia, the new name which Adrian had given to Jerusalem, or rather to a Colony in its vicinity; which Hebrew church consisted principally of returned emigrants from
Pella,

Pella, who abandoned the rites of Moses to secure the privileges of the Colony.

Of this orthodox Hebrew church, now first heard of, Dr. Priestley questions the existence, and calls upon the Bishop for his proof: who, finding, to his great disappointment, that the authorities appealed to by Mosheim were nothing to the purpose, proceeds to construct a formal demonstration of his own. This demonstration begins with six *professedly* gratuitous propositions, which, however, to do the learned Prelate justice, he frankly acknowledges, of themselves prove nothing. And it concludes with a seventh, upon which the principal stress is laid, but which, as the Bishop in his *last* Disquisition very fairly owns, proves *barely* and *singly* the existence of a body of orthodox Hebrew Christians, existing somewhere in the world in the time of Jerome, 250 years after the reign of Adrian. And this cypher being added to the six preceding cyphers, constitutes what the Bishop is pleased to call the *entire* proofs, of the existence of the orthodox Hebrew church at *Ætia* in the time of Adrian.

This statement, Mr. Urban, of Bishop Horsley's argument may appear somewhat ludicrous; but I pledge myself that it is correct. It would be easy to exhibit it in the Bishop's own words, in a way which must convince the most incredulous. I have done this in a small volume, intitled "The Claims of Dr. Priestley re-stated and vindicated," &c.; and I challenge your Right Reverend Correspondent to disprove this representation.

Speaking of that small publication, Mr. Urban, I cannot sufficiently deplore the painful sensations which have been excited in the breast of his Lordship, and other "friends of Truth, of Christianity, and of the Church of England," by a typographical error in one of the Newspapers, which represented that little Volume as "dedicated, by permission, to the Prince Regent." Not having any concern in those advertisements, I had heard nothing of this unfortunate mistake till I saw it in your pages. But, though his Lordship, with his usual perspicacity, intimates a suspicion of fraud, I cannot think that either the compositor or the book-

seller, with whomsoever the fault lay, could have any inducement to a fraudulent act. And as to the book itself which was so advertised, no child, who is capable of reading the title-page, could mistake the meaning. Indeed, Mr. Urban, I have little inducement to dedicate any publication of mine to the Prince Regent. I thank God, I have no favour to ask, either of the Prince or his Ministers. To the Regent I owe nothing but that allegiance which is due from a free-born Briton to his lawful Prince; and in this duty I flatter myself that I am not inferior to the learned Prelate himself. Nor do I owe any thing personally to the Regent's Ministers, excepting gratitude, in common with my brethren, for that wise and conciliatory measure, by which Unitarians have been placed under the protection of the Law: a measure the importance of which we have learned to appreciate, from that wild effervescence of an intolerant spirit which has lately manifested itself where it was least to have been expected. Happily it is now perfectly harmless.

"Mr. B. himself," says his Lordship, "quotes Lord Thurlow as an admirer of Bishop Horsley's *Tracts* in this controversy." It is true; Lord Thurlow was, as every one must be, a great admirer of the talents and learning of Bishop Horsley: nor would he esteem him the less for that useful talent, which the Bishop possessed in an eminent degree, of throwing dust into the eyes of the simple and the ignorant. That Lord Thurlow was convinced by the arguments of the learned Prelate, Mr. B. never asserted. He has good reason to believe that the noble Lord saw the fallacy of them as distinctly as the Bishop himself; and that he made no hesitation of expressing his sentiments accordingly.

But, adds his Lordship of St. David's, "Mr. Whitaker was no ignoramus;" and he, in a public dedication to Bishop Horsley, congratulated him upon his victory. That Mr. Whitaker possessed a profusion of learning, cannot be doubted by those who are acquainted with his works. Of the extreme exility of his judgment, there can be, among intelligent readers, but one opinion; and of his competency to discuss an historical question, his

Defence

Defence of Mary Queen of Scots, is a notorious specimen. *We give his Lordship this Mr. Whitaker.*

His Lordship charges me with using harsh language concerning the Clergy and their doctrines. The idea I mean to convey in that passage which has given offence to his Lordship is, that persons, all whose expectations in life depend upon their profession of a particular system of opinions, cannot, in the nature of things, be unbiassed inquirers after truth. If, in the expression of this sentiment, undue asperity of language has been allowed, I would readily retract it. In the mean time it may, perhaps, contribute to take off the edge of resentment, if it be recollected that his Lordship himself and his partizans have not been in the habit of using the gentlest epithets, and the most temperate language, when speaking of Unitarianism and its advocates.—

Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.
Yours, &c. T. BELSHAM.

P. S. I will beg leave to offer the following plain interpretation of the two important texts which his Lordship has cited; which may perhaps be acceptable to some of your Readers, till his Lordship finds time to propound his own more critical and elaborate solution of them.

1. David in spirit calls the Messiah his lord; because, being, like Abraham and Isaiah, transported in prophetic vision to the times of the Messiah, he speaks of his great descendant as if he were then existing, and with the deference which would be due to him if he were actually present.

2. No one knoweth who the Father is but the Son, and *he to whom the Son shall reveal him*: But what the Son reveals, is not the Father's *essence*, but the Father's *will*. This, therefore, is that which the Son knows concerning the Father. And, by fair analogy, when it is said that no one knoweth the Son but the Father, the subject of the proposition is the *doctrine*, and not the *essence* of the Son.

I presume that the learned Prelate, upon reconsideration, will see it to be his duty to retract the charge of which I have complained in the beginning of this Letter; and which, I am willing to believe, was the effect of inadvertence rather than malignity.

T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 30.

ABOUT two months ago paragraphs were inserted generally in the Newspapers, stating that a Submarine Forest had been discovered just above low-water-mark on the coast of Normandy or Brittany. Being lately on a Survey as a Commissioner of Pevensea Level, I discovered (or rather the workmen of the Marshes pointed out to me, as what they themselves were well acquainted with), to my apprehension, a precisely similar Forest. It is situated in the Western extremity of Bexhill parish, just above low-water-mark, adjacent to a manor-farm of the Duke of Dorset's, used by Messrs. Brooks, respectable gentlemen farmers, called Conden, in that subdivision of Pevensea Marsh named Hoo Level, very nearly midway between Hastings and East Bourne. I have been thus particular in stating its situation, in the hope that the curiosity of some of the numerous visitors of the coast of Sussex may be excited, and that some of them may be induced to favour the Publick with their speculations and conjectures with regard to it. I do not recollect that it has been noticed in any printed account of this district; and, therefore, as it appears to be at least equally curious with that on the coast of France, I have thought that you would excuse this intrusion on your pages. There are the remains of 200 or more Trees, which are firmly rooted in the soil, now become sand, and are all retaining their perpendicularity and original vertical position. Some of the Trees are four or five feet above the surface; others have been cut down, or rather, I conjecture, worn away by the continual flux and reflux of the waters. The ramifications and claws of the roots are very perfect. The Trees are similar in their species, and in their manner of growing, to those of which our Sussex woods are composed, and are principally oak and birch. At high tides this spot is covered by the sea to the depth of 10 or 12 feet; so that it is evident that the Earth must here have experienced some grand convulsion, as it is utterly impossible that, under present circumstances, any other than marine vegetation could thrive, or even exist. The whole of the adjacent Country, inland, is a marsh,

Marsh, from which the sea has been expelled, and is now kept out with great difficulty and at a vast expence; and there is no woodland nearer than four miles on the hills adjacent to these levels.

The only hypothesis by which I am able to account for this phenomenon is, the supposition, according to antient and uniform tradition, that this land was formerly united with the opposite Continent; and that, at the time of the separation and of the eruption of the waters of the Ocean, the surface of this ground must have been lowered by an earthquake, or by some other violent shock of Nature; since, low as it now is, if it were not possessed by the sea, it would of necessity be covered by the fresh inland waters.

I believe that this Wood, or Forest, is by no means unique, and that there is one on the coast of Lincolnshire very similar. E. J. C.

MR. URRAN,

Aug. 10.

EVERY friend to the Established Church must be gratified by perceiving, that the subject of Queen Anne's Bounty has been recently taken up by an intelligent Member of the House of Commons (Sir Egerton Brydges), and is likely to receive the attention of Parliament in the course of the next Session.

As a ground-work for those proceedings which Sir Egerton Brydges may institute, the following documents have been ordered to be laid before the House; and the substance of each is here stated for the information of such of your Readers as may not have access to the printed Voles.

1st. An Account of the annual produce of the Revenues vested in the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and of any Parliamentary grants in aid thereof, from 1st Jan. 1803.

2nd. An Account of the annual application of the said Revenue and Parliamentary Grants during the same period; and in what public securities, and to what amount, the money in the Governors' hands is invested.

3rd. An Account of the number of Augmentations made by the Governors in each year, and to what amount in the whole for each year, during the said period.

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

4th. An Alphabetical List of all Livings augmented in England and Wales, distinguishing the dioceses and date of each augmentation, with the population and certified value thereof according to the last return thereof to the said Governors; also the sums paid for the augmentation of each living from 1703*.

5th. An Account of the number of Livings for the augmentations of which purchases of land have been made; and also of those on which the interest of money appropriated for their augmentation, but not laid out, is paid to the Clergy.

To these useful documents it might be desirable to have added, An Account of all Livings in England and Wales, the emoluments of which are now below 50*l.* per annum.

It is almost inconceivable that a fund so splendid in its nature, which has now been created upwards of a century, and materially augmented during later years by munificent grants from Parliament, should have hitherto produced such inconsiderable effects; and we must suppose, that, however great the revenue may be, it has either borne no proportion to the magnitude of the object, or that the plan pursued in the disposal of it has not been the most judicious and effective. One reason of this may have arisen from the Publick not being so well aware of the nature and objects of the fund as they ought to be. Sir John Sinclair expressly observed some time ago, that "the state of the funds has of late years been carefully concealed, but it probably yields at present from 40 to 50,000*l.* per annum†." Why it should be so concealed, is not very apparent. A calculation was made, some years since, by Dr. Burn, who stated, that it would require 339 years from the period when this benefaction originated, before the total number of livings under 50*l.* per annum (then estimated at 5597) could exceed that sum, — and that if one half of such augmentations were made in conjunction with other benefactors, it would then require 226 years before the same object could

* Dr. Burn states, that the first augmentation was made in the year 1714. *Eccl. Law*, II. 294.

† Hist. Rev. 3 part. 198.

be accomplished*. This fearful interval must, however, be reduced from the augmentations latterly made to the fund by Parliament, to which I have alluded.

I am very far from joining in the cry against the inequality that prevails in the revenues of the Clergy, being sensible that a gradation of ranks is as necessary in our ecclesiastical, as in our civil constitution; and, consequently, am of opinion that an equalization of emoluments would on the whole be productive rather of evil than of benefit. At the same time, the condition of the inferior Clergy well deserves attention, and calls loudly for amelioration. The increase afforded by the Bounty, inconsiderable as it is, would still prove an important addition to the annual income of many livings; and in the absence of some other National provision, it is most desirable that this fund, instead of being permitted to accumulate (if such be the case), should be diffused as promptly as possible, more especially as the allotted sum, when invested in land, becomes daily more productive. If just principles had guided the mind of Henry VIII. and a wise and liberal system of policy had been adopted by him, when he first laid the axe to the root of Popery in this country, and dissolved its numerous and powerful establishments;—had a portion of the revenues seized from the religious houses, instead of being bestowed upon hungry courtiers and expensive follies, been given to the *parochial* Clergy with a discriminating hand; their *general* condition would at this period have presented a very different appearance; and where penury and want existed amongst them, the evil would most commonly have arisen from the mismanagement of individuals, and not from actual necessity. It is, therefore, to be hoped that when the present topic comes before him in Parliament, the rich Impropriator will not turn a deaf ear to the subject; or by ill-founded and ungenerous arguments against the Clergy as a *body*, prove the means of strangling this inquiry in its birth.

* Burn's Eccl. Law, ut supra; and see a note of Mr. Christian's to Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 1. p. 285, who considers Sir John Sinclair's statement of the income as exaggerated.

At all events, I cannot but repeat the pleasure I feel, in seeing that a measure of such magnitude and importance is likely to come before so high a tribunal—during the recess, a fit opportunity is afforded to those who are well acquainted with the business, to impart that information which they may happen to possess, and such remarks as may appear to them worthy of public attention. M.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 11.

I cannot fail to be matter of regret to those that love Mankind, that the sale of Empirical Medicines appears to increase every year, both in the Metropolis and every part of the Kingdom. Few of these are, it is apprehended, of an innocent nature; and the lower classes, as well as some of the higher, give too much encouragement to the plausible advertisements which are every day in every advertising Paper of intelligence obtruded on their observation. It may be safely asserted, that if the essential mischief produced by the extensive circulation of these medicaments was placed in one scale against the essential good in the other, the mischief would greatly preponderate. The *Eau medicinale* has been much recommended in arthritical complaints, and produced much pecuniary profit to its venders; its effects, in a great variety of instances, have been found to be of a violent kind; and if the unhappy patient has not fallen a victim to its frequent use, it may be attributed to a strong constitution, or some other latent cause.

It is supposed that the *Digitalis ferruginea*, a plant not indigenous in Britain, but found in Italy, Greece, and some of the islands of the Mediterranean, is the chief ingredient in its composition; and as it is of a deleterious if not poisonous nature, extreme caution ought to be observed in its application; and to persons of a delicate or debilitated constitution it ought not to be prescribed at all. An analysis lately made by one of the most eminent chemists of the age proves that it is very similar to the *Digitalis purpurea*, purple Fox glove, a plant very common in lanes and hedge-rows in this country. The *ferruginea* was thought by Dr. Sibthorp to be the *αλκμας, λανος* of Dioscorides, and is still employed for medicinal

medicinal purposes among the modern Greeks as well as their ancestors.

A wish to prevent the ill consequences which may unavoidably ensue from the promiscuous and indiscriminate use of this fashionable exotic medicine, is my sole motive for communicating these hints to the Publick. Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

AS we have all been feasting and rejoicing for the Peace, with which we are blessed, after so long a period of destructive War, it may not be amiss to recollect, what great authority we have for what we have done: an authority which, in times of more devotion, would have been resorted to long ago. We read in 1 Chron. chap. xvi. that, "when David had made an end of offering the burnt-offering and the peace-offerings," on bringing up the ark to Jerusalem from the House of Obad-Edom, "he blessed the people, in the name of the Lord. And he dealt to every one of Israel, both man and woman, to every one a loaf of bread, and a good piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine. And he appointed certain of the Levites to minister before the ark of the Lord, and to record, and to thank and praise the Lord God of Israel." Then also was it that he composed that noble hymn, which stands as an everlasting monument of his pious thankfulness, and of his genius, both in the above mentioned chapter of Chronicles, and with some few variations in the 105th and 106th Psalms. "Give thanks unto the Lord, call upon his name, make his deeds known among the people."

Now in every country-town, and in almost every village, we have (generally without knowing it) exactly copied the bounty of David; giving to every man and every woman, and almost every child, both bread and meat, and comfortable drink, the wine of our climate, sometimes at public tables, sometimes in other modes of distribution; but everywhere with the same spirit and the same intention; that of enabling the people to partake in the general joy, and to keep the feast of peace, as one united family. I rejoice that this has been done. Our National character is honoured, and perhaps improved by it: and whether we shall be

blessed with a long peace, as at present we fondly hope, or may be plunged too soon into new contentions, we shall feel more than ever that we are brethren, and have but one common interest to support: and that they who would divide us, and create dissensions at home, from trivial or no causes, but for their private ends, are worse than any enemies with whom we can be engaged.

They who see it in this light, will probably agree with me in regretting that the extent and nature of the population of London prevented there the attempt at such festivities; and will regard the fireworks and other entertainments that have been given to the publick at large, as the only practicable substitute for the rural rejoicings, with which the general population of the country has been exhilarated. There is a paltry affectation of wisdom, which many assume, by condemning whatever is done, and turning it into ridicule. But the wise are above such tricks; and I will conclude my present communication with a short anecdote, literally true, and very illustrative of the subject.

A wise, and indeed a famous man, was enjoying with a friend, the striking beauties of the Temple of Peace in the Green Park; while two black-heads behind them were affecting to despise the whole, and to wonder at the folly of such an exhibition. He heard them for some time in silence; till at length, out of all patience, he raised his voice to a high pitch, and exclaimed distinctly to his companion, "I had rather hear two jack-asses bray for an hour together, than two puppies affecting wisdom, by condemning all they see." The puppies took the hint, and barked no more; and I send the anecdote to you, as a lesson for such puppies in general.

Yours, &c.

A. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Ross, July 31.

PERMIT me to inquire if any of your Readers have tried M. Apert's method of preserving alimentary substances, and with what success. Since you did me the honour of publishing my abridgment of his superficial treatise, in the beginning of last year, I make no doubt but it has excited the attention of many who are not above studying the pleasures and comforts of

for a translation of that Treatise has been published, and a *lengthy* article respecting it appears in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review. These Northern lights are of opinion that the *oxigen* of the small portion of common air contained in the jar or bottle is *destroyed* by the application of heat in the water-bath. (See vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 101). With no inconsiderable knowledge of chemistry, I am quite unable to divine how that can take place. *Ars fruits, &c. &c. oxidizeable*, like some metals, by heating them in contact with air? What would be the effect of excluding air or oxigen by filling bottles with other gases, and then introducing the substances we would preserve? A few bottles of peas, preserved according to the process above referred to, were found green, sound, and eatable, in last January; but they had acquired a new and not very agreeable flavour.

There is a substance the preservation of which during warm seasons is of much importance to small families in the country; and here Mr. Appert's method, I presume, is inapplicable:—that substance is *barm* or yeast. Can any of your Readers furnish effectual directions for preserving it from the brewing seasons, for the purpose of baking? If so, they will render us small service by imparting such information by means of your valuable Miscellany, in which it would be seen by so many concerned.

In another *important* French work which I have read, the Author says: "*Les bonnes femmes sont devenues fort rares dans ce siècle de lumières et de philosophie, où les Institutions * ont remplacé les Convens, où les jeunes personnes y apprennent à danser comme des Guimard et des Gardel, à chanter comme Madame Catalani, à pincer de la harpe comme M. Cazimir, et à toucher du piano comme M. Lœuët; mais où l'on se garde bien de leur montrer l'art de coudre, de filer, de gouverner sagement et avec économie une maison, et de faire bonne chère à leurs maris sans les ruiner,*" &c.—*Manuel des Amphitryons*, 1808.

Hoping to find by my own endeavours, that the acquisition of know-

ledge and skill in domestic concerns is not incompatible with those interesting and pleasing accomplishments which adorn and sweeten life, I subscribe myself your obliged reader,

E. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Portland-place,*
Aug. 16.

THE High Steward of the University of Oxford is appointed by the Chancellor, and approved by Convocation. The office is held during life, and by virtue of it he is to assist the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Proctors, in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights, customs, and liberties of the University. He is to hear and determine capital causes according to the laws of the land, and the privileges of the University, when required by the Chancellor, whenever a scholar or privileged person is the party offending; and, lastly, he is to hold the University Court-leet at the appointment of the Chancellor, or Vice Chancellor, either by himself or deputy.

- High Stewards since the year 1600.
- 1609. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.
 - 1615. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
 - 1641. William Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Seale.
 - 1643. George Digby, Lord Digby of Sherborne.
 - 1646. William Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Seale, restored.
 - 1660. George Digby, Lord Digby, Earl of Bristol, restored.
 - 1663. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater.
 - 1686. Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
 - 1709. Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
 - 1711. Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
 - 1728. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.
 - 1754. John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
 - 1760. Geo. H. Lee, Earl of Lichfield.
 - 1762. Hamilton Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery.
 - 1767. Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh.
 - 1786. William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth.
 - 1801. John Scott, Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor.

For the numerous privileges granted by Acts of Parliament to the Members of the two Universities, see Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, article "Colleges."

The Rev. John Mears, D. D. Principal of Brazen Nose College, served the

* Lately was to be read over the door of a handsome house, at St. Denis, and perhaps is so still, "*Institution où l'on prend les Chevaux au verd.*"

the office of Vice Chancellor 1697. 8 Will. and Mary, during the Chancellorship of James Butler Duke of Ormond, and the High Stewardship of Henry Hyde Earl of Clarendon.

Yours, &c.

INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

As your Magazine, like others, is a farrago of "*quicquid agunt homines*," perhaps it may not be amiss to note in it, as a curious circumstance (what, for aught I know, may have been already noted by others) that Sir Thomas More and Rabelais both died *en plâsantant*: though the so doing was, I believe, more suited to the character of the one than the other. In Rabelais, it was the great business of his life: Sir Thomas More's pleasantry seemed to be that of a philosopher, who thought life of no consequence; as it may be comparatively; but by no means relatively: and this relation (to a future life) should make the end of it be met with a little more seriousness; unless we are to think with Rabelais, that all's over when the "curtain's drawn;" or, with him and Gay, that life is a farce, a jest, &c. Some men indeed through life act a serious part in a jocular manner; which Sir Thomas More may have done, and this habit may have been a veil to his feelings at the last moment: or he may have laid aside his gravity with "his beard." But a "last dying Speech and Confession" (for we are all of us more or less malefactors) should not surely be a joke: whether the *suspension* of our existence be from a gallows or not; whether the great executioner Death perform his part with a rope, an ax, or any other instrument. In life indeed all is a hodge podge, in which the lighter ingredients are apt to rise uppermost; and, therefore, little as this volatility can be excused at the end of it (when, if the spirits do not sink, they should be composed), it may, perhaps, in the composition and ending of a letter from

Yours, &c.

A RAMBLER.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

NO. CLXXXV.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of WILLIAM and MARY. (Continued from p. 29.)

KENSINGTON Palace derives its dignity from William, who, pleas-

ed with the spot, first began to erect a royal residence thereon; it has been much altered in the succeeding reigns, to suit the convenience and taste of the time; those parts yet left may be gathered from the following survey, (August 1814.)

General outline of the plan: An irregular mass of building, principal portion on a square, shewing a South and East front towards the gardens: (North front, partially hid by attached uprights, is also turned towards the garden). On the right of East front a long range of state apartments; on the left of South front other ranges of apartments for officers, &c. Entrances are had on the West front, where is a large court, and a long avenue on the right within the offices for that purpose. As some portion of the state arrangement is now occupied by a branch of the Royal Family, observation will be confined to those apartments usually shewn to strangers; sufficient indeed to carry on our progress at this juncture, which can barely be recorded as varying much from preceding modes, and partaking in a distant degree of the features visible on Montagu House, already given in minute detail. Passing through the avenue of offices as above, is the great staircase, done by Kent; not only the architectural lines, but the walls, shew his turn for embellishment in the art of painting, both lineal and portraiture. Other divisions of the edifice present his handy-work, which when we arrive at the reign of George II. will be enumerated. This staircase leads to the second, or principal floor, where is the Presence-chamber, Privy-chamber, Cube-room (or grand saloon), Queen's drawing-room, Queen's dressing-room, Queen's gallery, and King's gallery (the latter taking in nearly the whole line of South front).

Two large drawings of this Palace, belonging to J. Carter, left him by his Father, who became possessed of them when he took the sculptural business in Piccadilly (an establishment traced back to the reign of Henry VIII.) it will be found in this place necessary to bring forward to public notice; and we more than presume they are the original designs for the South and East fronts, though not strictly adhered to in the present appearance of the Palace. Why those

those drawings were so deposited is obvious, as most of the sculptures and masonry were executed in the said workshops in Piccadilly.

"Draughts of Kensington" (written on the drawings). Principal drawing: a centre, continuation right and left, and wings, divided by pilasters rising the height of the front: four stories, basement, first floor, principal ditto, and attics. Doric door-way, architrave to the windows devoid of mouldings and kneed, those of the basement have treble key-stones. In centre division a parapet (early instance at those times) bearing a rich display of a shield, crown, and military accompaniments, on the left a lion (right side imperfect).

Secondary drawing; similar in arrangement, but simplified in all the parts, being without a doorway, or architraves to the windows. It is regretted, that no name is affixed to develop the architect: however, the use to be derived from these drawings is, that the present South front owes its origin to the secondary drawing. With respect to the principal drawing, no inference can be adduced, the existing East front having undergone an almost total modern alteration. Thus premising, we enter on the description of the South front of the Palace as yet standing in nearly its pristine shew.

South Front. Threedivisions, centre ditto in advance, made out in three parts by plain pilasters rising the height of the front; divisions right and left, each terminating with similar pilasters. Three stories, basement, first floor, and principal ditto, grand parapet (new feature,) with dwarf pilasters and compartments: windows without architraves, but shew sills (new feature) composed of a round, a fillet, and a hollow. String over basement, plain on side divisions, but to centre ditto, mouldings with treble key-stones placed immediately over the windows, whereon is the head of Hercules in the lion's skin, that of Minerva with a helmet, and that of Victory crowned with laurel. General cornice; mouldings enriched, a deep hollow with rich scroll and foliaged blocks sustaining a lion's head each. On the dwarf pilasters of parapet, rich vases, turned with heads, flowers, draperies, guiderons, foli-

ages, &c. Roof to side divisions has dripping eaves. Materials, walls brick, dressings stone. Some partial modern alterations to the sills of the lower windows.

East Front. At the left extremity is a return of the lines of South front, the rest of the work modern, basement *composed*, &c.

North Front. Altered in the style of George II's reign (to be noticed in due progress).

Range on right of East Front. Four divisions, given by plain pilasters; four stories; basement (broke down into an area, modern work), first story, principal ditto, and dormers. Windows plain, with the new sills, plain strings to each story; plain general block-cornice, and plain head cornice to dormers; dripping eaves roof. In the outer division North, a doorway with scroll pilasters, circular pediment enclosing an exceeding rich guideron shield with the initials WMRR most ingeniously commixed (the crown which they supported destroyed), surrounded with palms, and festoons of fruit and flowers. Over pediment, a niche with a compartmented pedestal and rich scroll, supporting a red earthen vase, (cannot vouch for this object being of William's day).

Range on the left of South front; lines nearly similar to the above.

Interior. Presence Chamber: plain architrave chimney piece; superstructure highly decorated with Cherubim heads, draperies, fruits and flowers: kneed architrave doorways, dado paneled; on the walls tapestry: general cornice much enriched, coved ceiling. (Painted by Kent.)

Privy Chamber. Chimney piece, with plain architrave, frieze, side scrolls, and cornice; grand enriched arched doorways and windows, tablets over them, oak panneling on walls, general cornice with dentils; coved ceiling. (Painted by Kent.)

Cube Room, (or grand saloon,) by Kent, to be described in due order.

Queen's Dining-room. Plain architrave chimney piece, plain architrave doorways, and dado; tapestry on the walls: general cornice partially enriched: coved ceiling.

Queen's Drawing-room. Plain architrave chimney piece, plain architrave doorways, oak pannels on the walls;

walls; general cornice enriched: coved cieling.

Queen's Dressing-room; finished similar to the preceding room; cieling flat.

Queen's Gallery. Two plain architrave chimney pieces, enriched cornice to doorways, oak pannels to walls; general Corinthian cornice: coved cieling.

King's Gallery. Two chimney pieces, (by Kent,) dado pannelled; red flock paper on walls: general cornice enriched; cieling coved. (Painted by Kent.)

St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington. The necessary inquiry made, it is found that this Church belonged to the Abbey of Abingdon. No object of a date prior to William's reign (except a mural monument in the South aisle, 1678,) is visible, when it is probable the whole was rebuilt on the old plan, a West tower, a body, side aisles, and chancel; it has been subjected to some alterations of a late date. Desirous, however, to advance hints upon a religious fabrick (none other being before us to that purpose) the Architecture of which being correspondent with the features of the neighbouring Palace, it may be stated, that the

West Front has a square tower in advance, in three stories; a scroll and pediment doorway, plain circular-headed windows, battlements, and a small clock turret. These lines have lately been re-worked, the battlements beyond dispute a setting-up at the same time, they being of the modern cast, and wholly irrelevant to the style of the 17th century. Sides, or West ends of the North and South aisles, have circular-headed windows, and the heights finish in sweeping directions.

North and South sides similar, in breaks, circular-headed windows, and a half-conceived parapet.

East Front. A projection for the chancel, with a plain circular-headed window, and plain block cornice: sides (the aisles), circular-headed windows. Three ditto formed windows, (lighting the roof,) over chancel, the height of the upright terminating in a semi round, and inverted sweeps, right and left; a cornice to them. Walls brick, dressings stone. Modern sills to all the windows.

Interior. Over side aisles, and West end, galleries in five divisions of Doric piers, supporting a Composite kind of columns; dado, or front of galleries pannelled. The cieling turns with a waggon head, in the segment of a circle; pannels rise from each column, and the cieling head is run with large foliage flowers, they taking place between each of said pannels. Composite pilasters, and entablature with foliages in frieze, bearing a sub plinth and tablets, large compartments for the Belief, &c. mark the decorations of the altar. Pulpit an octagon, mouldings enriched.

With regard to late repairs, it seems as if the arch of the cieling had been diverted from its original form, as there is no model in the Wrenéan school for the present turn thereof; the pannels also betray a change. Yet, take every object into consideration, our objection as to apparent departures is not very strong; and we are the more disposed to praise what is open to view, as the pulpit, according to the prevailing method of placing such accommodations direct before the altar, is left to occupy its appropriate station on the South side of centre aisle. At East end of South aisle, a whole-length statue, seated and reposing on an urn, to the memory of Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland, 1759, a most imposing and graceful sculpture. No artist's name attached.

William's reign lasting but a short period longer than that of our James, scarcely any architectural transitions took place; a prolongation of the Wrenéan school, as already pointed out, being still the consequence. If any deviations, deserving of notice, took place, they are discoverable in the dawnings of sash-lights to doorways, narrow windows associated with those of the usual proportion, and the finishing of elevations with a distant hint towards a parapet. Internally, the fitting-up of rooms went on with no apparent alterations. But we now are advancing to an epoch when the modes of construction were expanding, and new flights in the region of design, altogether splendid, struggling under the guidance of unrestrained fancy, were breaking in on the admiration of the beholder.

AN ARCHITECT.

LITERARY

for a translation of that Treatise has been published, and a *lengthy* article respecting it appears in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review. These Northern lights are of opinion that the *oxygen* of the small portion of common air contained in the jar or bottle is *destroyed* by the application of heat in the water-bath. (See vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 101). With no inconsiderable knowledge of chemistry, I am quite unable to divine how that can take place. Ars fruits, &c. &c. *oxidizeable*, like some metals, by heating them in contact with air? What would be the effect of excluding air or oxygen by filling bottles with other gases, and then introducing the substances we would preserve? A few bottles of peas, preserved according to the process above referred to, were found green, sound, and eatable, in last January; but they had acquired a new and not very agreeable flavour.

There is a substance the preservation of which during warm seasons is of much importance to small families in the country; and here Mr. Appert's method, I presume, is inapplicable:—that substance is *barm* or yeast. Can any of your Readers furnish effectual directions for preserving it from the brewing seasons, for the purpose of baking? If so, they will render us small service by imparting such information by means of your valuable Miscellany, in which it would be seen by so many concerned.

In another *important* French work which I have read, the Author says: "Les bonnes femmes sont devenues fort rares dans ce siècle de lumières et de philosophie, où les *Institutions* * ont remplacé les Convens, où les jeunes personnes y apprennent à danser comme des Guimard et des Gardel, à chanter comme Madame Catalani, à pincer de la harpe comme M. Cazimir, et à toucher du piano comme M. Lœüet; mais où l'on se garde bien de leur montrer l'art de coudre, de filer, de gouverner sagement et avec économie une maison, et de *faire bonne chère* à leurs maris sans les ruiner," &c.—*Manuel des Amphitryons*, 1808.

Hoping to find by my own endeavours, that the acquisition of know-

* Lately was to be read over the door of a handsome house, at St. Denis, and perhaps is so still, "*Institution où l'on prend les Chevaux au verd.*"

ledge and skill in domestic concerns is not incompatible with those interesting and pleasing accomplishments which adorn and sweeten life, I subscribe myself your obliged reader,

E. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Portland-place,
Aug. 16.

THE High Steward of the University of Oxford is appointed by the Chancellor, and approved by Convocation. The office is held during life, and by virtue of it he is to assist the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Proctors, in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights, customs, and liberties of the University. He is to hear and determine capital causes according to the laws of the land, and the privileges of the University, when required by the Chancellor, whenever a scholar or privileged person is the party offending; and, lastly, he is to hold the University Court-leet at the appointment of the Chancellor, or Vice Chancellor, either by himself or deputy.

High Stewards since the year 1600,

- 1609. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.
- 1615. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1641. William Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Seale.
- 1643. George Digby, Lord Digby of Sherborne.
- 1646. William Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Seale, restored.
- 1660. George Digby, Lord Digby, Earl of Bristol, restored.
- 1663. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater.
- 1686. Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1709. Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1711. Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1728. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.
- 1754. John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
- 1760. Geo. H. Lee, Earl of Lichfield.
- 1762. Hamilton Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery.
- 1767. Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh.
- 1786. William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth.
- 1801. John Scott, Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor.

For the numerous privileges granted by Acts of Parliament to the Members of the two Universities, see Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, article "Colleges."

The Rev. John Mears, D. D. Principal of Brazen Nose College, served the

the office of Vice Chancellor 1697. 8 Will. and Mary, during the Chancellorship of James Butler Duke of Ormond, and the High Stewardship of Henry Hyde Earl of Clarendon.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

AS your Magazine, like others, is a farrago of "*quicquid agunt homines*," perhaps it may not be amiss to note in it, as a curious circumstance (what, for aught I know, may have been already noted by others) that Sir Thomas More and Rabelais both died *en plaisantant*: though the so doing was, I believe, more suited to the character of the one than the other. In Rabelais, it was the great business of his life: Sir Thomas More's pleasantry seemed to be that of a philosopher, who thought life of no consequence; as it may be comparatively, but by no means relatively: and this relation (to a future life) should make the end of it be met with a little more seriousness; unless we are to think with Rabelais, that all's over when the "curtain's drawn;" or, with him and Gay, that life is a farce, a jest, &c. Some men indeed through life act a serious part in a jocular manner; which Sir Thomas More may have done, and this habit may have been a veil to his feelings at the last moment: or he may have laid aside his gravity with "his beard." But a "last dying Speech and Confession" (for we are all of us more or less malefactors) should not surely be a joke: whether the *suspension* of our existence be from a gallows or not; whether the great executioner Death perform his part with a rope, an ax, or any other instrument. In life indeed all is a hodge podge, in which the lighter ingredients are apt to rise uppermost; and, therefore, little as this volatility can be excused at the end of it (when, if the spirits do not sink, they should be composed), it may, perhaps, in the composition and ending of a letter from

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXXXV.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of WILLIAM and MARY. (Continued from p. 29.)

KENSINGTON Palace derives its dignity from William, who, pleas-

ed with the spot, first began to erect a royal residence thereon; it has been much altered in the succeeding reigns, to suit the convenience and taste of the time; those parts yet left may be gathered from the following survey, (August 1814.)

General outline of the plan: An irregular mass of building, principal portion on a square, shewing a South and East front towards the gardens: (North front, partially hid by attached uprights, is also turned towards the garden). On the right of East front a long range of state apartments; on the left of South front other ranges of apartments for officers, &c. Entrances are had on the West front, where is a large court, and a long avenue on the right within the offices for that purpose. As some portion of the state arrangement is now occupied by a branch of the Royal Family, observation will be confined to those apartments usually shewn to strangers; sufficient indeed to carry on our progress at this juncture, which can barely be recorded as varying much from preceding modes, and partaking in a distant degree of the features visible on Montagu House, already given in minute detail. Passing through the avenue of offices as above, is the great staircase, done by Kent; not only the architectural lines, but the walls, shew his turn for embellishment in the art of painting, both lineal and portraiture. Other divisions of the edifice present his handy-work, which when we arrive at the reign of George II. will be enumerated. This staircase leads to the second, or principal floor, where is the Presence-chamber, Privy-chamber, Cube-room (or grand saloon), Queen's drawing-room, Queen's dressing-room, Queen's gallery, and King's gallery (the latter taking in nearly the whole line of South front).

Two large drawings of this Palace, belonging to J. Carter, left him by his Father, who became possessed of them when he took the sculptural business in Piccadilly (an establishment traced back to the reign of Henry VIII.) it will be found in this place necessary to bring forward to public notice; and we more than presume they are the original designs for the South and East fronts, though not strictly adhered to in the present appearance of the Palace. Why those

P. 317. b. Culeslea habet in longo 1 leug. & vj quart. in lat.

Ibid. Baldeseia habet in longo 1 leug. & v quart. in lato.

P. 331. Delham in lon. dimid. leu. & iij quart. in lat.

P. 429. Bradeleia ht. 1 lg. in longo, & vij qr. in lat.

The above are the result of five minutes' search; more might easily have been found; but these will probably be sufficient to satisfy your Correspondent.

My reason for proposing the question respecting the meaning of the words "longum" and "latum" in the Conqueror's Survey, was, that I have nowhere met with a satisfactory explanation of them. Perhaps the Commentators have thought the terms too well understood to need explanation; but, from the preceding references, some difficulty certainly lurks. My idea is, that "longum" means the space across the parish measured from East to West, or in longitude; and "latum," the space from North to South, or in latitude; this certainly answers in some of the cases which are within my own knowledge: but I should be glad to have the opinion of persons better informed; and I know no method so likely to obtain this, as making the inquiry through the medium of your Magazine.

In my search, I found three instances, where the length and breadth are equal. This circumstance appears some corroboration of my idea.—The parishes are Bufelda, Sedestana, and Healesurda.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

CURIOSITY is a prevailing foible in almost every country; and the person who is capable of performing any wonderful exploit seldom fails to excite the attention of the admiring multitude. The inhabitants of this kingdom have for some years past been endeavouring to raise this passion by the swiftness of their horses; and while some have lavished away their fortunes in pursuit of this pleasure, others have more prudently employed these useful animals, and rendered their speed of general service, by using them in business where dispatch is necessary. Hence it has

become an universal practice to have recourse to them in matters of haste and expedition, and *men* have therefore had few opportunities of shewing their alertness. In England, indeed, from the goodness of the roads, the opportunities of changing horses, and their extraordinary speed for single stages, swiftness in man is of less consequence to us than it was to our ancestors, who kept in their service men of prodigious swiftness, called Running Footmen, and used in all messages and affairs of dispatch.

Of the swiftness of Horses we have the two following remarkable instances. It is mentioned in Drayton's History of York, that one John Leyton, groom to King James I. rode between London and York in *one* day for six days together. He set out from Aldersgate on the 20th of May 1606, and performed his journey each day before it was dark. The days at that time of the year are about sixteen hours long; so he must have rode upwards of 12 miles an hour for sixteen hours each day!

The second instance we have of this kind is that of Mr. Cooper Thornhill, master of the Bell Inn at Stilton, Huntingdonshire, who, in 1745, rode between London and Stilton three times within twelve hours; the whole length of which journey being 222 miles, he rode 18 miles and a half an hour for twelve hours together.

These are certainly very extraordinary performances; nor are the several ones here extracted from history less remarkable as *pedestrian* expeditions. Among the Ancients the following are the most singular:

Philippides, who was sent by the Athenians to implore the assistance of the Spartans in the Persian war, in the space of two days ran 170 Roman miles. Euchides was sent from Athens to get some of the holy fire from Delphos; he went and returned the same day, which is 125 Roman miles.

Henry V. King of England, was so swift in running, that he, with two of his lords, without bow or other engine, would take a wild buck or doe in a large park.

There were a sort of footmen, called Piechi, who attended upon the Turkish Emperors, and were occasionally dispatched with orders and expresses. They ran so admirably swift, that with a little pole-axe and a phial

a phial of sweet waters in their hands, they have gone from Constantinople to Adrianople in a day and a night, which is about 160 Roman miles.

Among the Moderns we have also some particularly mentioned :

On the 4th of January, 1759, Geo. Guest of Birmingham, who had laid a wager that he walked 1000 miles in twenty-eight days, set out on his journey, and finished it with great ease. It seemed that he had laid by for bets ; for in the two last days, we are told, he had 106 miles to walk, but walked them with so little fatigue to himself ; that, to shew his agility, he came the last six miles within the hour, though he had full six hours to do it in.

In July, 1765, a young woman went from Blencogo to within two or three miles of Newcastle in one day, being 72 miles. — "*Notum quid fœmina possit.*"

Mr. Foster Powel went, on foot, from London to York and back again in six days, for a wager of 100 guineas. The particulars of this journey, as authenticated by Mr. P. are as follow : On Monday, Nov. 29, 1773, set out from Hicks's Hall 20 minutes past 12 in the morning, got to Stamford about 9 o'clock in the evening of that day ; distance about 88 miles. On Tuesday set out from Stamford at 5 a.m. arrived at Doncaster 12 p.m. ; 72 miles. On Wednesday left Doncaster at 5 a.m. reached York at 2 p.m. ; 37 miles. The last 17 miles he went in less than two hours ; and for the last 3 miles several persons attempted to keep pace with him, but in vain. At York he delivered a letter to Mr. Clark, a watchmaker, and then went to the Golden Anchor, took a little refreshment, went to bed for an hour and a half. At half-past 5 he set out on his return, reached Ferry-Bridge 10 p.m. ; 22 miles. On Thursday morning at 5, he set off from Ferry-Bridge, got to Grantham about 12 p.m. ; 65 miles. On Friday set out from Grantham at 6 a.m. got to the Cock at Eaton by 11 p.m. ; 54 miles. On Saturday morning at 4, he began his last day's journey, and at half past 6 p.m. arrived at Hicks's Hall ; 56 miles. Number of miles in the whole 394.

The singularity of this exploit will be thought still greater, when we consider that Mr. Powel set out in a very

indifferent state of health, being compelled, from a pain in his side, to wear a strengthening plaster all the way. The condition of his wager was, that he should begin his journey some Monday in November, or forfeit his deposit ; he therefore imprudently preferred the fatigue of it, though at the hazard of his life, to save this deposit of only 20l.

Mr. Powel, I am told, was born at Horseforth, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and performed several other expeditions with great swiftness. When in the 51st year of his age, he set off on a walk from Canterbury to London and back, to be accomplished in 24 hours. Powel undertook the expedition solely for the honour of it ; that he might, as he himself expressed it, die Master of the reputation which his former exertions had obtained him.

If, Mr. Urban, you think this "long story" worthy of insertion in your Magazine, I hope some other of your Correspondents will favour us with the recent exploits of a Barclay, and of other amateurs of pedestrianism down to the present day.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex-house, July 28.*

IT is by no means my desire to convert your respectable Miscellany into a theatre for theological controversy ; but, as you have thought fit to give publicity to a severe and unfounded accusation against me, I appeal to your justice to be heard in my own defence.

The learned and worthy Bishop of St. David's, P. i. p. 541, has published "An Address to Persons calling themselves Unitarians," with the generous design of "undeceiving them in their opinions respecting Jesus Christ." In order to which, his Lordship warns them against my writings ; the Author of which he is pleased to represent as "ignorant, prejudiced, incompetent," &c. in the extreme. Of this, Mr. Urban, I do not complain — If his Lordship believes me to be what he describes, he has a right to declare it : and, if able, to prove it. I need not remind his Lordship, that, in the present inquisitive age, hard words are not accepted for solid arguments, and least of all by that class of Christians for whose spiritual edification his Lordship interests himself with such

SILVA, as useful a work as any that has appeared since the date of its first publication, seems to have been truly appreciated by those to whom it must chiefly apply. Persons of large landed property may be supposed to consider it as an indispensable companion; and, as the fourth impression is now on sale, it is to be presumed it still holds a high place in the public estimation. The volumes before us contain an honourable tribute to the memory of Mr. Evelyn, in which it is justly said "That as long as there remains a page of his numerous writings, and as long as virtue and science hold their abode in this Island, his memory will be held in the utmost veneration."

As Dr. A. Hunter published an edition of Silva, and added Notes, which are preserved in the present, it will be necessary to give an abstract of his Preface, that the Reader may understand the nature of the work. He observes, many improvements have been made in Planting since 1664, the date of the first Edition, in common with every other branch of natural knowledge; he therefore thought it incumbent on him to bring down those improvements to his own time. These appear in the form of Notes; and the information they contain was derived from the most authentic sources. He modestly declines any merit in his labours beyond the arrangement of the materials, "having in all places preserved the Author's own words, excepting in cases where the sense was obscured by an impropriety of expression. To join the language of so many different writers, so as to appear with the uniformity of one author, required at first a considerable degree of attention; but the composition grew easy in proportion as the subject became familiar. He then names his authorities; and adds, that the Duke of Portland gave orders to his gardener Mr. Speechly, to transmit him an account of the method of planting upon his Grace's estates in Nottinghamshire. By the same experienced person he was favoured with the Note at the end of the 3d Chapter of the 3d Book, describing a method of raising the Pine Apple without the use of Tanner's bark. Sir Joseph Banks, in himself a host, was also an assistant to Dr. H.; and the Duke of Portland presented him with two elegant views

of the Greendale oak. And here he expresses his obligations to Messrs. Grimm, Rooker, Vivares, Miller, and Bartolozzi, the artists employed to illustrate the "Silva." In this acknowledgment he includes Sir John Russell, bart. and T. Frankland, esq. who superintended them in their different departments. The Rev. Mr. Cappe also elucidated several obscure passages and corruptions of the text.

We shall conclude the Editor's Preface in his own words, and present our Readers with an acceptable piece of Biography, in the Memoirs of the learned Dr. Hunter. The life of Evelyn is too well known to make it necessary for us to dwell upon it; and we trust our recommendation of his Silva is by no means required: we shall therefore confine ourselves to the Introduction of one of the Notes as a specimen of the Editor's abilities.

"Having explained my motives for undertaking this design, and acknowledged my obligations where due, either for civility or information, I have nothing left but to observe, that the liberties I have taken with the Text, in a variety of places, are warranted from a careful collation of the five editions with some original manuscripts, without which I could not possibly have proceeded with any degree of satisfaction: for of all the books in the English language, there are, perhaps, none so incorrect as the two last editions of the Silva; the one printed in 1704; the other in 1729.—Soon after the publication of the Silva, which made its appearance in 1664 under the auspices of the Royal Society, the spirit for Planting increased to a high degree; and there is reason to believe that many of our ships which, in the last war, gave laws to the whole world, were constructed from Oaks planted at that time. The present age must reflect upon this with gratitude: and it is to be hoped that we shall be ambitious to receive from posterity the same acknowledgments that we, at this moment, pay to the memory of our virtuous ancestors."

"The Doctor (Hunter) was born at Edinburgh in the year 1733. His Father was an eminent druggist in that City; and being possessed of about 200*l.* a year in houses, independent of his business, he was enabled to give his children a very liberal education. His eldest son, Alexander, was placed at the Grammar-school when he was about ten years of age; and, having passed through all the forms, he was entered, in his fifteenth year,

year, at the University, which he quitted at twenty-one, having for the last three years made Medicine his principal study. On finishing his classical, philosophical, and medical education at Edinburgh, he went to London, with a view to improve himself in the line of his profession. There he continued one winter; after which he proceeded to Rouen in Normandy, placing himself under the care of Monsieur Le Cat, in order to perfect himself in Anatomy, to which science he was strongly attached. After spending half a year at Rouen, he was eight months at Paris, under the direction of the celebrated physician and anatomist Dr. Petit. Returning to London, he remained there a short time, in expectation of being engaged by Dr. Hunter as an assistant in his anatomical school. In this expectation he did not succeed; so that he determined to go to Edinburgh, with a view to take a degree in Medicine, and settle there. The former resolution he accomplished with credit to himself; but, for family reasons, he relinquished the latter, purposing to reside in England, a country to which he was always partial. On this plan he consulted Mr. Winn, an eminent Surgeon in Leeds, and a particular friend of his father's, by whom he was advised to fix at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire; but this situation not equalling his wishes, he removed, after a stay of a few months, to Beverly, where there was a vacancy occasioned by the demise of the only resident physician. From this place, in the year 1763, he was invited to York on the decease of Dr. Perrot; and there he enjoyed a most extensive practice till his death, which happened 17th May, 1809. The Doctor, being possessed of an active and liberal mind, considered himself as not only engaged to benefit those with whom he lived, but also to do something for posterity. Accordingly, in the year 1764, he published 'An Essay on the Nature and Virtues of the Buxton Waters.' This little Treatise was very favourably received. In 1770 he was instrumental in establishing an Agricultural Society at York; and to give respectability to the institution, he prevailed on the members to reduce their thoughts and observations into writing. These he arranged and published under the title of 'Georgical Essays.' They obtained for the Society a considerable degree of celebrity. In 1772 he successfully projected a plan of a Lunatic Asylum at York; and at the end of five years the building was opened for the reception of Patients. In the prosecution of this scheme he took unwearied pains, and he had the satisfaction of

living many years, to see it answer the humane and charitable intentions of its promoters. In 1777 he was elected a member of the Royal Society in London; and in the same year he published a new edition of Evelyn's *Silva*, with Notes and Engravings of all Forest-trees mentioned in that book. The first edition being sold off, the Doctor published a second in 1786, with additional Notes; and a third in 1801, to which he subjoined the *Terra* of the same Author: from this work he acquired much reputation as a geponic writer. In 1790 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: a few years afterwards he was distinguished by being chosen, without solicitation, an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture. In 1765 he married Elizabeth, one of the co-heiresses of William Dealtry, esq. of Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln; by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter: all these he survived; and in 1799 married Anne, the daughter of Richard Bell, esq. of Welton near Hull, who is now his widow.*

We are fully persuaded the length of the following Note will be pardoned, when our Readers reflect on the curious information it conveys:

"*Quercus* (Coccifera) foliis ovatis indivisis, spinoso dentatis glabris. Linn. Sp. Plant. 1413. *Oak with oval, undivided, smooth leaves, which are prickly and indented.* Ilex aculeata cocciglandifera. C. B. P. 425. THE KERMES OAK.

"This kind of Oak grows plentifully in Spain, Provence, Languedoc, and along the Mediterranean Coast. It is a tree of small growth, seldom rising above twelve feet. The leaves are oval and undivided; they are smooth on their surface, but indented on their edges, which are armed with prickles like those of the Holly. It is feathered to the bottom, which gives it the appearance of a bushy shrub. The acorns are smaller than those of the common Oak. From this tree are gathered the Kermes, with which the antients used to dye their garments of that beautiful colour called Coccineus, or Cocceius; being different from the Purpura of the Phœnicians, obtained from the testaceous fish called Murex. In course of time the Murex was neglected, and the Kermes we are now speaking of was introduced. This supported its reputation till the discovery of America, when it gave place to the Cochineal, an insect found in the Mexican woods, upon a plant named by Linnæus, Cactus Cochiniifer.

"Both Antients and Moderns seem to have had confused notions concerning the

the origin and nature of the Kermes; some considering it as a fruit, without a just knowledge of the tree which produced it; others taking it for an excrescence formed by the puncture of a particular fly, the same as the common gall produced upon the Oak. Tournefort was of this number. Count Marsigli, and Dr. Nisole a Physician of Montpellier, made experiments and observations, with a view to further discoveries; but did not perfectly succeed. Two other Physicians at Aix in Provence, Dr. Emerie and Dr. Garidel, applied themselves about the same time, and with greater success, having finally discovered that the Kermes is the body of an insect after having undergone several transformations. The progress of these transformations must be considered at three different seasons. — In the first stage, about the beginning of March, an animalcule, no larger than a grain, is perceived sticking to the branches of the tree, where it fixes itself, and soon becomes immovable; at this period it grows the most, and swells with the sustenance that it draws in: this state of rest seems to have deceived the curious observer. It then resembles an excrescence of the bark: during this period of its growth, it appears to be covered with a down, extending over its whole body like a net, and adhering to the bark; its figure is convex, not unlike a very small shoe: in such parts as are not quite hid by this soft garment, many bright specks are perceived of a golden colour, as well as stripes running across the body from one place to another. At the second stage, in April, its growth is completed, when it becomes round, resembling a pea in shape; it has then acquired more strength, and its down is changed into dust, and seems to be nothing but a husk or capsule full of a reddish juice not unlike discoloured blood. Its third state is towards the end of May, a little sooner or later according to the warmth of the climate. The husk appears full of small eggs, less than the seeds of a poppy; they are properly ranged under the belly of the insect, progressively placed in the nest of down that covers its body, which it withdraws in proportion to the number of eggs: after this work is performed, it soon dies, though it still adheres to its position, rendering a further service to its progeny, and shielding them from the inclemency of the weather, or the hostile attacks of an enemy. In a good season they multiply exceedingly, having from 1800 to 2000 eggs, which produce the same number of animalcules. When observed by the microscope, in July or August, that

which appeared as dust, are so many eggs or open capsules, as white as snow, out of which issues a gold-coloured animalcule, of the shape of a cock-roach, with two horns, six feet, and a forked tail.—In Languedoc and Provence the poor are employed to gather the Kermes, the women letting their nails grow for that purpose, in order to pick them off with greater facility. The custom of lopping off the boughs is very injudicious, as by that means the next year's harvest is destroyed. Some women will gather two or three pounds a day; the great point being to know where they are most likely to be found in any quantity, and to gather them early with the morning dew, as the leaves are more pliable and tender at that time than after they have been dried and parched by the rays of the sun. Strong dews will make them fall from the trees sooner than usual. When the proper season passes, they fall off of themselves, and become food for birds; particularly pigeons. Sometimes there will be a second production, which is commonly of a less size, with a fainter tinge. The first is generally found adhering to the bark as well as on the branches and stalks: the second is principally on the leaves, as the worms choose that part where the nutritious juice preserves itself the longest, is most abundant, and can be most easily devoured in the short time that remains of their existence, the bark being drier and harder than the leaves.—Those who buy the Kermes to send to foreign parts spread it on linen, taking care to sprinkle it with vinegar to kill the worms that are within, which produces a red dust, which in Spain is separated from the husk; then they let it dry, passing it through a scarce, and make it up into bags. In the middle of each its proportion of red dust is put into a little leather bag, and belongs to the buyer; it is then ready for transportation, being always in demand on the African coast. The people of Hinojos, Bonares, Villalba, and other parts of the kingdom of Seville, dry it on mats in the sun, stirring it about and separating the red dust. This is the finest part, and being mixed with vinegar, goes by the name of Pastel. The same is done with the husks; but these are but of half the value of the dust. The Kermes of Spain is preferred on the coast of Barbary, on account of its superior goodness. The people of Tunis mix it with that of Tetuan, for dying those scarlet caps so much used in the Levant. The Tunisians export, every year, above 150,000 dozens of these caps; which yields to the Dey a revenue of 150,000 hard

hard dollars (33,750*l.*) per annum for Duties; so that, exclusive of the uses of the Kermes in Medicine, it appears to be a very valuable branch of Commerce. In some years it has produced 30,000 dollars (5000*l.*) to the inhabitants of Xixona in Spain. The first who has spoken of these insects with any accuracy is Peter Quiqueran, Bishop of Senez, in his book de Laudibus Provincie, 1550."

16. *Annals of Irish Popery; including the Period between the Introduction of the Reformation in the Year 1535, and the Rebellion and Massacre in 1641. By John de Falkirk. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 263. L. Tute, Dublin.*

THESE "Annals," which are inscribed "to the Protestants of the United Empire of Great Britain and Ireland," having been "carefully extracted from many Works, which are either out of print, or, from their size and price, beyond the reach of the majority of Readers, it is hoped that they will be found to be an useful compendium of Irish History, as far as they go."

"The chief Authorities on which their contents are given to the publick, are those of Sir George Carew, Sir James Ware, and Sir John Temple, men of known talent and integrity, whose situation in the Government of this Country afforded them ample means of information relative to its History, and particularly with respect to these events which they have recorded—*Quæque ipsi miserima viderunt—et quarum pars magna fuerunt.*

"The Historical Works of Sir Richard Cox, and Dr. Edmund Borlase, have been particularly useful to the Compiler of these Annals, in enabling him to ascertain the dates of many transactions, recorded with less accuracy by more elegant Historians, who were unwilling to break the thread of their narrative, or injure the harmony of their sentences, by the insertion of them.

"It is intended to pursue this important subject to the present day, in Two succeeding Volumes—the whole containing undeniable evidence of the truth of Mr. Plowden's assertion, that the Popish Religion carries with it, through all ages, infallible marks of its identity; and that whoever says, or pretends to insinuate, that the modern Roman Catholics differ in one iota from their Ancestors, either deceives himself, or attempts to deceive others."

The name of *De Falkirk*, if we mistake not, is assumed by the Com-

piler, in compliment to the memory of an Ancestor who fell at the memorable Battle of Falkirk. Be that as it may, he has revived the memory of many curious facts. The Work originally appeared, Number after Number, in the Dublin Journal.

17. *A Sketch of Modern and Antient Geography, for the Use of Schools. By Samuel Butler, D. D. Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School of Shrewsbury. One Vol. 8vo. Longman and Co.*

THE Historian, the Traveller, the Essayist, and many other descriptions of writers, are highly useful in their various departments; but we feel inclined to exalt the literary labourer above them all in the scale of merit, who, possessed of genius and profound knowledge, condescends to recur to the pursuits of his youthful days, and with matured ability offers the rising generation the means of attaining the same rank in society he has himself acquired. Dr. Butler says, in his Preface, "Every person employed like myself in the Classical education of Youth, must be sensible how deplorably a book of this nature was wanted; and if I have in any tolerable degree supplied the defect, at least till my own labours shall be superseded by those of persons better qualified, my object is sufficiently attained." Modest indeed is the above paragraph; but such is our opinion of the Doctor's Sketch, that we apprehend little reason to imagine it will soon be superseded. As many treatises on Modern Geography are before the publick, he confines himself to a rapid outline of that part of his subject, merely enumerating the principal States and Kingdoms of the World, and the most remarkable places, grand features of nature, and finest monuments of art, in each. In thus compressing his subject, it was his wish to omit nothing important, or introduce anything superfluous.

In speaking of the Second Part, containing a short view of Antient Geography, he observes, his method is original, and he thus explains it:

"I have endeavoured to make a dry catalogue of names, interesting and useful, by the application of History, Chronology, and Poetry; and I have selected those passages which occurred to my recollection from the books most generally read

read at Schools of eminence, and in Colleges, for reasons sufficiently obvious to every Teacher. To say nothing of the difficulty of printing Greek at a provincial press, which I have found on repeated trials to be insuperably great; Latin, on other accounts, and especially Latin poetry, appeared to me preferable for quotation, as it is more easily committed to the memory, and more easily retained. I have, therefore, endeavoured to quote as many passages as might illustrate the subject, without overloading the memory of the Student; and have now and then attempted to elucidate an obscure or disputed passage. I have also added the names of antient places, which I have caused to be printed in *Italicks*, to prevent obscurity or mistake."

Supposing it possible he may be charged with not having uniformly given the most apposite quotations that might be selected, he answers, those adopted were the first which occurred to him; and he thinks the multiplicity of his avocations will furnish an ample excuse on this head. The time employed in composing this Sketch was very brief; and though the Doctor will not plead haste as an apology for negligence, yet he trusts trifling errors may be forgiven, which arose through incessant occupation. He has examined the Historical facts in the original Authors, and been equally careful with respect to dates; and he has given copious and separate Indexes to each part.—We shall pass the notices of authorities, and proceed in the Author's words:

"It remains to say a word or two on the manner of teaching it. I have been careful to have the text printed in types of two different sizes; that which is printed in the type of the largest size is designed to be learnt by beginners; that which is printed in the smaller, by boys who are more advanced. The book is too large to be learnt even in this way at once, though I have endeavoured to make it as short as possible. Different teachers will select such chapters as appear to them most important: my own intention is to make the chapters on Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and Britain, subjects of constant attention, and go through the whole of the rest in the course of three years, so that boys in the fifth form may reasonably expect to have learnt the whole before they go to college. In my own school the maps of D'Anville and Pinkerton will be used, and the scholar will point to the places he gives an account of in a blank outline

drawn from them; but any maps, of course, will answer the purpose, provided they are correct. The expence and delay, as well as the impossibility of giving a sufficient detail in maps adapted to a book of this size, determined me not to think of accompanying it with engravings of my own. In fact, no maps of the countries I have described can be good which do not closely follow those of D'Anville. With a view to render this little publication more generally useful, I have prefixed a few of the most remarkable events in the Sacred, Grecian, and Roman History, copied from Dr. Blair's Chronology. They are, for the most part, the same with those prefixed to Dr. Lempriere's universally-known and esteemed work, the "Classical Dictionary;" but with many omissions, as I conceived it essential to avoid increasing the size of my book, and wished principally to call the attention of the learner to the more remarkable events in their synchronisms. I have, in one respect, differed from the learned Author of the Classical Dictionary, in accompanying the year before or after Christ with the Olympiad and year of Rome. This I know from long experience to be a material advantage, and I wish respectfully to suggest to the Author of the excellent work I have mentioned, his adoption of it in future editions. It is essential also for another reason, of which I should speak here, but that I know boys in general do not read prefaces; and I, therefore, reserve the explanation of so important a point for a Note on my Chronological Table. As I have noticed in my Sketch of Antient Geography only a very few of those places which became remarkable after the removal of the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople, I have also thought it unnecessary to insert more than a very few events after that period in my Chronological Table. I have added no Index to the Chronological Table, both because it is short, and because I wish the learner to make one for himself, as one of the best methods I can recommend for impressing the dates upon his mind."

We shall conclude with a specimen of the Doctor's style and composition.

"It is not necessary to take more than a very rapid view of the remainder of Africa. The Natives living along the Southern part of the Red Sea were called Troglodyte, and inhabited caves in the earth. On this coast was Adulis, or *Artico*, and the city of Axume, which is still *Axum*, in Abyssinia; above it was Meroe. The river Astapus, or *Abarri*, which flows through Nubia to a place called

called *Cofé Falut*, or *Bahr Dembea*, was known to the Antients, and was mistaken by Mr. Bruce for the Nile; the real Nile, or *Bahr el Abiad*, flows far to the South-west of this, and its sources are still unknown, but are placed in a chain of mountains, called the Mountains of the Moon, South of the Nubia Memnonæ: and by the Arabian Geographers, our only authority, the Niger or Gir of the Antients, called by them the Nile of the Negroes, empties itself into an immense lake, in which the Nile rises*. Under the names of Zingis and Axania, the antients seem to have known the coasts of Zanguebar and Ajan; nor ought we to omit mentioning that the Ophir of Solomon has been thought to be the modern *Sofala*. The Garamantes have been already mentioned, and it merely remains to mention their Western neighbours the Negritæ in *Negro land*, or Nigritia and the Hæpæi Ethiopes in *Guinea*.

"On the Western coast of the Atlantic, the Fortunatæ Insulæ, or Canary Islands, were known to the Antients, and were thought to be the residence of the blessed after death†. Below them were the Hesperidum Insulæ, either the *Cape de Verd Islands*; or, if these were thought too far from the coast, possibly some small islands, called the Bissagos,

lying a little above *Sierra Leone*. Here were the famous Gardens of the Hesperides, and the Golden Apples, the attainment of which was one of the labours of Hercules, who carried them off, having slain the watchful dragon that guarded the fruit."

18. *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; continued from Part I. p. 575.*

UNAVOIDABLE accident prevented the resuming our account of this interesting Work in the last month; but we return to it with renewed satisfaction. The Article illustrative of the character and accomplishments of Mr. Tyson is succeeded by a Biographical Sketch of Dr. *Glynn*; by which name he was usually designated, though he took the name of *Clobery* in consequence of his succeeding to some property. He was a very eccentric but truly valuable character, well and personally known to the Writer of this Article, who witnessed his peculiarities, and experienced his kind and benevolent attention to his Patients. It were to be wished that some one of these, who are still qualified, would commit to paper farther particulars concerning him: there is

* "The Niger has been ascertained to flow from West to East, and in the interior of Africa, to form a very considerable river. In order to enable it to form a junction with the Nile in some great lake in the interior, we must suppose some practicable passage by which the Niger may descend regularly from West to East, and by the continuance of which, the Nile may also descend from West to North-east, till it takes its Northern direction through Egypt, where it flows nearly from South to North. In other words, no chain of mountains must be so situated between the Niger and the Nile, as to prevent their meeting by breaking the level. This was asserted to be the case by the Antient Geographers; but, being contrary to general experience on such an extent of the Earth's surface, was contradicted by the most intelligent of the later Geographers; yet it appears, from the late discoveries of Mr. Parke, that the Niger undoubtedly flows from West to East; and I therefore hope I may be allowed, with becoming diffidence, to express an opinion of the possibility of a fact which has nothing but presumptive evidence to contradict it, and which has some, though certainly weak authority in its favour. I merely mean to say, that it is not impossible; and that as the Apurimac flows from the Western side of South America to the North-eastern, the Niger may flow from the Western side of Africa to the Eastern till stopped by the mountains of Abyssinia and Ethiopia, when it would naturally form an immense Lake, from which its course may be continued under the name of the Nile; and the increase of that lake and its tributary waters by periodical rains may cause the periodical inundations of the Nile."

† "Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æcum
Virtus, et favor, et lingua potentium
Vatum, divitibus consecrat insulis."

HOR. OD. IV. 8; 25.

"..... Arva, beata
Peramus arva, divites et insulas;
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
Et imputata foret usque vinea."

HOR. EPOD. XVII. 41.

much to say that is worth preserving. In the mean time we are thankful for what is here communicated; of the accuracy of which, as far as it goes, there can be no question.—*Browne Willis* is another eminent personage: a pleasing account of this Gentleman had been previously given in vol. VI. pp. 186, 211, of this work; but the examination of Dr. Ducarel's Manuscripts has produced many additional anecdotes concerning him, which are here agreeably detailed.

No. VIII. exhibits a Biographical Sketch of the Rev. *Charles Godwyn*, who was for many years Fellow and Tutor of Baliol College, Oxford, and materially assisted Mr. Hutchins in his "History of Dorsetshire." A number of his Private Letters to Mr. Hutchins are here printed, and evidently demonstrate him to have been "*Vir eruditione multiplici et quidem reconditè imprimis clarus.*" Far less entitled to esteem and respect was the personage of whom an account is given at p. 261, the Rev. *Henry Etough*. Bred up a rigid Dissenter, he contrived to make himself courted and feared by many distinguished families; he finally obtained Ordination in the Established Church; and, by means of Sir Robert Walpole, got very valuable preferment. Of so very eccentric a character we should be glad to know more than is here given; but probably he has no survivors who can give such knowledge. Tyson could, and so could Gough.

The succeeding pages are occupied by the account of *William* and *John Duncombe*, of *William Jackson* of Canterbury, of *Christopher Hunter* the Physician of Durham, well-known by his republishing the "*Antient Rites and Monuments of the Church of Durham.*" The Articles which next appear in succession seem a little out of place; but they are so replete with curious and interesting matter, that they may well be excused. At p. 289, are Letters of the Rev. *John Jones* and the Rev. Dr. *Zachary Grey*, tending to illustrate the early history of Mr. Jones, given in vol. I. p. 687.—At p. 293, the Reader will find much entertainment from the use which has been made of a Memorandum-book belonging to the *Lintots*:—here is exhibited the compensation made to the Authors of that day for the Copies of their

Works; and there are many who will thank us for inserting a part of it.

Mr. CIBBER.		£. s. d.	
1701, Nov. 2. A Third of Love's last Shift.....	3	4	6
1705, Nov. 14. Perolla and Izadora.....	86	11	0
1707, Oct. 27. Double Gallant.....	16	2	6
— Nov. 22. Lady's last Stake	32	5	0
— Feb. 26. Venus and Adonis	5	7	6
1708, Oct. 9. Comical Lover ..	10	15	0
1712, Mar. 16. Cinna's Conspiracy	13	0	0
1718, Oct. 1. The Nonjuror ..	105	0	0
Myrtillo, a Pastoral, Rival Fools, Heroick Daughter, Wit at several Wea- pons,	no price or date.		

Mr. DENNIS.

1703, Feb. 24. Paid Mr. George Strahan, Bookseller, for Half Share of "Liberty asserted"	7	3	0
1708, Nov. 10. Appius and Virginia	21	10	0
1711, April 25. Essay on Public Spirit	2	12	6
— Jan. 6. Remarks on Pope's Essay	2	12	6

Mr. GAY.

1713, May 12. Wife of Bath....	25	0	0
1714, Nov. 11. Letter to a Lady	5	7	6
1715, Feb. 14. The What d'ye call it	16	2	6
— Dec. 22. Trivia.....	43	0	0
— Epistle to the Earl of Burlington.....	10	15	0
1717, May 4. Battle of the Frogs	16	2	6
— Jan. 8. Three Hours after Marriage.....	43	2	6
Revival of the Wife of Bath....	75	0	0
[The Mohocks, a Farce, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> Sold the Mohocks to him again.]			

£234 10 0

Dr. KING.

1707-8, Feb. 18. Paid for Art of Cookery	32	5	0
1708-9, Feb. 16. Paid for First Part of Transactions*	5	0	0
Paid for his Art of Love	32	5	0
1709, June 23. Second Part of the Transactions*	5	0	0
1709-10, March 4. Paid for the History of Cajamai	5	0	0
1710, Nov. 10. Paid for King's Gods	50	0	0
1712, July 1. Useful Miscellany, Part I.....	1	1	6
Paid for the Useful Miscellany..	3	0	0

* "Dr. King's banter on the Royal Society, under the title of 'Useful Transactions'."

Mr. POPE*.		
1712, Feb. 19. Statius, 1st Book	} 16	2 6
Ventumnus and Pomana		
— Mar. 21. First Edition of	} 7	0 0
the Rape.....		
— April 9. To a Lady pre-	} 3	16 6
sending Voiture		
Upon Silence	} 32	5 0
To the Author of a Poem call-		
ed <i>Successio</i> 1.....	} 15	0 0
1712-13, Feb. 23. Windsor Forest		
1713, July 23. Ode on St. Ceci-	} 15	0 0
lia's Day		
1714, Feb. 30. Additions to the	} 15	0 0
Rape		

Dr. Carr, the Translator of Lucian, recommends the series of Biographical Sketches at p. 305. Dr. Carr is followed by Mr. John Cade, an eminent Antiquary and Collector, of Darlington, in the County of Durham:—a considerable number of his Letters to Mr. Allan and Mr. Gough are introduced, which are full both of information and interest. The following Letter will sufficiently prove that he was an Antiquary of no common attainments:

“DEAR SIR, Gainford, Oct. 2, 1790.

“In February last a person digging a grave on the North side of this Parish Church met with a very rude-shaped stone coffin with a circular cavity for the head, in which was a skull, and in other parts some bones. It measured in the inside five feet eight inches, but

constructed so shallow as never to have admitted of a lid, excepting a duplicate fabricated similar to that in which the corpse was deposited, and altogether very much resembles those original ones found at Twyneham in Hampshire, the principal difference observable is, this having been bawn or rather hacked out of the solid grit stone, with a perforation in the bottom, having no appearance of its being occasioned by corrosion. On examining the relics, part of an antique seal ring was discovered, now in my possession; it contains a green stone or flux, the intaglio a Cupid with something like a hammer or pickaxe in his hand, raised against a festoon or olive-branch; but unfortunately, the person who found it broke a part off in attempting to hammer out the device, and I fear the ring is for ever lost. However, I have two impressions taken by the rustic before it was mutilated, which perhaps may serve to illustrate the subject if in the hands of a Connoisseur conversant in Antiques. Over the South door of the chancel of this Church are two small shields of arms cut in stone; viz. a Saltire, and St. George's Cross close adjoining. The former, I presume, is the Nevill's Arms, and perhaps the other may allude to some of that family having engaged in the Crusades. It is certain this was heretofore the Mother Church of a very extensive district; the Nevills the great Barons paramount, and evidently benefactors to the Church by their Arms being set up in it. Indeed it is highly probable this was the place of interment

* “These purchases from Mr. Pope sufficiently vindicate Lintot from the coarse sarcasm of Warburton in vol. II. p. 165.”

† “These anonymous lines,” Mr. D'Israeli judiciously observes, ‘appear to be a literary satire by Pope, written when he had scarcely attained his fourteenth year. This Satire, the first, probably, he wrote for the press, and in which he has succeeded so well that it might have induced him to pursue the bent of his genius, merits preservation. The juvenile composition bears the marks of his future excellencies: it has the tune of his verse, and the images of his wit. Thirty years afterwards, when occupied by the Dunciad, he transplanted and pruned again some of the original images. See in the ‘Quarrels of Authors,’ vol. I. p. 302, Pope's Satire on Settle; with some very appropriate observations on the subject.”

‡ “Written in June 1702, when the Act of Settlement was passed in consequence of the Duke of Gloucester's death. The Author was Elkanah Settle; and the original Poem has three different titles:—1. ‘The Succession.’ 2. ‘Eusebia Triumphans, Carmen Hannoverian Imperiali Coronæ Angliæ Successoribus dicatum, Auctore Elkanah Settle.’ 3. ‘Eusebia Triumphans, The Imperial Succession to the Crown of England. An Heroick Poem. Pro aris & focis. London, Printed for John Nutt, near Stationers' Hall, 1702.’ It consists of 51 folio pages, including a Dedication ‘to the Lords and Commons of England.’

“When Settle had outlived his temporary rivalry with Dryden, and was reduced to mere Settle, he published Party-poems, in Folio, composed in Latin, accompanied by his own Translations.—These Folio Poems, uniformly bound, except that the arms of his Patrons, or rather his Purchasers, richly gilt, emblazon the black Morocco, may still be found [in the truly valuable Library of Mr. Bindley.] These Presentation-copies were sent round to the Chiefs of the Party, with a Mendicant's petition.” D'ISRAELI.

of the first Lords of Raby, prior to the foundation at Stainthorpe, and before admission was obtained for converting those sacred structures into places of sepulture; hence perhaps the date of this interment may be fixed to the 12th century, and the ring the *secretum* or counter-seal of some of that family. The use to which it was at the last destined affords some liberty for conjecture, as the Fine Arts were at a very low crisis in the Northern parts of Europe at that period. It appears very singular to me, that any ornament allusive to Heathen Mythology should be met with in so ancient a stone coffin, or rather shell; and what end it could answer in fabricating a receptacle of this uncouth form, destitute of the real uses for which it was intended, if it never had any superficial preservative. In the History of the Church of Durham, published by P. Sanderson, bookseller, p. 48, we are told that Egræ Bishop of Lindisfarne built the Church and Town of Gainford about the year 830; but certainly every vestige of either must have been erased during the Danish invasion, Canute having afterwards restored the place to that See. I am not without my doubts but advantage may be taken of my last papers published by the Society, by asserting that Gainford had its rise from those marauders; and I think it was an observation of our English Roscius, that 'Critics in general are bad terriers, and will not lie at an earth.' No, living Authors are their game, and the fraternity so numerous as almost to surpass mathematical calculation. But let it be considered, the phrase 'had its rise' is comprehensive, and not confined barely to original foundations: as such, must beg your indulgence, in reciting a few anecdotes gleaned from the Parish Clerk and my own observations relative to this singular depository of the defunct. In my late rambles I observed a pump trough of similar shape and stone to the shell preserved on the North side of the Church, but mutilated; in this quarter, which had been allotted for the reception of the chippings and rubbish of the present fabric, no graves were opened till of late years, and that through mere necessity. On further examination, I found the pump trough in its various peregrinations had been purchased by a publican in the village, and used as a cooler for wort (what would our immortal Bard have made his Grave-diggers say of such a transudant utensil!) and after being prostituted to other ignominious purposes, a part was applied at the last as afore-mentioned. The father of the present sexton had discovered the transmigrant appendage

a little below the surface where the other part of the coffin was deposited; on taking it up, there appeared for some depth a fabrication of mortised stone and clay, in every respect resembling those receptacles of mortality at Twynham; but, no further discoveries being made at that time, the place was filled with soil, and not noticed for near a century afterwards. Can this interment be ascribed to the Saxon æra? The architecture of the present Church is evidently of the 12th century. If we go so far back, our surprize will cease at finding a Ring expressive of Heathen Mythology used as a decorament at Christian solemnities. The silver dishes found near to Corbridge and Dale Abbey are said by Dr. Stukeley to have been appendages at our most solemn institutions at that early period; and even the celebrated Papal chair at Rome is said by some connoisseurs to display the Labours of Hercules. Before I conclude, I must beg leave to remark that the workmanship and materials of this ring very much resemble those trinkets fabricated by the sons of Levi at this day. The setting is not in gold; but has been varnished with that precious metal, and perhaps vended as a gem of considerable value; the colour not unlike the emerald, in such high esteem with the Antients. Is it not probable, if this was really the case, that those dispersed people had a settlement in England prior to the Norman Conquest? I do not remember any Author that has decisively determined the point; and will thank you, Sir, for your kind information.

"As you was writing on Monumental subjects, I took the liberty to trouble you with the foregoing; and will send the fragments of the Ring for your inspection, with the middle statue of Mercury found at Piers-bridge. The latter please to present to the Society of Antiquaries, with my most respectful acknowledgments; hoping they will not think it unworthy of having admission into their superb Repository at Somerset Place. J. C."

Mr. Robert Harrison, of whom a brief account is given at p. 328, had the honour of being the Instructor of the present Lord Chancellor, and his brother Sir William Scott. He was a singular character, and generally known in Durham and Newcastle by the name of Philosopher Harrison, [of whose Library see before, p. 104.] —The Rev. Daniel Watson, who follows, appears to have been rather remarkable for his amiable manners, and domestic virtues, than profound erudition,

erudition, or extensive Literary attainments. He published, however, an *Historical Catechism*, on the Progress of Revealed Religion, &c.; and enjoyed the intimate friendship of the good Lord Lyttelton and of Bishops Law and Warburton. We are always friendly to the rescue of deserving names from oblivion; and therefore do not object to the honourable mention made of the Rev. John Noble, the first master of Scorton School. And here we close our notice for the present month.

19. *Ariadne: A Poem, in Three Parts.* By Edward Lord Thurlow. Longman and Co. 8vo. pp. 58.

THE noble Lord who thus employs his vacant hours appears, throughout all his publications, in the patriotic and amiable light of a strenuous supporter of that Throne whence his immediate Predecessor derived his honours, the well-earned rewards of services rendered to his Monarch in the hour of adversity. Numerous are the present competitors for poetic fame; and it would be a task both invidious to the parties, and irksome to our feelings, to enter into a comparative view of their various merits. It is sufficient for us to say, that Lord Thurlow is permitted by the Publick to rank with our Laureat, and the Scots and Byrons of the day, each of whom have in their turn delighted their readers.

Ariadne is dedicated to the Earl of Liverpool, "whose wisdom and eloquence have placed him among the greatest, and whose integrity among the most virtuous of the Ministers of Great Britain."

Lord Thurlow thus illustrates his intentions in relation to *Ariadne*:

"I have written this Poem, as it were, upon the eve of those memorable occurrences, which have saved Europe from despotism. Certainly, under the auspices of his Majesty, and of his illustrious Son the Prince Regent, this Country has attained to an excellence of glory, which has no precedent in History. The illustrious Prince, under whose gentle sway we live, is the Defender of Religion, the Protector of Liberty, and the Arbiter of the Destinies of the World.

"It may appear presumptuous, in the brilliant prospect which opens before us (upon which the minds of men are naturally intent) to suppose, that any attention should be paid to so slight a Poem. Undoubtedly, it would have

been more appropriate, to have celebrated the events of the last year in heroic song: but every man has not the power of Pindar or Cowley. Whoever contributes his share, however small, to the stock of public amusement, may deserve some approbation: and now, that the sound of the clarion and the bugle have ceased to awaken to war, the ear of Nature may, perhaps, be delighted with the reed of the Shepherd.

"I have, however, one allusion to passing events, in the last page of my Poem; which although I have noticed it in a work of fiction, I hope may prove to fulfil the expectation of the World, with all the real blessing of Truth."

The poetry is varied in this little but pleasing performance: the songs of Ariel strongly remind us of those in the *Tempest*; and the sprite converses with *Ariadne*, in a dialogue that sometimes appears in rhyme, and at others in blank-verse; by this means we are furnished with an opportunity of giving a specimen of his Lordship's superior abilities in the latter, as we have already in the former, in our Poetry for May last, p. 485.

Ariadne. "Our ruin had been sure, but friends arose, [both

Which innocence e'er finds, and sav'd us
From our distressful fate; the prison
doors [friends,

Were open'd by the King's unflattering
Who serv'd him, as he was, and ought to
be,

Ere his compact with ill, and led us forth
Beneath the Moon to the hoarse-murmuring
flood.

There lay a bark, a suitor to the wind,
And many tears we shed, and wrung
their hands,

And had not voice to speak our gratitude,
Believe it, Shepherd, in this orbe'd world,
This brave inheritor of day and night,
Not all the min'ral kingdoms, nor the
fruits [friend,

Of all its shores, can equal one true
One old, one faithful, one substantial
friend."

20. *The History of Essex, from the earliest Period to the present Time. Illustrated with accurate Engravings of Churches, Monuments, Antient Buildings, Seals, Portraits, Autographs, &c. With Biographical Notices of the most distinguished and remarkable Natives.* By Elizabeth Ogborne. Part I. containing the Hundred of Becontree. 4to. pp. 99.

THIS is the first instance of a County History being attempted by a Female;

Female; but if others of the Fair Sex can be found so well qualified for the task, we hope it will not be the last.

Mrs. Ogborn has here given, as a specimen of the Work she has undertaken, one entire Hundred, that of Becontree, comprising the several Parishes of Barking, Dagenham, East Ham, West Ham, Little Ilford, Low Leyton, Walthamstow, Wansted, and Woodford; all of which are embellished with neat and faithful Engravings; and we heartily wish her health and encouragement to pursue her journey through the whole County.

Whilst, however, the present publication will form a pleasing addition to the Topographical Library, it is not on so extensive a scale as to preclude a new and improved Edition of the labours of Mr. Morant, should any one sufficiently qualified be inclined to undertake it.

21. *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge; including Notices relating to the Founders and eminent Men.* By G. Dyer, A.B. formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge. With a Series of Engravings by James Greig. In Two Volumes 8vo. pp. 767. Longman and Co. &c.

WELL knowing the industry and integrity of Mr. Dyer, and respecting his conscientious scruples, we shall not enter into any remarks on the present Work till he has previously introduced himself:

"When it seemed to fall to my lot," he says, "to attempt a History of Cambridge, I soon perceived that, however inadequate to the task, I was called to a

serious undertaking. I considered a University as a great object, a body of learned men, its Colleges as so many aggregates which composed it; and my duty became clear: I determined to proceed with candour and liberality, both with respect to its members departed, and with respect to general readers.—After reflection, without determining where the narrative should begin, I saw where it should end. It seemed expedient to confine it to the dead; and I was ruled by reasons of delicacy, as well as of necessity: those reasons are obvious, without explanation. So I took a hint of Dr. Fuller's, 'that when men's memories do arise, it is time for History to go to bed:' it seemed at least the rule of prudence in my case; and by this rule I have regulated myself, except where the exercises of our Professors, and the course of our public history, required a little variation from a general rule.—But notwithstanding my aim at impartiality, readers will, I suspect, notice a few weaknesses. It has been my fortune, through a period of years, not very short, and from early life, to have had a large and intimate intercourse with learned members of our University: nor has this been interrupted, but rather assisted, by any peculiarities in my turn of thinking. These, like letters of recommendation, introduced me to different and opposite parties, as well literary, as political and theological: so that I can truly say, notwithstanding my present seclusion, there were but few Colleges, in which there did not occur the names of several members deceased, whom I formerly reckoned among my friends or acquaintance. With some I enjoyed a similarity of pursuit—with others, though my intercourse was accidental, it was interesting—from many I experienced singular kindness*."

* "I have, I think," says Mr. Dyer, "expressly mentioned only two among the deceased members of the University, as my friends; such particularizings did not suit the nature of this work, and might, besides, have subjected me to unpleasant imputations. In other respects, they would have authenticated my testimony: for an acquaintance with men leads to an acquaintance with their writings. In the two cases alluded to above, I was insensibly led on by powerful recollections; in one, of an early College intimacy; in the other, of a long and lasting friendship, in more mature life; in both, of a combination of great and good qualities.—But the omission of such a notice was, perhaps, blameable, in the case of Dr. Askew, who was my earliest friend, the patron of my youth; and, though he died before I went to College, and he could realize his friendship, it was natural, under Emmanuel College, that my recollections should be awakened, and that I should feel a pleasure in paying every respect to his memory. Besides, my knowledge of Dr. Askew, though so many years ago, was not without its uses on the present occasion. I was honoured with his notice when I was not above 14 years old; and during four or five years I enjoyed very frequent opportunities of seeing many of the Cambridge Literati who frequented his house—men well known to the learned world—most of those, whom I recollect, have been long since dead; but I live to remember them. And this early knowledge, with Dr. Askew's communicativeness, though interrupted by different connexions and different pursuits in after-

After apologizing for some little delay in the publication, Mr. Dyer says,

"I entered on this work certainly with considerable materials, and, since engaging in it, in reading, in thinking, in correcting, and improving, I have proportioned my labours to my undertaking. But this tended to delay, not to expedition."..... And, "after finishing, as I thought, or nearly finishing, my labours, I was visited by a long illness: my recovery was not expected: after feeling a little natural anxiety, among my last concerns, I had taken my leave of my poor papers. I had left them; I knew, in confusion, and they fell into worse disorder. Some parts were deposited, I doubt not, by myself, in some book, or among other miscellaneous papers; but my recollection failed me, and I was never able to recover them.—Here, then, fresh matter, new arrangement, and re-composition, became necessary. Happily, I found some of my old copy, from which my papers had been originally transcribed; my memoranda too were in a known place. I can with confidence, indeed, say, that these aberrations have led me to take a surer aim; that these mortifications have urged me to more diligence; that disappointments have excited stronger exertions; and that my confusions terminated, after great labour, in a better arrangement; so that, on a serious retrospect, I have abated my own chagrin; and I hope the Reader will have no reason to complain: for, *could* the work have been expedited, it ought to have been delayed."

The First Volume commences with a copious Introduction; from which the following extract may be considered as a fair specimen of the Author's style of writing:

"Though not confident enough to believe I shall answer the expectations of all readers, I am not ignorant what many readers will expect in a History of the University, and Colleges, of Cambridge.—The Introduction, then, must be considered as the points of sight of a complete History, but only incidentally of mine. Readers often, and reasonably, require what they will not see performed; and Authors, like improvers of rural scenery, may even see further themselves, than they can execute, either to the satisfaction of their readers, or conformably to their own designs.—What inquisitive

and more rigid inquirers might demand in such a history, might be, first, Information on the Charters and particular Statutes of the Institutions. These are, indeed, the very instruments which give them being and form, with all their privileges and rights; and, though through distance of time, or accidents of place, they are perceived only in a general way, or may even become obsolete, still, like the bases and buttresses of a building, these charters and statutes are the support on which the foundations severally rise, and by which they should be rightly examined. Some account, then, of charters of foundation, and statutes, necessarily involving too, as they must, many points of History and Antiquity, will be looked for by some as a leading article in a work of this kind; and Antiquaries at least would deem that a meagre work, which should keep the Archives of the Institutions, of which it treats, wholly out of sight.—What next becomes the natural subject for inquiry in a seat of Learning is, without dispute, the philosophy of the place. This, like the operations of mind in general, is a work of progress, neither to be made, nor exhibited, all at once. Some may ask, perhaps, in the pride of modern literature—what was the philosophy of those times, when Monasteries and Colleges were first erected? And others, as forward to reply—The philosophy of the dark ages. True: but the darkness of those ages was their light, as, in a future age, our light will, on various subjects, be considered as our darkness. Whatever the philosophy or religion of our ancestors might be, they were the philosophy and religion of their age, a trembling light in a misty sky, yet the characteristic feature of an existing people, as much as a sun could be in all its glory; and, what forms the character of a nation, cannot but be a prominent feature in their history.—True it is, these times were the periods so bustling, and military, and full of events: private feuds and public insurrections left but little room for the calm studies of Literature; wars and devastations, massacres, rebellions and revolutions, were the ordinary occurrences, diversified indeed, and, it may be, somewhat embellished, by feats of chivalry, and tales of romance. It was the age of refined savagery. Philosophy was not to be found in the halls of princes, nor in the castles of their nobles: their ambition

after-life, made at the time a strong impression on my mind, and had left matter for much pleasing recollection. These impressions and recollections have, in several instances, excited a curiosity, and assisted inquiries, much connected with the following undertaking."

was

was in the field, and their profession was only arms. But they had moments of pause and reflection: then they founded religious houses and colleges—thither, as to a focus, all their scattered rays of knowledge were drawn; and all we can know of their philosophy and literature we must be content to gather amidst dreams of monks, and impostures of the priesthood.—Yes! it is through those rustic and close avenues, that we walk to the more ample, airy space of modern science: and there even our self-esteem may unite with our love of truth, to exact liberal description and circumstantial detail: so that the philosophy of the place, in its progress from something very confused to something more clear and perfect, becomes a consideration, with which readers, of any learning themselves, can never dispense.—In connection with this, men of genius and taste will expect to find some allusions to the state of the Arts. Not that our Universities were ever Academies, in the sense of the word as now used in modern Europe, for Academies of the Fine Arts; or that our Colleges display that exhibition of excellent paintings which are found as well in the Colleges, as Palaces, of Italy: when Colleges were first built, Painting had not been much subjected to the rules of an art; it was all grotesqueness; it savoured only of the cloyster; it had advanced but little beyond the daubing of a Saint, and a founder of a College, or of the gaudiness and glitter of a Romish Missal. Yet, what then? What there was of Art among our Ancestors was to be found principally in those houses, where Abbots were Architects, and Monks and Nuns were Limners; and in our Colleges, as well as our other public buildings of the University, an intelligent observer will trace the progress of Architecture. At Cambridge we have few good Paintings; our good Portraits are but few—there are some—and we have remains of Saxon Architecture, the most perfect examples of the Gothic, and some admired specimens of all the Grecian orders.—And, though it may not be expected of an Historian to speak much in the language of the Painter, or to come with his line and rule, and to adjust the proportions of arches, of columns, of entablatures, and pediments, with the minuteness of a professor; yet in the description of edifices he must sometimes use the terms of art; and, though he has only time to take a rapid glance, and can speak only as it were from the eye, still he must consult the taste of the times, and, occasionally, delineate the immediate appearance, and general aspect of a build-

ing.—Next to buildings, it may be expected by some, that the groves, gardens, and public walks, ought to be considered: these are parts of our whole; and in these environs and retreats of our Lyceum, not only the passing Traveller lingers with delight, but academical Students pass their hours of relaxation and ease.—In every serious work there should be room left for occasional embellishment, places—which resemble the scenery about a large portrait.—In a History of an University, the aspect of the country, and the places consecrated to retirement and contemplation, cannot fairly be overlooked. With respect to the former, though we have nothing which calls from the occasional visitor the language of rapture; no amphitheatre of rocks, nor chain of lofty mountains; no transporting valleys, nor charms of lake-scenery; no impetuous sounding torrents, nor streams of fire bursting from the bowels of the earth; no sounding shore, no elevating boundless expanse of ocean; though, in a word, we have but little that is enchantingly beautiful, or majestically, transportingly grand; but little that invites the Landscape Gardener, and admirers of the picturesque; still there will be found, even here, what will repay description, and should be worth perusal.—The school of Plato, his Academia, it is well known, was a small garden, adorned with statues, and planted with plane-trees: Cicero has made a happy allusion to it, and Pliny has given a beautiful description of his own. Cowley, an enthusiast to Cambridge, we must suppose by his own testimony, was greatly attached to her groves*; and though Milton was not so, we have chosen to consecrate Christ College garden to his Muse, by ascribing a fine old walnut-tree to his planting. And of his own description of garden-scenery, at least, we may say, ‘manet verè et semper manebit: satæst enim ingenio. Nullius autem Agricoltæ cultu stirps tam diuturna, quam poetæ versu seminari potest.’ There may, therefore, be those, who, when they visit a place consecrated to Philosophy, may choose to be conducted to her gardens and favourite retreats; though the Historian, hastening to weightier matter, may, perhaps, too fastidiously exclaim with Gray, ‘I have no magical skill in planting roses. I am no conjurer there.’—Bibliographical observations will, of course, be looked for

* “O sacri fontes, et sacre vallibus
umbræ,
Quas recreant avium Pieridumque
chori.”
COWLEY.

by those called learned readers. Our Universities and Colleges present an assemblage of libraries; and libraries are the wardrobes of literature; whence men properly informed might bring forth something for ornament, much for curiosity, and more for use; not merely as those who string together, without meaning, end, or taste, fragments

‘Of polish’d and piebald languages;’

HUDIBRAS.

but as those who know the value of ancient MSS. and books for the purposes of general literature, or some of the nicer inquiries of criticism, to settle controversies, and to silence cavils. Here even the writer of a catalogue only might render immense service to the investigator of antiquities, to students whether classical or metaphysical, political or theological. A learned reader may, indeed, easily look for more information than can be crowded into a work aspiring at general utility, though he might feel gratified to find, that what afforded him amusement, could administer, at the same time, to his favourite studies.

“But some readers (and, I believe, most thinking readers) will raise their expectations highest towards Biography: I think most justly; and to that point a writer should push his most serious attention and principal care. For what is a State? Not brick and stone, and mortar; not triumphal arches, nor mausoleums that would cheat the grave: not written constitutions, antient privileges, nor rights upon charters; but ‘men, high-minded men*.’ And what are Universities? Not senate-houses, libraries, and schools; not gardens and groves; museums and chapels; nor yet monastic dreams, clerical impostures, temporary disputes, and antiquated statutes; but students, scholars, social and rational beings. Universities should be *κοινὸν οἶκος παιδευτικὸς*, as Diodorus calls Athens; the common house of instruction in all things; and more, it should be the house of instruction for *all men*. It was on this ground that Lysias lays his claim for the paramount excellence of the Athenian state. Universities relate to men more than things; and if they comport with the dignity of the name, they should relate rather to men as connected in civil society, than as broken into sects, and parties, by disputatious polemicks. Readers of their history have a right to expect the most liberal principles in those who write them; and such writers as are unbiassed by party feelings, will best meet the

views and wishes of, at least, humane and enlightened minds.—Biography is the light of History, and should be the very soul of an University History. A biographical sketch of the Founders of Colleges, some account of persons distinguished either by original genius, patient research, or happy discoveries, and known in the world by their literary works, will necessarily be considered as the conspicuous luminaries: but sometimes, perhaps, writers less known, or who have not as yet been noticed in a History of this kind, may hold out a pure light; and zealots who are accustomed to respect only their own party, may overlook many justly entitled to some notice, undervalue many worthy of public esteem, and frequently speak only to slander and misrepresent. And, what shall I say? As ages are past and gone, and we have but fragments of their ruins, so ages of men are still passing away, and what occurred too late for one Historian to record, falls to his province who succeeds. — Finally, academical habits and degrees, local customs, privileges, and benefices, may seem to claim their appropriate chapters, in an University History: but things of this kind being accurately unfolded in their proper places, in numerous publications, and being so minute, and in detail so various, may not suit every plan of History. Those who merely visit an University, are apt to be pleased with forms and habits, ceremonies and titles; they are novel, some rather splendid, and all characteristic of the place. A description of University privileges, and College benefices too, might gratify the curiosity of some, and serve the interest of others; but might encroach, beyond their due portion, on views of general utility. Judicious readers will form their expectations on such subjects from the nature of a work: a minuteness on all subjects is not suited to every publication, nor is it reasonable to expect it; and where matters of mere form, and local peculiarities, have been minutely detailed, and repeatedly narrated, *actum agere* may be dispensed with. Cambridge Guides and University Calendars are always at hand; and it may be no less prudent than convenient, to make a general reference to what has been written before, than to detail all the particularities over again.”

Mr. Dyer then proceeds to shew distinctly what has been done by others, and what he has himself attempted in the present “History of Cambridge;” which we shall take the earliest opportunity of further noticing.

* Sir William Jones.

The Spirit of the Public Journals 1813; Vol. XVII.; 12mo. pp. 368.

is frequently noticed, and is highly commended, the industry and attention of the Compiler of this Annual Selection; and the last year has been particularly fruitful in short but ingenious productions adapted to his plan. One in verse, and another in prose, shall be transcribed.

"LITERARY ECONOMY.

BOOKWORMS—HOW TO KILL.

[From the *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 17.]

There is a sort of busy worm,
That will the fairest books deform,

By gnawing holes throughout them;
Alike through every leaf they go,
Yet of its merits nought they know,
Nor care they aught about them.

Their tasteless tooth will tear and taint
The poet, patriot, sage, or saint,
Nor sparing wit nor learning.

Now, if you 'd know the reason why,
The best of reasons I'll supply—
'Tis bread to the poor vermin.

Of pepper, snuff, or 'bacco smoke,
And Russia-calf, they make a joke;
Yet why should Sons of Science
These puny, rankling reptiles dread?
'Tis but to let their works be read,
Then bid the worms defiance.

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS SECUNDUS.
West Felton, Salop, Dec. 8th, 1813.

REMARKABLE PERSONAGE DECEASED.

[From the *British Press*, Jan. 4.]

"Died, on Friday night, at 12 o'clock, of a rapid decline, and without the aid of the faculty, that celebrated personage, whose name will be eternized by the Poet, and recorded by the Historian, THE YEAR 1813. During his short but eventful existence, he beheld the destruction of a greater number of human beings in the field of battle, than any of his predecessors; but he had the happiness, before his dissolution, to confer plenty on millions, and to promise a return of peace to those nations so long afflicted with war: yet such is the ingratitude of mankind, that his public services will soon be forgotten."

23. *A New Spanish Grammar, designed for every Class of Learners, but especially for such as are their own Instructors. In Two Parts: Part I. An Easy Introduction to the Elements of the Spanish Language. Part II. The Rules of Etymology and Syntax fully exemplified; with occasional Notes and*

Observations. And an Appendix, containing an useful Vocabulary, Dialogues with Numerical References to the Rules in the Grammar, a few Specimens of Commercial Documents, an Explanation of the Rules and Principles of Spanish Poetry, and some Rules for Derivation. By L. J. A. M'Henry, a Native of Spain. 18mo. pp. 324. Sherwood and Co.

IN the Preface to this useful Work, the Author thinks it necessary thus to account for "the appearance of another Spanish Grammar, especially at a time when the number has recently been so much augmented by new editions as well as fresh productions."

"It has been a matter of frequent complaint, that there is no English-Spanish Grammar capable of affording the necessary assistance to those persons who are obliged to be their own instructors; for although several of the Grammars in circulation possess great merit, yet most of them are written under the disadvantages which inevitably arise from an Author's attempting to explain in a language with which he is but very imperfectly acquainted. The present Work, therefore, is respectfully submitted to the candid notice of the Publick, with the humble hope, that it will be found less exceptionable in several particulars, than some of its predecessors; its author being a Native of Spain, in which country he had the advantage of a liberal education, and having, by a residence of several years in England, acquired a considerable knowledge of the pronunciation, genius, idiom, and general structure, of the English language."

After all, he modestly concludes,

"A perusal of the Table of Contents will, it is hoped, evince that the Author has some little claim on the notice of the Publick. He trusts that the inaccuracies or misconceptions of a foreigner will be treated with some degree of lenity; and that, as he has exerted his best efforts to elucidate the principles and rules of the language, not, he would hope, without some success, his failures will not excite illiberal animadversion, but that the sincerity of the *will* may in some respects tend to compensate for occasional blemishes in the *deed*."

Among other articles of the Appendix are,

"A concise and useful Vocabulary of the most necessary Words."

"Useful Familiar Dialogues," and
"Specimens of Commercial Documents."

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"All rules in musick, deduced from any other principle than effect on the ear, are absurd.—Discords seem to have originated from appoggiaturas, or embellishments of a treble part: sevenths resolved into sixths are appoggiaturas; as are the basses carrying seconds. The fourth made a discord by the fifth, at a close, is the first that appears in the most antient counterpoint that has been preserved."

DR. BURNBY.

5. *A new Theory of Musical Harmony, according to a complete and natural system of that Science*; by Augustus Frederick Christopher Kollmann, *Organist of His Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's, London.* Bulmer and Co. fol. pp. 84, and 36 *Plates of Musick*, 11. 11s. 6d. 1806.

HAVING promised some account of this Author's Theory, we select his principal work in preference to others of more recent date, that the learner, who would study after this industrious master, may know where to begin with most advantage. About 18 years ago Mr. K. published his first theoretical work, entitled an *Essay on Musical Harmony*, founded on the system of Kirnberger, which he considered the best that was known at that period. Having since discovered cases in which that system was incomplete or imperfect, he has improved on his first essay, and the result is the present treatise. It is divided into seventeen chapters, each of which is sub-divided into sections more numerous perhaps than necessary. One plague of this author's writings is, the frequent reference from one section to another where nothing is gained for the trouble,—something like the profitless jaunts of April-day. Chapter I. treats on Systems; II. on the musical scale; III. on a musical mode; IV. on intervals—essential and accidental; V. on the use of intervals in harmony and melody; VI. on chords—essential and accidental, concords and discords; VII. on the fundamental concord (Do, mi, sol) and its two inversions; VIII. on the fundamental discord (sol, si, re, fa,) and its three inversions; IX. on accidental chords—by suspension and "interruption;" X. confutation of *chords by supposition*,—chords of the 9th, 11th, and 13th; XI. on fundamental progression; XII. on modulation—natural and abrupt; XIII. on simple counterpoint; XIV. on double counterpoint; XV. on imitation and variation; XVI. on time and rhythm; XVII. conclu-

sion—on the simplicity, completeness, and the discovery of the proposed system. The foregoing is what the author denominates the *grammatical* part of musick: the other part, which he would call the *rhetorical*—or doctrine of musical pieces, will be found in his *Essay on Practical Composition* (1799). According to this theorist, there are no more than *two* essential, fundamental chords, and all the "accidental varieties" that can intervene or occur may be reduced to *suspensions* and *interruptions* of some of their notes. He employs the term *suspension*, because it is generally adopted; meaning, a retarding syncope, or a transient note, introduced in the accented time of an essential note of a chord, which *suspends* or *defers* that essential note: he proposes the term *interruption* as the most suitable opposite to suspension,—meaning by it an anticipated syncope, or a transient note, introduced in the unaccented time (or latter portion) of any essential note, interrupting that essential note before it has lasted the full time of its chord. "But, as in all cases a suspension is an accidental note *before* its respective essential one, and an interruption one *after* it; the former may also be called *fore-notes*, and the latter *after-notes*, according to the German *vorhalt* and *nachschlag*,—though these latter terms have hitherto been used in a more limited sense than that in which I propose them.—Though it is more simple to let suspensions or interruptions take away *half* the time of their respective essential notes, as in most examples in this work, they may also take away any greater or lesser part, or even *one whole* time of a note, if it takes up two or more succeeding times; yet they ought not to take away a whole essential note, as that would render the accidental note essential," p. 82. "Rules: 1. *Any* part (any sound) of the fundamental concord or discord, and their inversions, may be suspended or interrupted, either

either singly, or two or three parts at once; and by the note *below*, as well as the note *above*: 2. suspensions take place in the accented time, and must be resolved into the suspended essential notes, above or below, in the unaccented time of the same fundamental harmony; but when the suspended note is repeated in the same part of the next chord, the resolution may be deferred to that repetition of it, and thus take place in the accented time of the next fundamental chord: 3. interruptions take place in the unaccented time of an essential chord, and are resolved in the accented time of the next; but when the essential note which shall be interrupted is a repetition of a note in the same part of the preceding chord, its interruption may take away the whole note, and appear even in the accented time of its respective chord," p. 35. A great number of accidental chords are produced by the intermixture of suspensions and interruptions; and these accidental require the same number of parts as their respective essential chords. The reader is now possessed of this author's peculiar method of explaining discords, instead of dividing them, like English theorists, into discords of addition, of suspension, of transition, of syncopation, &c. Another circumstance in which he differs from them, is, in allowing the imperfect triad (Si, re, fa,) exactly the same treatment as the major and minor triads: without so doing, he thinks many of the greatest beauties of modulation would be lost. By modulation he means a succession of chords, with or without change of key or mode; in this respect agreeing with Dr. Pepusch. The five sounds which, on our keyed instruments, are placed between the whole tones, or rather which divide the whole tones of the diatonic scale, he terms the accidental sharp or flat extremities of the natural intervals; and allows them to be used, in a progression, between two sounds which are a tone distant, or instead of the first of those two sounds. He not very happily names them "*chromatic means*." All that need be added to this concise view of his principles of composition are the rules for the succession of essential chords. "Rule I. The fundamental concord may proceed to a fundamental discord, on the same or on any other

degree of the diatonic scale; but it may proceed to a fundamental concord only by a consonant progression, and not by a dissonant progression of ascending or descending a second or seventh. Rule II. The fundamental discord may descend a 5th (or ascend a 4th) to a fundamental concord or discord, or *also* ascend but one degree to those chords; but it cannot properly take any other fundamental progressions, in *natural* modulation. The progressions to and from inverted chords must be regular according to the fundamental ones from which they arise." He allows a triad and a chord of the seventh to every degree of a major and minor scale, with such third, fifth, and seventh, as are furnished by the notes of the given scale. The fundamental bass of a composition consists of only the *roots* of the essential chords; and these roots should succeed each other according to the preceding rules, in Mr. Kollmann's theory. In explaining the scale, he has injudiciously introduced ratios, evidently with no very clear conception of the term ratio. Much of his theory may be found in Grétry, who reduces all harmony to one chord. The term "interruption" (*interrompimento*) is used by Penna, in *Li Pri-mi Albori Musicale*, p. 165, (1696), 4to. Bologna. Mr. K. is an advocate for the equal temperament of the scale of keyed instruments, as being most suitable to his theory of harmony. See our vol. LXXXIII. Part II. pp. 459, 354.

6. *The Melody of the Hundredth Psalm, with Examples and Directions for a Hundred different Harmonies, in Four Parts; composed and respectfully dedicated to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Onslow, by A. F. C. Kollmann.* pp. 10. 8s. Opera IX.

AS our limits do not admit of examples in notes, the present small publication will supply any deficiency in our preceding article, and fully enable the reader to comprehend the Author's system, at small expence. From many of the specimens, one might infer, that harmony and noise are synonymous.

†† We are much obliged to Zeno; but his kind Offer is not at all in our way, as Tradets.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

A SONG OF THE SEA-FAIRIES.

By LORD THURLOW.

WE tread upon the golden sand,
 When the waves are rolling in,
 And the Porpoise comes to land,
 And to leap he doth begin,
 Snorting to the fishy air :
 Prepare, prepare,
 Good House-wives, keep your fires bright,
 For your Mates come home to-night.
 Now the drenched nets are drawn
 From the swaying of the seas :
 'Faith, your rings must go to pawn,
 Blow such bitter winds as these ;
 The Moon, the Moon,
 Riding at her highest noon,
 Swells the orb'd waters bright,
 And your Mates come home to-night.
 Through our crisped locks the wind,
 Like a sighing lover, plays :
 Now let Joan, and Alice kind,
 Make the win'try faggot blaze ;
 And the pot be Lucy's care :
 Prepare, prepare,
 And see you speed your welcome right,
 For your Mates come home to-night.
 Rise we'll pinch you black and blue,
 Underneath pale Hecate's team ;
 And the cramp your joints shall rue,
 And the night-mare in your dream :
 Be sure, be sure,
 This, and more you shall endure,
 If you smile not, chaste and bright,
 When your Mates come home to-night.

O D E

For the late Imperial Visit to Oxford, 1814.

IRREGULAR.

WAKE, harp of Modred ! thy sonorous
 string, [peers,—
 Sing of thy Prince and his renown'd Com-
 Harp, that erst sang of Arthur, Britain's
 King,
 And the brave feats of men of elder years.
 Cadwallo's Lyre, awake !
 And with thy tuneful notes the lay inspire ;
 Let thy full verse the welkin shake,
 And give new themes to the Pierian quire,
 For see Moscowa's Emperor comes
 Greeted not now by martial drums,—
 Peace has her olive flag unfurl'd,
 And giv'n soft respite to a bleeding
 world :
 No captive nations in his train
 With horror press the peaceful plain ;
 No sighing fair-ones their lost honour
 wail,
 But Unity combines with sweet accord
 To hail him Russia's meritorious lord,
 And with his clemency adorns the tale ;
 His trophies speak the mildness of his soul,
 Well-pleas'd the meek to raise, th' afflict-
 ed to console.

How is the mighty fall'n ! with what a
 crash [base !
 Has Murder's idol tumbled to its
 And they who smarted 'neath the tortur-
 ing lash, [its race.
 Loud Psalms sing that Guilt has run
 Is this the man who tow'rd the frost-
 bound tide
 Of Neva burst his sanguinary way,
 And in that clime where rivers cease to
 glide [ber's day ?
 Court'd Bellona's smile in chill Novem-
 This the base recreant who, as fortune
 frown'd, [fate,
 Abandon'd countless myriads to their
 And fled a soil in icy fetters bound,
 To screen him from avenging Russia's
 hate ? [trace
 This the stern Chieftain, in whose flight we
 Those evils that too long have scourg'd
 mankind ;
 This he who ran so long Ambition's race,
 And forg'd those chains that men in
 union bind ?
 Yes ! it is he ! a greater than the great
 Has hurl'd him from Ambition's slip-
 pery seat,
 And he is down ! [crown,
 No longer deck'd with his imperial
 His very menials all
 Insult him in his fall : [ball
 Yet solid Peace shall never crown this
 Till further from his eagle-height this
 beast be hurl'd,
 And cold that blood-stain'd hand, which
 aim'd to rule the world.

Oxford ! thy moss-grown venerable
 tow'rs,

The Muses' seat, thy academic bow'rs
 Welcome the good, the loyal, and the
 brave, [his pow'r ;
 Those who have rescued Europe from
 Ev'n Isis opes her clear translucent wave
 In this heart-cheering, peaceful, happy
 hour ; [more
 And rapid Cherwell contemplates no
 Those who on Science classic pages pore,
 Save where some maniac sits all alone :
 For lo ! to meet the Princes all are
 gone,
 Her pebbly brink is quite abandon'd now,
 To view the wreath on Alexander's brow.
 What victories, what triumphs on him
 wait [of fate !
 To whom our Jove consign'd the work
 Who gave the Czar to break the battle
 bow ;
 To lay the proud insulting tyrant low ;
 To blast the hopes of Tyranny's stern
 child ;
 To substitute a sway divinely mild ;
 To break his bonds asunder, and to
 free [nia's sea.
 The happy Nations that surround Britan-
 From

From Wallia's mossy tops and cliffs embrown'd
 Call forth a louder strain,
 To celebrate a Bourbon crown'd, [chain.
 While stern Oppression drops her iron
 Awake! as in the days of yore,
 And let thine Echo reach to Gallia's shore;
 Give a yet louder blast,
 The din of battle's past, [high,
 Slaughter no more, with brand uplifted
 Sends the devoted conscript forth to die.
 Cannons no longer roar,
 Of Navies threaten a far distant shore.
 The placid Universe
 (No longer now man's lamentable hearse)
 Plies the sharp share, and wields the
 flail;
 The Milk-maid sings her legendary tale;
 The Soldier carols to his home,
 And promises his mate no more to roam;
 The blither Tar,
 Proud of each scar, [glee;
 Seeks out his true love in his heart's best
 True as the pole
 When first his heart she stole, [sea.
 And bade him, for her sake, attempt the briny
 Now give to Wellington th' immortal song;
 Sing a new Arthur in yet louder strains,
 To whom loud Pæans do of right belong
 For fair Vimieira's, Talavera's plains.
 Still first for many a deed of bold emprise
 To win the guerdon of immortal fame,
 To seek the glories of a deathless name,
 And snatch bright Valour from her native
 skies.
 To his high sense of loyal Truth we owe
 That Alexander laid the Tyrant low:
 See Gallia's squadrons at Vittoria yield,
 Or stung with envy, routed quit the field;
 Foul Usurpation sicken'd in that hour
 When Britain's flag wav'd from Rodrigo's
 tow'r;
 Lo! Fancy images the slain,
 And turns the *now* to joy, the *past* to pain.
 Triumphant in the van the Hero's seen
 With the same calm, undaunted, steady
 mien,
 As shone in Moore, who at Corunna died.
 No glory does a Briton know more
 dear [flowing tear,
 Than while he checks the Orphan's
 O of the Widow's grief can calm the swelling
 High on her chalky strand, [tide.
 Britannia takes her stand,
 To triumph swells upon her tongue;
 Amidst th' experienc'd and the old
 She counts the valiant and the bold,
 But greets with loudest praise the noble
 and the young.
 Once more for Fred'rick we'll bespeak
 'Twas Prussia's King [the lay:
 That stay'd at Leipsic the Usurper's course,
 On that dread day
 When charge succeeding charge, and horse
 opposing horse, [wing;
 Fear to the dastard Emperor lent its

For Blucher led the Van,
 Horse to horse, and man to man.
 Hark! where the trumpet sounds the brisk
 retreat, [eye;
 Revenge gleam'd forth from ev'ry
 Requital for an army lost,
 A day that Mollendorf and Brunswick cost,
 And bade Borussia's squadrons fight or die.
 As friends in Britain now the Chieftains
 meet,
 And speak of glories past,
 Of days well-fought and enemies
 aghast:
 Yet if a brighter fame, a fairer star,
 Shine at the close of this ensanguin'd war,
 'Tis Clemency, that lights the hallow'd
 flame,
 And breathes on future days th' untarnish'd
 Hero's name.
 Chaunt a slow dirge to the illustrious
 dead,
 A Nation's tears shall water ev'ry head,
 Low on the field of battle where they
 lie: [the brave;
 The Raven's beak shall not deform
 Whether they float beneath the surgy
 wave,
 Or spangle the wide plains of victory;
 For not a dew-drop but can lend a grace,
 Clear as a diamond, to the Patriot's face.
 Away! to Egypt's sandy plain,
 Record an Abercrombie slain,
 On Dresden's heights in accents slow
 Tune the sad harp to fall'n Moreau!
 Weep for the Hero of the Nile,
 And raise his monumental pile;
 These taught the brave in Glory's path to
 tread.
 Hence from the mansions of the dead,
 Where now th' uncoffin'd brave securely
 rest, [forest,
 Shall ev'ry Warrior lift his martial
 At the loud bidding of Fame's trumpet
 rise, [skies.
 And join the laurel'd Nelson in his kindred
Bedford, June CHARLES ABBOT, D. D.
 1814.

SONNET.

By JOHN MAYNE.

SWEET sound! I love to hear the parish-
 bells, [pair
 At Church-time, when the Villagers re-
 To learn *glad tidings* which the Preacher
 tells, [Pray'r!
 And bless their Maker in the House of
 Behold them list'ning to the truths di-
 vine!— [clear!
 'Tis Pickering* preaches, dignified and
 Pickering, whose precepts in his practice
 shine, [fear!
 Confirms their hope, and dissipates their

* The Rev. Joseph Pickering, Perpetual
 Curate of Paddington, Middlesex.

Returning.

Returning happy home through flow'ry
meads, [road,
Or struggling on in Care's perplexing
His doctrine guides them in the path which
leads
Their footsteps to the Paradise of God!
Pure Paradise! unruffled with a sigh!
Man's surest hope on earth! the day-
spring from on high!

MR. URBAN, *Westfelton, Salop, April 23.*

As you have heretofore inserted my
ODE and DRAG, recited on the day of
SHAKESPEARE'S Birth and Death, it may not
be impertinent to offer, through your Mis-
cellany, the following ADDRESS, spoken to
the Literary Friends assembled here on
the same occasion 23d April last, (1814.)
being formed from the Works of the match-
less Bard. JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

KIND friends, sweet friends, peace be
unto this meeting, [ever.
Joy, and fair time, health, and good wishes
Now, worthy friends, the cause why we
are met

Is in celebration of the day that gave
Our matchless Shakspeare birth: and took
him to [bourne
That undiscover'd country, from whose
No traveller returns.—He was, in sooth,
The most replenished sweetwork of Nature,
Which from the prime Creation e'er she
fram'd; [court,

And train'd him up within her own sweet
Where, being but young, he framed to the
harp

Full many an English ditty lovely well.
Do not smile at me that I boast him off,
For ye shall find he will outstrip all praise,
And make it halt behind him:—'twere as
well

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous face of Heav'n to
garnish.

Oh! he's above all praise: it were all one
That I should love a bright particular star,
And think to wed it, he is so above me:
In his bright radiance, and collateral light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
Yet was he gentle: for who were below him
He us'd as creatures of another place,
And bow'd his eminent top to their low
ranks,

Making them proud of his humility.

O thou divinest Nature! how thyself
thou blazen'st

In this thy princely boy! he was as gentle
As zephyr, blowing below the violet
Not wagging its sweet head: and yet as
rough, [wind

His noble blood enshaf'd, as th' rudest
That by the top doth take the mountain
pines

And make them stoop to th' vale.—'Tis
wonderful

That an invisible instinct should frame him
To Poetry unlearn'd; honour untaught;
Civility not seen in other; knowledge,
That wildly grew in him, yet yielded crops
As though it had been sown: for he could
find [brooks,

'Tongues in the trees, books by the running
Sermons in stones, and good in ev'ry thing;
Holding as 'twere the mirror up to Nature,
Shewing Virtue her own feature, Scorn her
image,

The very age and body of the time
Its form and pressure:—Hear but his Mirth,
Perforce you'd laugh, sans intermission,
An hour by the dial; for in his brain,
(Which then 's as dry as the remainder
biscuit [cramm'd

After a voyage)—he hath strange places
With observation, the which he vents

In mangled forms.—In sooth, a merrier
man,

Within the limit of becoming mirth,
We cannot spend an hour's talk withal:
His eye begets occasion for his wit;
For ev'ry object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair pen—(Conceit's expositor)—
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales,
And younger hearings are quite ravished.

So sweet and voluble is his discourse,
That hear him reason in Divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire he had been made a pre-
late.

Hear him debate in Commonwealth affairs,
You'd say—it had been all in all his study.
List his discourse of War, and you shall
hear

A fearful battle render'd you in musick.
Turn him to any part of Poesy,
The Gordian knot of it will he unloose
Familiar as his garter; that when he speaks
A still mute wonder lurketh in men's ears
To steal his sweet and honey'd sentences,
That not o'erstep the modesty of Nature.
Take them and cut them out in little stars,
They're thick inlaid with patines of bright
gold, [Heav'n

And fall on us, like gentle dew from
Upon the plants beneath; they are twice
blest,

They bless both him that gives, and him
that takes.

Though Gentleness his soft enforcement
be,

Yet he in fiction, in a dream of Passion,
Can force his soul so to his whole conceit,
That he can drown the very stage with
tears, [speech,

And cleave the general ear with horrid
Make mad the guilty, and appal the free,
Confound the ignorant, and amaze indeed
The very faculties of eyes and ears.

He can call Spirits from the vasty deep,
Make

Make Church-yards yawn, and shew the sheeted ghosts

Revisiting the glimpses of the Moon,
Making night horrible, and tales unfold
That harrow up the soul, and freeze the blood

To hear them squeal and gibber.—

He is Fancy's midwife,
Ruling at will, by his so potent art,
The elves of hills, brooks, standing-lakes,
and groves,

That do by moonshine green sour ringlets make [seek

Whereof the ewe not bites; that dew-drops
And hang a pearl in ev'ry cowslip's ear,
While sweet the moonlight sleeps upon the bank,

And tips with silver all the fruit-tree tops.

He's of Imagination all compact,
For aye his eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from Heav'n to Earth, from
Earth to Heav'n;

And as Imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, his ready pen

Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy
nothings

A local habitation and a name.

Oh! what a noble piece of work was he,
In faculty, in reason: infinite!

A combination and a form indeed
Where ev'ry god did seem to set his seal.

Heav'n has him now.—Yet let our idolat'rous fancy

Still sanctify his reliques; and this day
Stand aye distinguish'd in the calendar
To the last syllable of recorded time.

And from his fair and unpolluted grave
May violets spring.—With sweetest, fairest
flowers, [trim,

While proud pied April drest in all his
And Summer lasts, and I live here, sweet
William,

We'll strew thy grave.—Carnations and
streak'd gilliflow'rs,

Hot lavender, mints, savoury, marjoram,
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green
clover;

The marigold, that goes to-bed with 'Sun,
And with him rises weeping.—Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and
take [dim,

The winds of March with beauty: violets
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath: pale primroses
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength.—Bold
oxlips, and

The crown Imperial: lilies of all kinds,
The flow'r-de-lis being one.—And then
we'll all

Ring Fancy's knell, with concord of sweet
sounds,

And true-love showers.—

Sweets to the sweet, farewell.—

For if we take him but for all in all,

We are'er shall look upon his like again.

To a SCHOOLFELLOW on his going to COLLEGE.

SAY, is thy heart by no sharp pangs
possess'd

To leave our old and undisturb'd retreat,
Departing Friend? Tho' big with hope thy
breast, [beat?

Say does it with no thoughts regretful
Yet why should grief be thine, when ardent
trains [along,

Of youthful hopes invite thy course
Whom Cam's bright genius welcomes to
her plains,

Child of the Muses, fav'rite of the song.

O may that genius still, whose form benign
Methinks I see now call thee to her
bowers,

O may her guardian care be ever thine,
And thou belov'd by all Castalia's powers!

Hard is the contest: oft the rankling tooth
Of Envy plants unseen a fatal sting,

Drives from the breast the sacred light of
Truth, [bosom wring.

And ah! what pangs that wretched
Yet why these dangers does my Muse por-
tend, [vades?

Can it be fear my prescient breast in-
No—go my Friend, and may each god
attend [holy shades.

Thy faultless course thro' Learning's

LINES

Addressed to a Young Lady, on her refusal
to shake hands.

THE Lilies blooming o'er thy hand
To me, sweet Maid, no joy impart;

Far more delighted to command
The pure affection of thy heart.

To others then thy hand extend;
To others bow in outward form;

But bless me with the name of Friend,
That Sun which gilds life's evening storm.

And 'mid Affliction's heaviest showers,
When dark around her clouds are spread,

That charm shall strew my couch with
And be a pillow to my head. [Showers,

And when at Life's appointed close
I sink to long sepulchral sleep,

How sweetly will these eyes repose,
If thine do not forget to weep. H. S. R.

EPITAPH

Written by GREGORY NAZIANZEN, and
translated from the Greek by H. S. Boyd.

ON AMPHILOCHUS.

AMPHILOCHUS is dead; and all the
pride

And pomp of eloquence with him hath died.
The Graces mingling with the Muses mourn;

But most, thy Country, weeps thy laurels
torn.

NAME, wealth, or power, most men de-
sire to find;

But more than all, I love sweet woman-
kind. A. M. July 31.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESSES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, ON THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE: WITH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ANSWERS.

Tuesday 3d May 1814.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to assure His Royal Highness, that this House, relying, with perfect confidence, on the solemn assurances received by Parliament in 1806, and 1810, that His Majesty's Government would employ every proper means to obtain a Convention of the Powers of Europe for the immediate and universal Abolition of the African Slave Trade, beg leave humbly and earnestly to represent to His Royal Highness, that the happy and glorious events which promise the general Pacification of Christendom, the present union and assembly of its greatest Sovereigns, and the great and generous principles which they proclaim as the rule of their conduct, afford a most auspicious opportunity for interposing the good offices of Great Britain to accomplish the above noble purpose, with the weight which belongs to her rank among Nations, to the services which she has rendered to European Independence, and to the unanimous and zealous concurrence of her Parliament and People:

That we feel ourselves authorized, by our own Abolition of this Trade, of the guilty profits of which we enjoyed the largest share, by the fellowship of Civilization, of Religion, and even of common Humanity, to implore the other Members of the Commonwealth of Europe to signalize the restoration of its order and security by the prohibition of this detestable Commerce, the common stain of the Christian name, a system of crimes by which the Civilized Professors of a beneficent Religion spread desolation and perpetuate barbarism among helpless savages, whom they are bound, by the most sacred obligations of duty, to protect, to instruct, and to reclaim:

Humbly to represent to His Royal Highness, that the high rank which this Kingdom holds among Maritime and Colonial States imposes a very serious duty upon the British Government at this important juncture; and that unless we interpose, with effect, to procure a general abolition, the practical result of the restoration of Peace will be, to revive a traffic which we have prohibited as a crime, to open the sea to swarms of piratical adventurers, who will renew and extend, on the shores of Africa, the scenes of carnage and rapine in a great measure suspended by maritime hostilities; and the peace of Christendom

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

will kindle a thousand ferocious wars among wretched tribes, ignorant of our quarrels and of our very name:

That the Nations who have owed the security of their navigation to our friendship, and whom we have been happy enough to aid in expelling their oppressors, and maintaining their independence, cannot listen without respect to our voice raised in the cause of justice and humanity; and that, among the great States, till of late our Enemies, maritime hostility has in fact abolished the trade for twenty years, no interest is engaged in it, and the legal permission to carry it on would practically be a new establishment of it, after the full developement of its horrors:

That we humbly trust, that in the moral order by which Divine Providence administers the Government of the World, this great act of atonement to Africa may contribute to consolidate the safety, and prolong the tranquillity of Europe, that Nations may be taught a higher respect for justice and humanity by the example of their Sovereigns, and that a treaty, sanctioned by such a disinterested and sacred stipulation, may be more profoundly revered, and more religiously observed, than even the most equitable compacts for the regulation of power or the distribution of territory.

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent by such Members of this House as are of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

His Royal Highness's Most Gracious Answer.

Friday, 3d June 1814.

Mr. Balthurst reported to the House, that their Address of the 3d day of May last, respecting the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, had been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and that His Royal Highness was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and had commanded him to acquaint the House, that it would be the earnest endeavour of His Royal Highness to accomplish the object of it.

Monday, June 27, 1814.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing to His Royal Highness, That, while we learn with great satisfaction the successful exertions of His Royal High-

ness

ness in obtaining the consent of the Government of Sweden, and still more that of Holland, to an immediate and unqualified Abolition of the Slave Trade, we are bound in duty to express the deep regret of this House, that the late unanimous Address of this House, praying His Royal Highness to interpose His good offices to obtain a Convention of the Powers of Europe for the immediate and universal Abolition of the African Slave, to which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return so gracious an Answer, has failed to produce those consequences which this House and the Country had most anxiously and with confidence anticipated:

That the objects to the attainment of which that Address was directed, do, in the opinion of this House, so deeply affect the best interests of Europe, and the happiness and civilization of Africa, as to render it our imperious duty again to press them on the attention of His Royal Highness:

That, although the Government of France, whether from the effect of partial and Colonial Interests, or from not being sufficiently aware of the enormities attendant on the Slave Trade, have not agreed to a stipulation for the immediate Abolition of it, yet that the consent of that Government to abolish the Trade in Five Years, and to unite its efforts with those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to decree its Abolition, so that it shall cease universally at that time,—together with the disposition the French Government is supposed to have manifested, to subject their own Slave Trade to some restrictions during the intervening period; above all, that Government's distinct and unequivocal recognition of the radical injustice of the Traffic in Slaves; induce the House to entertain a confident hope, that farther stipulations, with a view to the Abolition or Limitation of the Slave Trade, may be obtained at the approaching Congress:

That, independently of the unspeakable evils to Africa which must arise from the permission of this nefarious Traffic on the most extended scale for a further term of Five Years, and of the increased inducements for carrying it on which will then exist, it is obvious that new and formidable obstacles to the execution of our own Laws against the Slave Trade must be created, that occasions of differences with those Powers will be multiplied, that the evils and miseries produced in Africa, from the multitudes of human beings obtained by fraud or by violence being forcibly dragged into perpetual Slavery in a foreign land, must be most lamentable and extensive; but they will be particularly afflicting in those parts with which

His Majesty's dominions have of late had the greatest intercourse, because the restoration of the French Settlements and their Dependencies, with the right of an unrestrained Slave Trade, must subject those populous and extensive Districts where, by the laudable exertions of Great Britain, peaceful industry and social happiness have been in some measure produced, to a renewal of the miseries inseparable from this odious Traffic: the Colony of Sierra Leone, also, whence European Knowledge, the Blessings of Order, and the Arts of Peace, have begun to diffuse themselves through the neighbouring Country, will be deprived of its beneficial influence, and even be exposed to imminent danger of ruin:

That, with a direct view to the considerations and points above-stated, this House humbly, but most earnestly, implores His Royal Highness to endeavour to obtain, if possible, from the Government of France some diminution of the term permitted to the Slave Trade; but, in any case, its restriction, at least within certain limits, and its total exclusion from the parts of Africa where the exertions of Great Britain have already succeeded in suppressing the Trade, that the inhabitants of those regions may be left in the enjoyment of that exemption from its ravages, which they have so recently and so happily obtained:

That this House feels most deeply anxious that no exertion should be omitted in the approaching Congress, to procure a final and universal extinction of the Slave Trade, because it conceives that no opportunity can ever again be expected to occur so favourable, for effacing from the character of Europe its most opprobrious stain, or for delivering the unoffending but much-injured inhabitants of Africa from the heaviest of all possible calamities, from intestine War, excited too often by the basest avarice, and the fiercest passions raging without intermission, and productive only of unmixed evil, and of invincible and interminable Barbarism, and from practices which, having been exposed to the public eye, have induced the Legislature to class Slave Traders among the vilest of criminals:

That, to produce a universal condemnation of this murderous system, displayed as its horrors now are to the view of mankind, it appears to be only necessary to appeal to those feelings which must exist in every mind capable of reflection, and not steeled against the claims of humanity and justice: That, as this system insults and outrages those sacred and fundamental principles which are common to every sect and denomination of Christians, it cannot be doubted that every Christian State is required to take part in

its condemnation; those who have participated in its guilt being bound to abandon and to reprobate it; while none who enjoy the privilege of innocence are thereby either deprived of the right, or exempted from the obligation, of joining in the sentence:

That this House, therefore, again expressing its profound regret that more has not been accomplished in this great work, and convinced that by the endeavours of His Royal Highness, exerted with renewed energy, much may still be effected in the appointed Congress, humbly but most urgently entreats His Royal Highness, that the most strenuous exertions be there made, on the part of this Country, to obtain, as far as may be possible, the objects which have been specified, and that all proper means may be used for urging on the assembled Powers the duty, the expediency, and the lasting glory of promulgating to all the World, as the judgment of the States of Europe, a general and solemn engagement, under

the most binding and effectual sanctions, that this traffic, the foul and formidable enemy of the happiness and civilization of Africa, will, at a definite and fixed period, certainly not more distant than five years, be abolished utterly and for ever.

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent by such Members of this House as are of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

His Royal Highness's Most Gracious Answer.

Monday 11th July 1814.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh reported to the House, That their Address of the 27th day of June last, respecting the African Slave Trade, had been presented to His Royal Highness; and that His Royal Highness had been pleased to receive the same very graciously, and had commanded him to acquaint this House, that He would not omit any favourable occasion for giving effect to the wishes of the House on this important subject.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 27.*

Earl Stanhope presented a Petition from Elizabeth Booth, widow of Peter Booth, setting forth, that on the 7th of May her husband was arrested on mesne process, though sick in bed. He was so incapable of moving, that the Sheriff's officer who arrested him, was obliged to carry him down stairs on his back. In consequence he became insane on the 12th of May, and expired on the 27th. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, "That he had died of a natural death, but accelerated by his removal to prison." The prayer of the Petition was, that the inhuman practice of imprisonment on mesne process might be abolished, by which the Petitioner had been deprived of her husband. Ordered to be laid on the table.

An Address to the Prince Regent in May last, praying that in any negotiation the influence of the British Crown might be exerted for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, having been read, with His Royal Highness's Answer, Lord Grenville noticed that article of the Treaty of Peace which secured the renewal of the trade to France for five years, and descanted at great length on its enormity. He considered the article in question as importing that the detestable traffic in human flesh would not be abolished at the expiration of the term fixed. If there were interests in France that opposed it now, were those interests likely to be diminished after it should have been carried on for five years?

Who could believe that if this could not be done now, it would be done then? France had now no Slave Trade—no capital—no merchants engaged in it. Her habits were not formed to it; and she had nothing but a speculative and prospective interest in it. But when it should be carried on for five years, what new interests would not then exist for its continuation? what new and powerful support would it not receive throughout that country? The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, for copies of all the representations on the part of this Government during the late negotiations between it and France which related to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, together with such part of the dispatches of ministers as relate to the same.

The Earl of Liverpool denied that the Treaty contained a solemn permission to the French Government to carry on the Slave Trade: it did no such thing; it censured that traffic, and stipulated for its abolition at the expiration of a certain period. The Noble Lord mistook, when he imagined that this country had a right to dictate to another on a subject like the present. He would not silently hear it contended that any country was justified in going to or continuing war for the purpose of imposing a moral obligation. To what a state the affairs of the world would arrive, if one nation were to go to war with another for the abolition of the inquisition, or any other moral enormity!

Every

Every nation is bound to do its duty according to the sense it may entertain of it; but has not the other party an independent jurisdiction, founded on the rights of man? If they have, they must exercise their own judgment, as to what are their religious or moral duties; and no independent country would submit to have these dictated to them. He did not think we were justified in making the Abolition of the Slave Trade a *sine qua non* of either making peace, or ceding colonies. Ministers had obtained, on the part of Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, an unqualified abolition. He must resist the motion, as the subject was still matter of negotiation, and the production of the papers might be attended with inconvenience.

Lords Grey, Holland, Westmorland, Selkirk, and Bathurst, spoke shortly; after which the motion was negatived by 62 to 27.

In the Commons, the same day, the Thanks of the House were voted to the Duke of Wellington, for his eminent services; and a deputation of five Members was appointed to wait on his Grace.

Mr. Wilberforce concluded a long Speech on the subject of the Slave Trade, by moving an Address, recapitulating his sentiments — expressing the satisfaction that the House felt at the success of the negotiation upon this point with Sweden and Holland, and their sorrow at finding their former Address had not been more effectual.

Lord Castlereagh deeply regretted the continuance of the abominable traffic by France, but was sorry that this question had been brought forward separate from the Treaty; had they been discussed together, he trusted he should have satisfied them, both as to the general arrangement, and the steps taken for the interests of this particular question. He never considered that the Abolition of the Slave Trade ought to have been made the *sine qua non* of Peace. If we could not persuade other Powers to agree with our benevolent views, we had no means of compelling them to do so. It was not to be supposed that we were bound to give lessons of morality to other nations at the point of the bayonet; nor did he see that it would be serving the cause of Humanity, to continue the shedding of blood in Europe for the purpose of insisting on the immediate abolition of the trade. Russia, Prussia, and Austria, were disposed to abolish the traffic; but Spain and Portugal gave no hopes that they were so inclined. The mother country indeed was in both instances so dependent on its colonies, that it was not master of the subject. Ministers had on the present occasion, done their best; and if the question

could prudently have been further pushed, he (Lord C.) would have done it. He approved of the Address, and thought Parliament ought to sound its opinion in the ears of all nations. At the same time he protested against morals being propagated by the sword.

Mr. Barham moved, as an amendment, That the Prince Regent be entreated to demand the Abolition of the Slave Trade, on condition of further concessions on our part. The amendment being withdrawn for the sake of unanimity, the original motion was carried *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 28.

The ceremony of introducing the Duke of Wellington took place. The space before the Throne was filled by Members of the House of Commons, and the space below the Bar was filled with a crowd of strangers. His Grace entered, attended by the Dukes of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), Richmond, and Beaufort, and preceded by Sir Isaac Heard, Lien King at Arms. All his patents of creation were read *seriatim*. The Lord Chancellor then delivered to his Grace the unanimous Thanks of the House: he remarked particularly, as a circumstance unprecedented in our history, that, on the first day on which the Duke of Wellington appeared among their Lordships, he had produced titles in regular gradation to the whole of the honours of the Peerage in the power of the Crown to bestow.

The Duke of Wellington replied, he was really so overcome with the honours which had been conferred upon him, and the manner in which he had been received, that he could not give expression to what he felt. Considering the powerful support which he had received from the Prince Regent and the Government, — from the great exertions and abilities of his gallant friends, the Officers by whom he had been seconded, and the whole Army, — and from the repeated unanimous Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, he could not but be sensible that, whatever difficulties he had to encounter, the means were adequate to the end; and he was afraid lest he should not have deserved all the honours that had been conferred on him. He declared, however, that he should always be ready to serve his Sovereign and his Country, to the best of his ability, in any way and in any capacity in which he might be called upon to do so.

Lord Lansdale closed an appropriate Speech with moving, *pro forma*, an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent, for his gracious communication of the Treaty to the House.

Lord De Dunstonsville seconded the motion,

Lord

Lord Grenville said, that all the articles of the Treaty, with the exception of that respecting the traffic in human flesh, which had been made the subject of a separate discussion, had his warmest approbation; and that Peace, being concluded with the lawful Sovereign of France, appeared to him likely to be durable.

The Earl of Liverpool said, it was desirable that Peace should be concluded while the Allies were in possession of the Capital, instead of being deferred till a general Congress, as the terms obtained would be preferable, and the troops would be sooner withdrawn from the interior, which was on many accounts extremely important. France had received additions of territory on the side of Germany and the Netherlands, in order to connect her fortresses. These additions pleased that vain and ambitious people, and consoled them for the fortresses they gave up on the Rhine. The amount of additional population did not exceed 700,000 souls. The Address was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Horner said, that France, before the Revolution, imported annually 40,000 slaves, to keep up her slave population of 800,000 souls. She had known nothing of the Colonies for 20 years, except when the flower of a fine army was sent to St. Domingo, to perish, because it was attached to Gen. Moreau. He concluded by moving for copies of communications with the Allied Powers on the subject. After some discussion, Lord Castlereagh said, the production of these papers would be inconvenient: the motion was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 29.

Lord Hardwicke presented a Report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Corn Laws, complaining that, though 80 Petitions had been presented, no person had come forward to be examined in support of the allegations contained therein against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

The second reading of the Bill for Licensing the Pantheon Theatre was supported by the Duke of Norfolk, and opposed by Lord Holland; and thrown out on a division by 11 to 9.

In the Commons, the same day, a Bill providing that the Surveyor of the Works should not be a professed Architect; that his salary should be large enough to induce him to devote himself exclusively to the performance of his official duties, and that he should have one or two Architects to assist him,—was read a first time.

Lord Lascelles moved a Congratulatory Address to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Treaty of Peace.

Mr. Gooch seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce proposed an Amendment, praying that every exertion might be made to extirpate the Slave Trade.

Sir J. Newport condemned the 13th Article of the Treaty, which granted the French the right of fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, St. Lawrence, and Labrador.

Mr. Peter Grant thought the Treaty with France was premature; and that, having given up our Colonies, our weight and influence would be lessened at the Congress.

Mr. Canning, with much eloquence, defended the Treaty, and expressed his satisfaction at the glorious manner in which the War had terminated.

Messrs. Ponsonby and Whitbread approved of the Treaty; but thought that the assistance of France in subjugating Norway had been purchased by the restoration of Guadaloupe and right of carrying on the Slave Trade.

Messrs. Baring, Stewart Wortley, Ross, and Lord Castlereagh, spoke shortly; after which the Address, as amended, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 30.

Petitions against the Slave Trade were presented; also Petitions from the Masters and journeymen letter-press printers, silversmiths, woollstaplers, and painters of London, against the repeal of the 5th Eliz. respecting apprenticeships.

Lord Lansdowne, after a short speech, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that the influence of Government might be employed at the ensuing Congress to obtain the Abolition of the Slave Trade. The Address was agreed to; with an amendment proposed by Lord Liverpool, expressive of satisfaction at the abolition of the trade by Sweden and Holland.

July 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the six millions and the one and a half millions Exchequer Bills Bills, also to the Irish Auction Duties, Irish Export and Import Duty Regulation, Michaelmas Quarter Sessions Regulation, and several private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the House presented the following Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent:

“May it please your Royal Highness:—We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Royal Highness our sincerest
acknow-

acknowledgments and thanks for the important and satisfactory communication which your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to make to us of the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris, the 30th day of last month, with his Most Christian Majesty the King of France and Navarre.—While laying before Your Royal Highness this early testimony of our utmost gratitude for the re-establishment of Peace upon terms so honourable to His Majesty's Crown, so advantageous to His People, and so wisely considerate for the interests and the honour of all; we beg leave, also, to express our unbounded joy and satisfaction, that the great objects of the War should have been so fully accomplished; and we cannot but regard the restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate Authorities upon the Continent as affording the best prospects of that solid peace and permanent tranquillity so essential to the interests and happiness of Europe and of the world.—Having, on the 27th instant, humbly conveyed our sentiments to Your Royal Highness on the first additional article, we defer the expression of any further opinion until that whole matter shall have been discussed and settled at the approaching Congress, to which it is stipulated to be referred under the said article, relying on the known justice and humanity of Your Royal Highness, that no effort will be wanting on your part to give the fullest and speediest effect which the circumstances of the negotiation may allow to the wishes so repeatedly declared by this House for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.—We beg leave further to express to your Royal Highness our most grateful sense of the uninterrupted blessings with which this Country has been so pre-eminently favoured by Divine Providence; and feeling, as we do, that the wisdom and firmness which have been evinced by the United Kingdom, during the whole course of this long and arduous struggle, have ensured to us the objects for which we have so strenuously contended, we cannot but also indulge the well-founded hope that the effects now resulting from our fortitude and perseverance will serve as the most useful and salutary example to our latest posterity."

Upon their return, Lord Castlereagh acquainted the House, that the Duke of Wellington having desired, that he may have the honour to wait upon this House, his Grace was in attendance. And it was Resolved, That the Duke of Wellington be admitted. And a chair being set for his Grace on the left hand of the Bar towards the middle of the House, he came in, making his obeisances, the whole House rising upon his entrance within the Bar; and Mr. Speaker having informed

him, that there was a chair in which he might repose himself, the Duke sat down covered for some time, the Serjeant standing on his right hand with the Mace grounded; and the House resumed their seats. His Grace then rose, and, uncovered, spoke to the effect following:

"Mr. Speaker—I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my Thanks in Person for the honour they have done me, in deputation a Committee of Members of this House to congratulate me on my return to this Country; and this, after the House had animated my exertions by their applause upon every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation, and after they had filled up the measure of their favours by conferring upon me, at the recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever received.

"I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this House and the Country, at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great scale of operation by which the contest was brought to so fortunate a termination.

"By the wise policy of Parliament, the Government were enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction; and I was encouraged by the confidence reposed in me by His Majesty's Ministers and by the Commander in Chief, by the gracious favour of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends, the general officers of the army, and on the bravery of the officers and troops, to carry on the operations in such a manner as to acquire for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honour to make my humble acknowledgments.

"Sir, It is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel. I can only assure the House, that I shall always be ready to serve His Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my Country, which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House."

Whereupon Mr. Speaker, who during the foregoing speech sat covered, stood up uncovered, and spoke to his Grace, as follows:

"My Lord,—Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed; but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.

"The Military Triumphs which your valour has achieved upon the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the

venne, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. Those as it is needless on this day to re-

Their names have been written in conquering sword in the annals of glory, and we shall hand them down to our children's children.

is not, however, the grandeur of success, which has alone fixed admiration, or commanded our approval; it has been that generous and heroic spirit which inspired your troops with undiminished confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude which, in peacetime when gloom and doubt had assailed ordinary minds, stood nevertheless firm; and that ascendancy of character which uniting the energies of jealous rival nations, enabled you to attain will the fates and fortunes of empires.

At the repeated Thanks and Grants voted upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services you have thought fit this day to accept your acknowledgments; but this well knows that it is still largely wanting; it owes to you the proud distinction, that, amidst the constellation of illustrious Warriors who have visited our Country, we could point to them a Leader of our own, to all, by common acclamation, of pre-eminence; and when the will of Heaven, and the common destiny of our nature, shall have swept the present generation, you will leave your great name and example as an imperishable monument, exciting to like deeds of glory, and serving to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this Country amongst the Nations of the earth.

Now remains only, that we congregate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed: and we doubt not that the splendid talents, so conspicuous in you will maintain, with equal authority, wisdom, and temper, our national honour and interests in Peace."

When his Grace withdrew; making his re-appearance in like manner as upon the House; and the whole House again whilst his Grace was re-elected by the Serjeant from his chair door of the House.

The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Fitzsimon submitted the Irish Budget for the current year. The total Supply he stated at £795,455*l*. Among the Ways and Means were a duty on ashes, barilla, and dye-stuffs; new duties on spirits to amount of 300,000*l*.; an augmented

stamp duty of 30*s*. upon letters of attorney for 60*l*.; which would produce 15,000*l*.; new excise upon glass 15,000*l*. more; increased tax upon letters sent by the cross-posts, 5000*l*.; the customs instead of producing 150,000*l*. had brought 190,000*l*.; the duty of 3*s*. per barrel upon malt, estimated at 115,000*l*. and which had given 60,000*l*. in the first three months; the custom duties had increased to 316,329*l*.; increase on the importation of French wines, duty upon spirits and malt nearly 3,535,000*l*. since 1793; exports on an average of 12 years preceding 1802, compared with 12 years preceding, had increased 12 millions; and imports on an average 18 millions; on ships 19,000*l*. He concluded by quoting the amount of the net revenue before the Union 39 millions; and the amount posterior to the Union 116 millions.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 4, 5, 6.

Lord Bathurst moved Votes of Thanks to the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Local Militia, and the Volunteers: agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 4.

Mr. Vansittart moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, on the documents respecting the Princess of Wales. Lord Castlereagh said, if it were deemed expedient to make an augmentation of the Princess of Wales's income, he was empowered to give the royal assent.

Mr. Whitbread said, it was now evident that no deed of separation had ever taken place between the Prince and Princess of Wales; and had any such document been presented to Her Royal Highness, she would not have signed it. What had been falsely and erroneously termed a deed of separation, was nothing more than an arrangement for the augmentation of the Princess of Wales's income from 12,000*l*. to 17,000*l*. per annum.

Lord Castlereagh then proposed that the income of the Princess of Wales should be increased to 50,000*l*. per annum, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. Whitbread, to prevent extravagance being imputed to Her Royal Highness, declared that she had been satisfied with the allowance she possessed, and had never authorized, directly or indirectly, any proposition for its increase.

After some observations from Mr. Tierney, which were answered by Mr. Caning, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. R. Ward, in proposing a vote of 1,740,000*l*. on account for discharging the Ordinance Estimates, said, orders had been given for the establishments to be reduced in every possible way, as soon as it was known that the Allies had entered Paris—considerable expence, however, had

had been incurred; but notwithstanding, he was happy to say that a reduction would be found in the present year of 1,500,000*l.* It was intended to keep up the rocket corps, 40 men belonging to which had, at the passage of the Atour, put to flight 3000 French, and saved 600 of our men, from the consequences of such an unequal engagement. The Resolution was agreed to.

July 5.

On Mr. Broadhead moving the order of the day for taking into consideration the record of Lord Cochrane's conviction, his Lordship was called in and desired to take his seat. The copy of the conviction having been read, Lord Cochrane rose and read a very long statement, many passages of which reflecting strongly both upon the Learned Judge and the *Special Jury* by whom he was tried, it was hinted it would be unsafe to publish. His Lordship, in the course of his speech, declared that he came not there to bespeak compassion, or to pave the way to pardon—both ideas being alike repugnant to his feelings. That the public had felt indignation at his sentence—a sentence more heavy than has ever yet been laid upon persons clearly convicted of the most horrid of crimes—did honour to their hearts, and tended to make his country dear to him, in spite of what he had suffered from the malignity of persons in power. In the presence of that House, with the eyes of the country fixed upon him, he most solemnly declared his innocence of the crime laid to his charge. He complained of the extraordinary means which had been practised to effect his conviction; of the Stock Exchange Committee, avowed stock jobbers, forming a sort of court, alluring witnesses by offers of great rewards, taking minutes, publishing them, and all previous to the indictment being preferred, in order that suspicion and an immovable prejudice might be excited in the minds of the whole nation against their intended victim; and that the Grand Jury might be induced to find a bill. He was aware that from those in power, whom he had endeavoured to bring to justice, he had every thing to dread that malignity could devise and cunning perpetrate. His endeavours, though humble, to expose the sources of corruption—his frequent mention of the pension lists and the prize courts—and his efforts to exhibit the frauds practised by the phalanx of the law upon his ill-treated brethren of the navy, had created him many enemies. * * * * * He next adverted to the means which had been adopted to insure his conviction. Had he been tried at the Old Bailey, the proper court, the common jury would have acquitted him. His

trial was therefore removed, that his fate might be decided by a *Special Jury*. It was notorious that these special jurors followed the business as a trade; that they were paid a guinea each for every trial; that it is deemed a favour to be put upon the special jury list; that persons pay money to get upon that list; that if they displease the Judge, care is taken to prevent them from serving again; or in other words to turn them out from a profitable employment. And (asked his Lordship) have I been tried by a jury of my countrymen? No, Sir, * * * * *. His Lordship then gave some explanations, which made a deep impression. His connection with the funds arose in the following manner. Mr. Butt recommended him in October last to place his spare money in Government securities, when he answered, that it was invested in private securities and land. Mr. B. replied that he might gain without advancing the principal, and offered to conduct the business for him. His Lordship refused; but Mr. Butt a few days afterwards brought him 480*l.* saying that it was the profit of a speculation made for him. Not wanting the money, Lord C. told him to report with it till he had lost it. Between that period and the 19th of Feb. he had gained and placed to his account, without fee or reward, 4200*l.* It was without his knowledge that his case had been mixed with the other defendants. He had no share in setting up Berenger's alibi. His Lordship complained in very bitter language, not fit for us to repeat, of the manner in which the Chief Justice had mis-directed the Jury; and declaring that he required justice, but not mercy, withdrew.

Mr. Broadhead moved, "That Lord Cochrane having been found guilty of a conspiracy, ought to be expelled that House."

Mr. Brand thought the record was not sufficient to decide the Noble Lord's guilt or innocence. There were many strong points stated by him, which ought to be inquired into; there were also five witnesses to depose to Berenger's dress. The prosecutors had acted with a most indecent activity, to erect themselves into a tribunal, to advertise for witnesses, take minutes, and prejudge guilt.

Mr. Barham had all along doubted the Noble Lord's guilt, and now his doubts were stronger than ever. There had been an active combination against the Noble Lord, who, from the pride of innocence, had not taken even the usual steps of defending himself.

Mr. Ponsonby pointedly reprobated that rule of Court which had prevented the Noble Lord obtaining a new trial; it could not plead antiquity, for it was only of

20 years standing. If the Chief Justice had discharged the jury, a wish to investigate it was not unreasonable. Another strong circumstance was, that the Noble Lord had said that he could prove that the notes found upon De Beranger had come into his possession without his Lordship's privity. He wished the question to be adjourned; he could not sleep soundly after voting for expulsion.

Mr. Stuart Worley said, that before he had some doubts, now he had great ones. He wished for a Select Committee, but could not vote for expulsion.

Mr. Whitbread said, that it had always been his private opinion that, unless the colour of the clothes and the bank notes could be explained, he should not doubt his guilt; now, after what he had heard, he thought him innocent. He would vote against the expulsion.

Sir F. Bardsley thought the Noble Lord appeared but slightly connected with the transaction, and he had declared on his honour that he was innocent: such a declaration, from a man of a profession the life and soul of which was honour and glory, ought to have weight. He believed his Noble Friend (for he would still call him so) was truly innocent. He should have thought that the noble and heroic exploits he had achieved ought to have protected him against one part of the sentence at least, even if guilty (*general clearing*); and which was to the majority of the country cruel, disgusting, and dreadful beyond example. Such a practice was only accounted a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by six months imprisonment. But Lord C., with those feelings natural to his rank, was to be punished by imprisonment, fine, and pillory. It was most unnatural to suppose that a man so indifferent about money as Lord C. would become a swindler—and that he

who was one day a hero, should the next be a cheat. (*hear.*)

Lord Castlereagh, Sir W. Garrow, and Mr. B. Bathurst, supported the motion.

The motion for adjourning the debate was then negatived by 142 to 74; and the motion for expelling Lord Cochrane, was carried by 140 to 44.

A similar vote took place with regard to Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, his uncle, who is now in France.

The Speaker then read the following letter:

"*Connaught House, July 5.*

"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will acquaint the House of Commons, that she has received from Viscount Castlereagh the copy of a Resolution voted yesterday in a Committee of the whole House, enabling his Majesty to grant out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, the annual sum of 50,000*l.* for her maintenance; and the Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will express to the House of Commons, her sincere thanks for this extraordinary and unsolicited mark of its munificence. — The Princess of Wales, at the same time, desires Mr. Speaker will inform the House of her deep regret that the burthens of the people should be at all increased on account of the circumstances in which she has been placed; and that she cannot consent to any addition to those burthens beyond what her actual situation may appear to require. That she therefore hopes the House will re-consider its Resolution, for the purpose of limiting the income proposed to be settled upon the Princess of Wales, to the annual sum of 35,000*l.* which will be quite sufficient, and will be accepted with the liveliest gratitude, as an unequivocal proof that the Princess of Wales has secured the good opinion and protection of the House of Commons."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 5.

Lord Exmouth has transmitted a letter from Capt. Grant, of the Armada, dated off Savona, April 25, stating his arrival off that place on the 23d, with H. M. S. Armada and Curaçoa, and twelve Sicilian gun-boats, for the purpose of co-operating with a corps of British and Sicilian troops, under the orders of Col. Rocca, in the reduction of the fortress. The French Commandant having on the 24th refused to surrender, a cannonade was commenced from the ships, gun-boats, and a battery, and continued for an hour, when a flag of truce was hoisted, and the fortress was surrendered by capitulation. The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were to proceed to

CHATELAIN. August, 1814.

France by land. 110 pieces of artillery were found in the place.

Admiralty-office, July 12. [Transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane.] *H.M.S. Orpheus, New Providence, Ap. 25.*

Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that on the 20th inst. after a chase of sixty miles, the point of Malanzas, in Cuba, bearing S. S. E. five leagues, we captured the United States ship Frolic, commanded by Master Commandant Joseph Bainbridge; she had mounted 20 32-pound carronades and two long eighteens, with 171 men; but a few minutes before striking her colours threw all her lee guns overboard, and continued throwing also her shot, small arms, &c. until

taken

taken possession of: she is a remarkably fine ship of 509 tons, and the first time of her going to sea; she has been out from Boston two months, and frequently chased by our cruisers; their only capture was the *Little Fox*, a brig laden with fish, which they destroyed. H. PIGOT, Capt.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. J. Nash, of the *Saturn*, dated off New York, May 25, and noticing the capture, after a chase of four hours, (during which she threw her guns overboard) of the American privateer *Hossar*, of 211 tons, 98 men, and 9 guns.—Also, the capture, by the *Hyperion*, Capt. Cumby, of the American privateer brig *Rattlesnake*, of 298 tons and 16 guns.—Also contains a list of American vessels captured, recaptured, detained, and destroyed, by Sir A. Cochrane's squadron.]

Dorning-street, July 19.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, dated Montreal, June 8.

It is with regret I have to report to your Lordship, the unfortunate result of an enterprise made by the boats of the squadron on Lake Ontario, under the command of Captains Popham and Spilsbury of the Royal Navy, with near 200 seamen and marines, against a flotilla of the Enemy's craft, laden with naval stores from Oswego, at Sandy Creek, from whence the stores were to have been conveyed by land to Sackett's Harbour. A large boat with two long 24-pounders, and a 19½ inch cable, for the Enemy's new ship, having been taken by our squadron then blockading Sackett's Harbour, the information obtained from the prisoners, of the sailing from Oswego of 15 other boats with stores, led to the attempt which has terminated so disastrously, and for the particulars of which I beg to refer your Lordship to the copy of Captain Popham's letter to Sir James Yeo, herewith transmitted.—It is some consolation under this severe loss, to know, that before this time it will have been supplied by the arrival at Kingston of the first division of the officers and seamen lately landed here from England: the second and third divisions have also passed this place on their route to Lake Ontario. By accounts from Major-Gen. Riall, all was quiet on the Niagara frontier on the 27th ult.; and as I have not received any accounts from the Michilimachinac since Lieut.-col. M'Doual proceeded for that place on the 20th of April, I have every reason to think he must have reached that post in safety, and be fully prepared to defend it against any attempt of the Enemy.

Sackett's Harbour, June 1, 1814.

Sir,—Having received certain information that the Enemy's boats, with their guns and stores, had taken shelter in Sandy

Creek, I proceeded to that place (having ordered Captain Spilsbury to accompany me), and reached the entrance of it shortly after daylight yesterday morning. I landed, accompanied by Capt. Spilsbury and some of the officers, and having reconnoitred their position, determined on an immediate attack. The masts of their boats (consisting of eighteen) were plainly seen over the marsh, and from their situation did not appear to be very near the woods; and their not attempting to interrupt our entry into the creek, led me to hope they were only protected by militia. This circumstance, added to the very great importance of the landing of their boats to the equipment of their squadron, was a strong motive for me to risk the attack, not aware that they brought their riflemen in their boats, and that a body of Indians had accompanied them along the beach.—The boats advanced cautiously to within about a quarter of a mile of the Enemy, when Lieut. Cox, of the Royal Marines, was landed, with the principal part of his men, on the left bank; and Capt. Spilsbury and Lieut. Browne, with the cohort and small-arm party, accompanied by Lieut. M'Veagh, with a few marines, were landed on the right bank. Their respective parties advanced on the flanks of the gun-boats (which had from their fire dispersed a body of Indians) to a turning which opened the Enemy's boats to our view, when unfortunately the 68-pounder carronade, on which much depended, was disabled. Seeing us pulling the boat round to bring the 24-pounder to bear, the Enemy thought we were commencing a retreat, when they advanced with their whole force, consisting of 150 riflemen, near 200 Indians, and a numerous body of militia and cavalry, which soon overpowered the few men I had. Their resistance was such as I could have expected from a brave and well-disciplined body, but, opposed to such numbers, unavailing: their officers set them an example honourable to themselves, and worthy of a better fate. Capt. Spilsbury for a time checked the advance of the Enemy, by the fire which he kept up with the cohort and his party; and I feel much indebted to him for his conduct throughout. Lieutenants Cox and M'Veagh who nobly supported the honour of their corps, are, I am sorry to say, dangerously wounded. Mr. Hoare, Master's-mate of the *Montreal*, whose conduct was conspicuous throughout, is the only officer killed. Our loss in killed and wounded (mostly dangerously) is great. [18 killed, 50 dangerously wounded.] I send as correct a return as I can possibly get of them, as well as of the survivors. The winding of the creek, which gave the Enemy great advantage in attempting to intercept our retreat, rendered

with having, by printed publication, "excited the people to take arms against each other, and with an attempt the object of which was to produce a civil war." Gueffier and Lenormant, the booksellers, are charged with having aided and abetted them therein; being offences in the 91st and 92d articles of the Penal Code.—They have been subsequently set at liberty, in pursuance of a Decree of the Royal Court of Paris, which declares there was "no ground for accusing the said four persons of being accessories to a crime tending to excite civil war."

The death of Palm; the bookseller, of Nuremberg, is now, for the first time, alluded to in the *Moniteur*, and is properly called *l'assassinat* (the murder).

Davoust has published a long defence of his conduct at Hamburgh, in refutation of the charges of having fired on the white flag, after receiving certain information of the re-establishment of the Bourbons; of having carried away the money from the Bank of Hamburgh; and of having committed arbitrary acts, tending to render the French name odious. His defence rests, generally, on the plea of the necessity of his circumstances; and on orders from Buonaparte. It does not appear that Davoust has experienced any reprehension from the Government.

Marshal Soult has issued a Proclamation from Rennes, as Governor of the 13th Military Division, in which he seems to insinuate that the loyalty of some part of the soldiery to the Bourbons may too justly be called in question. They are invited, under pain of the Marshal's displeasure, to shew a more decided devotion to Louis XVIII. than they have hitherto; and much is said about their not tarnishing the glory they have acquired, by deserting the banners of the Lily.

It is positively stated, that three battalions of the French army at Nemours, officers and men, combined about a fortnight ago to raise the standard of Buonaparte, and march to Paris. The officers, however, quickly perceived their folly, and attempted to restrain the men, many of whom mutinied against them, and proceeded even to the shedding of blood. Marshal Oudinot, who was at that moment in Paris, no sooner received information of it, than he went down, and hanged or shot three of the ringleaders.

The inhabitants of Paris, wishing to celebrate by suitable rejoicings the memorable Revolution which restored to France her legitimate Sovereigns, have, through the Prefect of the Seine and the Municipal Body, invited his Majesty to accept of a fête in that City on the day

of St. Louis. His Majesty has accepted the invitation; and the necessary preparations are now carrying on for the entertainment.

It is understood, that three Commissioners from the King of France have been sent on a mission to reclaim the allegiance of St. Domingo to the Royal Authority. An article in the French Papers states, that, in order to bring the Island of St. Domingo into a proper state of cultivation, 10,971 negroes must be imported during every year of the ensuing five years, allowed by the treaty of peace for the continuance of that abominable traffick!

HOLLAND.

The Sovereign of Holland has provisionally assumed the government of Belgium; which country there is little doubt will be finally annexed to Holland. The boundaries at present extend only to the Roer; but it is expected the Congress at Vienna will extend them to the Rhine.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Orange, is carefully inspecting the Flemish fortresses. At Namur he was received with the most marked enthusiasm by the inhabitants, who took the horses from the carriage, and drew it into the place. Namur is to be converted into a place of arms of the first rank; and the other fortresses along the French frontier are to receive a great addition to their present works. The stay of the Duke in that country is attributed to political as well as military causes. The army is very numerous, consisting of 30 Hanoverian battalions, besides British, Dutch, and Belgic troops. Another Belgic corps, equal in strength to that already raised, is to be immediately organised; and our troops, according to some accounts, are to be reinforced to 30,000 men. We understand the whole force is to be carried to 80,000 men—the number stipulated in the Convention concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. This imposing armament will add a preponderating weight to the measures resolved upon for the union of Brabant and Holland; and the liberal proceedings of the Prince Sovereign will conquer any repugnance, if it exist, on the part of the Flemings. What ground of proud and interesting reflections does this subject present to the English observer!

The Commissioners at Antwerp have divided the fleet at that port, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace; seven ships of the line were given up, as their share, to the Dutch.

SPAIN.

her upper works, masts, and rigging, is not in such a state as to give the slightest cause of alarm respecting her being able to perform a voyage to Europe with perfect safety. Our main and mizen masts and main-yard are rather seriously wounded; these with a few shot-holes between wind and water, which we can get at without lightening, and a loss of canvass and cordage, which we can partly replace from our well-stored prize, are the extent of the injuries his Majesty's ship has sustained. I feel it a pleasant duty to recommend to their Lordships' notice, my now senior Lieut. Pearson, and Messrs. Allan, Gardner, Portner, and Daw, Midshipmen: I should do very great injustice to Mr. Geo. O'Brien, the Mate of the *Emily* merchantman, who joined a boat's crew of mine in the harbour, and pushed for the ship the moment he saw her likely to come to action, were I to omit recommending him to their Lordships; his conduct, with that of Mr. N. Murphy, Master of the English brig *Good Friends*, were such as to entitle them both to my lasting regard, and prove that they were ever ready to hazard their lives in their Country's honourable cause. They came on board when the attempt was attended with great risk, and both their boats were swamped. I have before informed their Lordships, that Mr. O'Brien was once a Lieutenant in his Majesty's service) may now add, that youthful indiscretions appear to have given place to great correctness of conduct, and as he has proved his laudable zeal for its honour, I think, if restored, he will be found one of its greatest ornaments.

JAMES HILLYAR.

P.S. There has not been found a ship's book, or paper of any description (charts excepted) on board the *Essex*, or any document relative to the number serving in her previous to the action. Capt. Porter informs me, that he had upwards of 260 victualled; our prisoners, including 42 wounded, amount to 161; 23 were found dead on her decks, 3 wounded were taken away by Captain Downes of the *Essex*, jun. a few minutes before the colours were struck, and I believe 20 or 30 reached the shore; the remainder were killed or drowned.

[Here follows a list of 4 killed and 7 wounded on board the *Phoebe*, including First-Lieut. Wm. Ingram among the former. On board the *Cherub* was 1 killed and 3 wounded, including Capt. Tucker, severely.—Total, 5 killed and 10 wounded.]

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Capel, of H. M. S. *La Hogue*, with one from Capt. Coote, of the *Borer* sloop of war, reporting the successful result of an attack made on the 8th of April, upon the vessels lying in the Connecticut River, by a detachment of seamen and

marines, from *La Hogue*, *Maidstone*, *Eadynton*, and the *Borer*. It appears that this expedition was planned by Capt. Capel, who entrusted the execution of it to Capt. Coote. He had with him four boats and 136 men, with which he ascended the Connecticut River some miles, to a place called *Petit Pogue*, where, after a slight opposition from some militia, he burnt and destroyed twenty-seven ships and vessels, amongst which were three privateers, some letters of marque, and some East India ships, amounting, in the whole, to 5 090 tons, and carrying 134 guns, together with their sails, cordage, stores, working-sheds and tools, with a loss on our part of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded; the Enemy collected more than 2,000 troops, with field-pieces, to intercept our gallant little band in the boats on their return down the river; and even sent a summons to Capt. Coote to surrender, which was answered by verbal defiance to detain him.—Capt. Coote waited until dark, when he dropped down with the tide, (without rowing)—passed the Enemy's force with the loss of only 2 killed and 2 wounded—and returned in triumph. The Americans themselves in speaking of this enterprize, say, "thus ended an expedition, achieved with the smallest possible loss to the Enemy, and greatest in magnitude of damage that has occurred on the sea board of the United States since the commencement of the war."—A letter from Capt. Pym, of the *Niemen*, reports that Lieut. Tindal, had in a very gallant manner cut out from *Little Egg Harbour*, Delaware River, three American letters of marque schooners, viz. *Quiz*, *Clara*, and *Model*. Four men in the boats were wounded.—Another letter from Captain Seibly, of H. M. S. *Havannah*, states the capture off *Corfu*, on April 15, of the *Isabella* privateer, of four guns and 64 men.

July 26.—[This Gazette, after due praise of the splendid manner in which the Prince Regent and his illustrious Allies the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, on the 18th of June, declares, that his Royal Highness, to manifest his sense of their loyalty and public spirit, has been pleased that Sir W. Domville and his descendants may bear the armorial ensigns following:—"A lion bearing a sword, representing the sword of the said City, and on a chief of honourable augmentation, three crowns radiated, and encircled by branches of olive; and as a crest, out of a mural crown, a demi-lion issuant, supporting a shield charged with three crowns, also radiated," as a lasting memorial to his posterity of an event which will ever distinguish his mayoralty in the annals of the said City.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 30th ult. the King, seated on his throne, received the Address of the Chamber of Deputies, on the State of the Nation, which was couched in terms loyal and satisfactory. The answer of his Majesty was such as to inspire the people with the best-founded hopes that they will be rendered happy and prosperous under his reign. He promises that he will heal the wounds of the state; and that by reviving agriculture, commerce, and the arts, the great sources of public prosperity, France shall be restored to that happiness which is the object of his fondest wishes.

The proceedings at a late meeting of the French Chamber of Deputies were singular and highly amusing.—The discussion of the Report on the Liberty of the Press was fixed for Aug. 5, and was the cause of much attraction. A crowd of strangers, male and female politicians, obtruded themselves, and pre-occupied that part of the Chamber of Deputies appropriated exclusively for the Members. It was in vain that the standing order for the exclusion of strangers was read: the ladies kept their seats, and were immovable. One of the Deputies, actuated by an extraordinary degree of gallantry, demanded to be heard against the order for their exclusion; but the President thought it advisable to adjourn the Meeting to a future day, when measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such irregularity. The deliberations afterwards occupied several sittings; and at their termination, the project of Ministers, in the institution of a Censorship, was modified and accepted. The changes which have taken place in the Bill since its original introduction are—1. Only writings of twenty sheets and under are subjected to previous inspection. 2. The opinions of Members of the Chamber of Deputies are free. 3. The law is only a probationary one, being limited in its duration to the end of the session of 1816. With these amendments, the Bill was carried by a majority of 57 voices, the Members voting by black and white balls. The French Minister (the Abbé Montesquieu), in defence of the measure, made the following very curious observations on the liberty of the press in England.—“England has been repeatedly quoted; I shall stop a moment at this objection. The English Constitution is a kind of phenomenon in its results. It is the strongest Government in the world; and yet it is a composition which chance only seems to have

put together; for the mind of man never could have conceived it. The Parliament exercises an over-ruling authority, before which every one must be silent, and every thing gives way. This power is exercised by the majority; it is this majority which gives the law—it seizes upon all places, and engrosses all power. England maintains the liberty of the press by means which we know not how to imitate. The prisoner there lives and dies in prison, abandoned by all. You ought not, Gentlemen, to envy such modes. Here the prisoner is an object of interest; he receives the visits and the consolations of friendship. In France, liberty is more moderate, and our manners are gentler. Let us leave the English those means which our national character repels. In that country, the laws repressive of defamation are supported by terrible means. Libel is punished by sentences which ruin individuals, which cause them to die in prison; for offenders are often subjected to fines beyond all proportion to their fortunes. In France the judges are more mild; they sometimes look to the accused alone, and they consider the deplorable situation of his family.”—Contrary to our practice, the Deputies do not deliver their sentiments *extempore*, but carry their speeches in their pockets.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 4th inst. M. Payfere de Cere stated at length the grounds of his proposition, in support of the free exportation of certain French productions. He said, that the King's decree of the 26th ult. relative to the exportation of grain, had done every thing that was proper on that subject. He dwelt much on the unfavourable situation of the proprietors of flocks in the Departments; and stated, that for wool, which was expected to bring from thirty-six to forty sous the pound, not more than twenty or twenty-five could be got. The same depreciation was experienced in wine, brandy, and other articles; he therefore proposed the project of a law for allowing the exportation of corn, Merino wool, wine, &c. under certain specified duties; for encouraging by premiums the exportation of wine and brandy, and other purposes. The motion was almost unanimously taken into consideration, and the measure has been carried.

We are sorry, however, to say, that, in consequence of the Act of State, permitting the free exportation of corn, the people of Cherburgh rose. The following extract of a Letter from Portsmouth gives

SPAIN.

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We have at length seen the terms of the Decree issued by Ferdinand VII. for the re-establishment of the Inquisition. Perhaps in no age or time is there a more pregnant sample of devoted bigotry to be found. Among other superstitious reasons for adopting so tyrannical a course, he mentions the late residence of foreign troops (British) of different sects, who were infected with sentiments of hatred against the Catholic religion—than which a more illiberal or unjustifiable insinuation has never been uttered. Such is the grateful return made by the Spanish Monarch to that British army which preserved the existence of Spain as an independent country!—We understand that our Ambassador to the Court of Madrid has remonstrated against the preamble to the decree for restoring the Inquisition, in which such a reflection is cast upon the troops which secured the independence of Spain.

The latest intelligence from Madrid continues to betray the greatest alarm at the reported intention of Charles IV. to re-visit Spain, and again claim the Crown. He is reported to deny ever having resigned the Crown of Spain; and declares, that the instrument to that effect, purporting to be his, was a forgery.

The partizans of the late Cortes are said to be very numerous; and the most serious troubles are apprehended in that unfortunate country. A most alarming tumult is said to have broken out at Barcelona; during which the malcontents plundered a number of houses, and called out for the restoration of Charles IV. the late King. A Royal Order, which has declared the sale of property belonging to Monks (and ordered by the Cortes) null, has produced very strong sensations.

In Paris Papers of the 21st inst. it is stated that, by an Ordonnance of Ferdinand VII. issued on the 9th, the horrible practice of torture is abolished; and Judges of every description are forbidden to extort, by any kind of pain or punishment whatever, avowals from either criminals or witnesses. We hope that the report of this single instance of a tendency to liberal principles in the restored Spanish Government will be confirmed.

The circulation of English newspapers has been prohibited in Spain, on pain of ten years' imprisonment to those who shall violate the law!

ITALY.

We understand, that his Holiness the Pope has demanded the restoration of the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and the re-establishment of the Patriarchate of Venice; proposals which have been but little relished by the Austrian Court. The Pontiff has also desired the evacuation, by the King of Naples (Murat), of the Marquisate of Ancona and the Duchy of Urbino. His Holiness appears firmly determined to assert what he considers to be his rights; but it will, of course, depend upon the Congress of Vienna, as to how much is to be granted to him.

The Pope has created Lucien Buonaparte a Roman Prince, and Duke of Musignano, and granted to him the privilege of bearing the arms of the Holy See on all his palaces, as a mark of respect for his firmness in refusing the degraded Crown offered him by his brother Napoleon.

The King of Sicily opened the Parliament at Palermo on the 18th ult. in a speech from the Throne, in which his Majesty declared his determination to support the Constitution as formed on the model of that of England. No allusion was made to Naples.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria, it appears, was received with much loyalty and affection by his subjects, on his return to his own dominions. Unbounded demonstrations of popular joy took place on his entering Vienna, and all the doors of the Palace were thrown open to the people by the Emperor's desire. The next day, to gratify the publick, his Imperial Majesty made a grand entry into that capital, in a procession composed of the military, the Ministers of State, and the Imperial Family. Service at the Cathedral was performed by the Archbishop, who is 80 years of age, and was formerly his Majesty's preceptor. The venerable Prelate, in approaching his Majesty, fell and wounded his head; but, recovering, expressed himself happy that he should be the last subject who should lose blood in his Majesty's cause. A grand gala followed on the subsequent day.

The following is stated in the German Papers to be one of the principal charges brought against the King of Saxony:—“When this Monarch went to Bohemia, he declared to the Court of Vienna that he meant to unite with it and accede to all its measures. General Langenau was
sent

sent to manage the negotiation; Austria received him with eagerness, and, full of confidence in the faith of a German Prince, communicated, without reserve, every thing intended to be done, and apprised him that she was preparing to attack Napoleon, in the event of his refusing the terms which should be proposed to him. Afterwards, when the King of Saxony, upon the invitation of Napoleon, went from Prague to Dresden, he revealed, of his own accord, and without any necessity, the whole secret of these negotiations; and as a reward for this confidence, the Marche of Brandenburg, and a part of Bohemia, were secured to him by a treaty."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has returned to Petersburg, where, as might be expected, he has experienced the most enthusiastic reception from his grateful and admiring subjects. Well, indeed, does this good and magnanimous Monarch merit the esteem and love of his people. Having effected a glorious Peace, what a noble duty has he now before him! to make its blessings known and felt through every portion of his vast empire.

The Emperor has declined the proffered title of "Blessed," conferred on him by the Russian Senate, as well as the offer of erecting a monument to his honour. His Majesty, in his reply, said, he could not without a violation of his principles accept the proffered title; and as to the monument, posterity might erect one for him if they should think he deserved it.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The additional articles to the Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark have at length been concluded, and exchanged between the Danish and our Government. They stipulate for the restoration to Denmark of St. Croix, and the other Islands in the West Indies, formerly belonging to that Power.

The documents on the subject of the negotiations respecting Norway have been published. They are five in number. The first is a note from the Envoys of Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, to Prince Frederick, calling upon him to agree to an armistice till the assembling of a Diet, into whose hands he may return that crown which he has received from the nation. The terms of the proposed armistice are three. From his Highness is demanded an immediate agreement to resign the Crown to the Diet, and the evacuation of a frontier, together with the surrender of certain forts thereon, by the Norwegian troops.

GENL. MAG. August, 1814.

On the part of the Swedes, it is conceded by the Envoys, that the blockade of certain ports shall be raised during the truce. The Prince neither gives as much as is desired, nor is content with what is offered. His Royal Highness's answer is the second State Paper. With respect to his resignation of the Crown to the Diet, he seems to own the fruitlessness of resistance, and will therefore "make known to the nation the dangers to which it is exposed, and represent to it the advantages which must be secured to it on its acceding to a constitutional union with Sweden; but" (adds he) "you know me sufficiently to be convinced, that, faithful to my engagements, I will never separate my fate from that of Norway, in the event of a brave though useless resistance against the united forces of Europe, being preferred to an honourable reconciliation for which I shall employ my credit."—His Royal Highness next deprecates the introduction of Swedish troops into the forts pending the truce, as calculated to excite commotion: and speaks of himself as quite determined, even upon this point, to head that commotion when it is once sprung up; to avoid it, he proposes that the forts shall be put into the custody of armed citizens. He lastly demands that the blockade shall be raised universally; but upon this subject, and the truce generally, he writes a letter to the King of Sweden. The letter to the King of Sweden follows; in which his Royal Highness candidly acknowledges, that in relinquishing the defence of Norway, he yields only to necessity.

Hostilities, however, have at length commenced between Norway and Sweden. The Swedish Admiral, Baron de Puke, set sail on the 26th ult. with his whole fleet, in order to attack the Norwegian flotilla stationed in the islands of Hvalø; but the latter declined a contest, and retired into the Archipelago between the Islands of Hvalø and Frederikstadt. The Swedish troops then took possession of the Island of Hvalø, which is considered the key of the Gulph of Christiana.

By two Bulletins of the Crown Prince we have accounts of the operations of the Swedish army which has entered Norway. The Swedes have gained some advantages, but it appears that the resistance of the Norwegians to their progress has been very desperate. It is stated, that General Gahn, having repulsed a Norwegian corps, fell back on the 2d instant to Malmer, and was on the following day attacked by a force of

3000

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ITALY.

We understand, that his Holiness the Pope has demanded the restoration of the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and the re-establishment of the Patriarchate of Venice; proposals which have been but little relished by the Austrian Court. The Pontiff has also desired the evacuation, by the King of Naples (Murat), of the Marquisate of Ancona and the Duchy of Urbino. His Holiness appears firmly determined to assert what he considers to be his rights; but it will, of course, depend upon the Congress of Vienna, as to how much is to be granted to him.

The Pope has created Lucien Buonaparte a Roman Prince, and Duke of Musignano, and granted to him the privilege of bearing the arms of the Holy See on all his palaces, as a mark of respect for his firmness in refusing the degraded Crown offered him by his brother Napoleon.

The King of Sicily opened the Parliament at Palermo on the 18th ult. in a speech from the Throne; in which his Majesty declared his determination to support the Constitution as formed on the model of that of England. No-allusion was made to Naples.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria, it appears, was received with much loyalty and affection by his subjects, on his return to his own dominions. Unbounded demonstrations of popular joy took place on his entering Vienna, and all the doors of the Palace were thrown open to the people by the Emperor's desire. The next day, to gratify the publick, his Imperial Majesty made a grand entry into that capital, in a procession composed of the military, the Ministers of State, and the Imperial Family. Service at the Cathedral was performed by the Archbishop, who is 80 years of age, and was formerly his Majesty's preceptor. The venerable Prelate, in approaching his Majesty, fell and wounded his head; but, recovering, expressed himself happy that he should be the last subject who should lose blood in his Majesty's cause. A grand gala followed on the subsequent day.

The following is stated in the German Papers to be one of the principal charges brought against the King of Saxony:—“When this Monarch went to Bohemia, he declared to the Court of Vienna that he meant to unite with it and accede to all its measures. General Langenau was sent

sent to manage the negotiation; Austria received him with eagerness, and, full of confidence in the faith of a German Prince, communicated, without reserve, every thing intended to be done, and apprised him that she was preparing to attack Napoleon, in the event of his refusing the terms which should be proposed to him. Afterwards, when the King of Saxony, upon the invitation of Napoleon, went from Prague to Dresden, he revealed, of his own accord, and without any necessity, the whole secret of these negotiations; and as a reward for this confidence, the Marche of Brandenburg, and a part of Bohemia, were secured to him by a treaty."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has returned to Petersburg, where, as might be expected, he has experienced the most enthusiastic reception from his grateful and admiring subjects. Well, indeed, does this good and magnanimous Monarch merit the esteem and love of his people. Having effected a glorious Peace, what a noble duty has he now before him! to make its blessings known and felt through every portion of his vast empire.

The Emperor has declined the proffered title of "Blessed," conferred on him by the Russian Senate, as well as the offer of erecting a monument to his honour. His Majesty, in his reply, said, he could not without a violation of his principles accept the proffered title; and as to the monument, posterity might erect one for him if they should think he deserved it.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The additional articles to the Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark have at length been concluded, and exchanged between the Danish and our Government. They stipulate for the restoration to Denmark of St. Croix, and the other Islands in the West Indies, formerly belonging to that Power.

The documents on the subject of the negotiations respecting Norway have been published. They are five in number. The first is a note from the Envoys of Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, to Prince Frederick, calling upon him to agree to an armistice till the assembling of a Diet, into whose hands he may return that crown which he has received from the nation. The terms of the proposed armistice are three. From his Highness is demanded an immediate agreement to resign the Crown to the Diet, and the evacuation of a frontier, together with the surrender of certain forts thereon, by the Norwegian troops.

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

On the part of the Swedes, it is conceded by the Envoys, that the blockade of certain ports shall be raised during the truce. The Prince neither gives as much as is desired, nor is content with what is offered. His Royal Highness's answer is the second State Paper. With respect to his resignation of the Crown to the Diet, he seems to own the fruitlessness of resistance, and will therefore "make known to the nation the dangers to which it is exposed, and represent to it the advantages which must be secured to it on its acceding to a constitutional union with Sweden; but" (adds he) "you know me sufficiently to be convinced, that, faithful to my engagements, I will never separate my fate from that of Norway, in the event of a brave though useless resistance against the united forces of Europe, being preferred to an honourable reconciliation for which I shall employ my credit."—His Royal Highness next deprecates the introduction of Swedish troops into the forts pending the truce, as calculated to excite commotion: and speaks of himself as quite determined, even upon this point, to head that commotion when it is once sprung up; to avoid it, he proposes that the forts shall be put into the custody of armed citizens. He lastly demands that the blockade shall be raised universally; but upon this subject, and the truce generally, he writes a letter to the King of Sweden. The letter to the King of Sweden follows; in which his Royal Highness candidly acknowledges, that in relinquishing the defence of Norway, he yields only to necessity.

Hostilities, however, have at length commenced between Norway and Sweden. The Swedish Admiral, Baron de Puke, set sail on the 26th ult. with his whole fleet, in order to attack the Norwegian flotilla stationed in the islands of Hvalø; but the latter declined a contest, and retired into the Archipelago between the Islands of Hvalø and Frederikstadt. The Swedish troops then took possession of the Island of Hvalø, which is considered the key of the Gulph of Christiana.

By two Bulletins of the Crown Prince we have accounts of the operations of the Swedish army which has entered Norway. The Swedes have gained some advantages, but it appears that the resistance of the Norwegians to their progress has been very desperate. It is stated, that General Gahn, having repulsed a Norwegian corps, fell back on the 3d instant to Malmer, and was on the following day attacked by a force of

3000

3000 men, who got in his rear. He had only 1000 men, but after a sharp action of five hours the Norwegians retired to their old position. The Crown Prince at the same time directed a force to be collected at Eda, to penetrate into the interior of Norway, should the union not be effected amicably. The Norwegians had some strong positions on the Glommen; one at Rackstadt, the other at Longenas. These have been forced. Attacks upon a detachment of 2000 men at Trogstadt, upon the Island of Rano, and upon Rota, have been successful, and the Norwegians have retired beyond the Glommen. The Swedes are thus masters of the Glommen from Lake Oejoin to Frederickstadt; and the fortress of Heswig having surrendered to the Swedish fleet, the road to Moss is laid open.

ASIA.

A furious civil war is now raging in China; a million of persons are said to have been killed in Pekin alone; a sect in that country, similar in principles to the German illuminati, bind themselves together by an oath, and are believed to be the chief agents in this rebellion.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 4. As Ensign Travers, of the 3d, or Prince Regent's own, regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, was bathing in the Liffey, he incautiously ventured out of his depth; and though accompanied by two of his brother officers, who, like himself, could not swim, yet who used every possible and justifiable effort to rescue him from his perilous situation, he sunk to rise no more. His body remained under water upwards of two hours before it could be discovered, when every means to restore him that art could suggest were resorted to, without success. He was a fine young man, aged 20. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by his own regiment, and the officers of the 1st Royal Lancashire.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 8. A poor man, named Robert Morrill, was let down into the coal-pit on *Fleensop Moor*, in Coverdale, Yorkshire; and his fellow-labourers, when the bucket had reached the bottom of the shaft, supposing that Morrill had got safe out, drew up the bucket, and were in the act of letting another man down; but some alarm being given, they pulled the bucket up again, and found the man nearly lifeless: he is since recovered; but Morrill had fallen dead from the bucket, on account of what the miners call "foul air." This poor man has left a wife and three children to lament his loss.

July 22. A fatal accident happened on the West side of *Huntsback*, near Manchester, to some houses built upon the rocks which form the margin of the river Irwell. About half past seven o'clock in the morning, without the least previous alarm, about five yards in breadth of the rock, on which two cottages and a part of Messrs. Fogg, Birch, and Hampson's candle-manufactory stood, at once gave way, and splitting off, fell into the river, bringing the two cottages and part of the candle-shop along with it. Two men and a young woman were killed; but three sisters of the young woman were providentially rescued from the ruins.

July 25. This morning, the flour-mills belonging to Messrs. Cohen and Whitefeet, at Light-house Quay, near *Waford, Herts*, caught fire, and, with three adjoining out-houses, were in a short time consumed.

July 28. Great losses were sustained and damage done by a severe storm of thunder and lightning. Thirty-five sheep, the property of Mr. James Barnes, of *Enford, Wilts*, were killed in a fold by the lightning; five others were so much injured as to be unlikely to recover.—Same day five cows were struck dead by lightning in a field near *Christchurch, Hants*, as they lay together.—The storm was felt with great severity in some parts of Leicestershire. At *Reresby*, half way between Leicester and Melton Mowbray, it began before ten o'clock with such wind and hail, followed by such thunder and lightning, as horror-struck every person in the parish. The hail-stones were bigger than a hen's egg; many window-frames have been beaten in by them at *Leicester, Reresby, Syston, Thrussington, and Hoby*; and fields of corn totally destroyed. Mr. Woodcock, of Syston, has mowed what remained after the storm, of a fine crop of barley, and is ploughing the land for a crop of turnips. The lightning was almost incessant for two hours; it scorched a tablecloth spread at Mr. Simpson's at *Rearsby*; and at two o'clock on Friday morning a shock of an earthquake was felt at that place.—A man, named Thomas Kelby, was found dead in the morning on the road near *Queneborough*; and a boy at Nichols's Lodge was deprived of his eye-sight by the lightning. The storm directed its destructive course about a mile in width, quite into the Vale of *Belvoir*. About 50 acres of wheat (a most beautiful crop), belonging to Mr. Casson, of Thrussington, was so completely destroyed, that not a bason-full of ears remaining could be collected, and the stems were battered as if passed through a threshing-machine. On the whole, this storm is pronounced to have been the most awful ever experienced in that part of the country.

Aug. 9. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Lady Charlotte Lindsay, and

and a young boy patronised by her, embarked this afternoon, amidst a great concourse of people, at *Lancing*, on board the *Jason* frigate, Hon. Captain King, for the purpose of visiting her friends in Germany; to which determination, it is said, Her Royal Highness was induced by the eloquence of Mr. Canning, aided by Lord Leveson Gower. Her Royal Highness's determination was not communicated either to the Princess Charlotte or to Mr. Whitbread till after a letter had been delivered to the Earl of Liverpool. Her Royal Highness will have a greater revenue to spend, comparatively speaking, than any individual in Germany, as she will not, like the Sovereign Princes, have the formality of a Court to maintain. The *Jason* landed her Royal Highness at Cuxhaven. — Her Royal Highness and suite reached the King of England Hotel in Ham-burgh on the 16th inst. on her way to Brunswick.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, June 29.

At a Court of Common Council this day, the Lord Mayor thus addressed the Corporation then assembled.

"Gentlemen—I congratulate this Court upon the wisdom of their Vote on Wednesday the 7th of June, to invite His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and His illustrious Visitors to dine in the Guildhall of this City; and I congratulate the Committee upon the grand display and perfection produced in so short a time. Much praise is certainly due to every Member; but if there is one above all the rest to whom praise is due, it is to the Gentleman whom I most truly hope to see my Successor; though I ought not to forget how eminently useful the great talents of our Surveyor Mr. Dance have been.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as soon as He entered the Hall, pronounced it the most beautiful and magnificent Spectacle He had ever seen; and afterwards, upon taking His seat in the Hall, expressed in the strongest language, how highly gratified He was with the manner he had been received, and with the magnificence of the Entertainment. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias expressed Himself much pleased, and said it was a very fine Thing; and His Majesty the King of Prussia concurred in the same sentiment. As I consider it an honour done the City in the person of our Chief Magistrate, I may be permitted to state, standing at the back of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's chair, and at the back of the chair of His Imperial Majesty, His Royal Highness most condescendingly asked me to take wine with Him: and the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia both conferred upon me

the same honour, each of them offering me His hand.—It may possibly be thought I am travelling out of the Record; but it appears to me I ought to mention the honour paid the City by the Merchants and Bankers of London inviting the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to dine at Merchant Taylors' Hall, where His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and His illustrious Visitors were expected; and that they received the same honour from the Managers at White's, to a grand ball and supper: And here I should be wanting in my duty to the Prince Regent, who was present, if I did not represent to the Court the most gracious notice His Royal Highness took of your First Magistrate, and afterwards of the Sheriffs, expressing Himself again, in very strong terms, how much He was gratified with the splendour and magnificence of Guildhall, and the Entertainment on the preceding Saturday.

"Gentlemen—You must have heard that it has pleased His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to confer on your Chief Magistrate the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom: and it was done in the most gracious and flattering manner, in the Council Chamber, immediately after the able Address made to His Royal Highness by Mr. Recorder. I receive it as a high honour conferred upon this City of London, and upon the Mayor of London, to mark the eventful but glorious times in which we live, and to hand those times down, on the Records of this City, to the latest Posterity. But whilst I am most thankful to His Royal Highness for this distinguished mark of His Royal favour, I shall never forget it is to the Citizens of London I owe my elevation, by whose favour and kindness I was elected to the high and important office I now fill, and which I shall ever consider the greatest in the power of Subjects to confer."

This afternoon Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon, from Burlington-house, accompanied by Miss Thompson (who on a former occasion ascended with him from Dublin). They landed safely at 12 minutes past five, at Coggeshal in Essex, 45 miles from London, 48 minutes from the time they ascended, 22 minutes of which time they were descending.

Monday, August 1.

Never, perhaps, in the annals of this vast Metropolis has the curiosity of hundreds of thousands of the public been more eagerly and anxiously excited, than by the announcement of the Grand Jubilee of this day. It is an indisputable fact, that so immense a number of the people at large were never brought together, in any previous instance, by any description of public rejoicings, on any of the great events which have so often gilded the pages of British

tish story. After repeated delays, Monday, being the Centenary of the Accession of the House of Brunswick to the Throne, and the Anniversary of the Glorious Victory of the Nile, was selected as the day for a Jubilee in celebration of Peace. It was announced that further postponement would be necessary in case of unfavourable weather. The morning came: the sky was darkened, the rain descended in torrents, and the expected pleasures of the day were given up for the moment as lost. Sunday had been fine. The eve of the festal day had in a manner commenced the entertainment, and thousands promenading the Parks had almost out-watched the Moon.—The apprehension of disappointment was, however, suddenly relieved; for between ten and eleven the sun re-appeared, beaming in all his glory, and shedding his brightest refulgence on the scene. The inhabitants of the Metropolis, and the countless numbers who had come to it from "all the country round," had nothing now to interfere with their hopes, or to prevent them from getting ready as soon as they pleased, and throwing themselves into the vortex of festivity and rejoicing.

Hyde-Park, without the advantages of pagoda or fortress, was not without its share of attraction; its extent of view, the openness of the scene, and consonant coolness of the air, would of themselves have made it a refuge from the deep and close closeness of the other Parks. But if it had neither Tower nor Temple, it had booths and shows in profusion, and the wide and peopled magnificence of the Serpentine.

The naval engagement on the Serpentine commenced about six by a cannonading between the foremost vessels, some of which hoisted the American, and others the English colours. Both shores were lined with people, anxious to witness this mimic fight; and in the public eagerness many were forced into the water. The Americans were of course compelled to strike their colours. An interval of near an hour and a half followed without further movement. At dark, however, the English fleet formed, and came down with a fair wind to attack that of the Americans lying at anchor. A tremendous cannonade followed, when the American fleet were driven on shore, and the English ships were towed back to their original moorings.—About ten o'clock the spectators were suddenly surprised by the instantaneous burst on their sight of a ship on fire. This was at first beheld as a calamity, but in a few minutes it was universally perceived that she was bearing down on the American fleet previously driven on shore. The awful grandeur and the still increasing splendour of the scene, drew forth bursts

of acclamations from both the shores of the Serpentine; and in a few minutes the first ship of the American fleet which lay in her line, and with which she came in contact, was set on fire, and added to the magnificence of a scene which, in its real occurrence, has been universally allowed to exceed all others in terrific pomp, viz. that of a ship of war on fire at sea. This frigate was followed by a second, and by the two, the whole American fleet were set on fire and demolished.—Soon after this the fireworks began; and Hyde-Park presented a phenomenon nowhere else to be seen, namely, the water-rockets. They commence with a report, which draws the attention of the spectators to them; they are then seen whirling about with great rapidity on the surface of the water, imitating the rotatory motion of a mill-wheel. In a few seconds there is an addition of a very beautiful fountain, which, after displaying its elegant spoutings for some time, bursts forth with a loud report into what are called water-shakes. These, after flying into the air, descend again into the water, into which they immerse for a minute or two, and then rise at the distance of a few feet, and keep thus continually bounding in all directions, and after various immersions, till at last they expire in a loud explosion. With these the exhibition in Hyde-Park terminated.

The Green-Park, at an early hour, began to display its attractions: besides the Balloon, it was here that the Castle-Temple was to be seen; here the Royal Booth displayed its crimson tapestry and its illuminated front; and here the splendid Bridge over Constitution-hill presented the names of the chief naval heroes of the war.—The attractions in this quarter were increased by the presence at Buckingham House of the Princesses and Queen, who had invited the Regent and 250 of the nobility and gentry to dinner, and to view the different exhibitions. The Royal Family paraded the lawn for a short time. The Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester were particularly anxious to see and understand the process of filling the Balloon. It was ready to ascend about six o'clock; but its flight was delayed a few minutes, that her Majesty and the Princess might witness the ascent. At twenty minutes past six, when the ends which held the balloon were ready to be cut, it was found that the fastening which secures the network to the valve at the top of the balloon had by some means been disengaged, and was held only by a slight twine. Under these circumstances, the new aspirant to celestial excursions, Mrs. Henry Johnston, was informed that she could not possibly accompany Mr. Sadler on his voyage without imminent danger to both. The Duke

of

of-Wellington, who conversed with Mrs. Johnston, having ascertained the danger, recommended both to decline the voyage. This enterprising young Aëronaut, who is only 17 years of age, feeling for the disappointment of the publick, and for his own honour, was determined to go up; and he ascended about 24 minutes past six. When above the London Docks, the balloon appeared for a short time nearly stationary, and it was not until a quantity of ballast was thrown out, that a quicker motion could be given to it. On passing over Deptford, at a considerable height, Mr. Sadler went through a cloud which left behind it on the railing of the car, and on various parts of the balloon, a thick moisture, which soon became frozen; and Mr. Sadler, for a short time, felt the cold as intense as in winter. Immediately over Woolwich the string which fastened the net, as was apprehended, suddenly broke, and the main body of the balloon was forced quickly through the aperture nearly 18 feet. Mr. Sadler, to prevent the danger which threatened him, caught the pipe at the bottom of the balloon, and by hanging on it and the valve line, he prevented the balloon from further escaping. The valve, which had for some time resisted every attempt to open it, in consequence of being frozen, at this time gave way, and suffered the gas to escape. A sudden shift of wind, whilst the balloon was apparently falling into the middle of the Thames at Sea Reach, carried it about 100 yards over the marshes on the Essex side, when the aëronaut seized the opportunity of making a gash in the balloon with his knife, which the wind considerably widened, and occasioned the escape of the gas in great quantities. Mr. Sadler's descent on this account was rather more precipitate and violent than he could have wished. He landed however in Mucking Marshes 16 miles below Gravesend, on the Essex coast, without sustaining any other injury than a slight sprain, in about 40 minutes after his departure from the Park. A fisherman, of the name of Mansbridge, fearing that the balloon might fall into the Thames, followed its course as nearly as he could with his boat, to afford any assistance in his power; Mr. S., with his balloon, was conveyed by him to Gravesend, from whence he took a postchaise and four to town and he arrived at Buckingham House at half past three on Tuesday morning.

Scarcely had the moon risen in unclouded majesty—

“Unveil'd her peerless light,
And o'er the dark, her silver mantle
threw,”

than the Bridge and the Royal Booth were illuminated, and the Chinese lan-

terns here and there showed their fantastic transparencies; they were, however, too few in number, and not sufficiently lighted, to produce much effect, and were only pretty when viewed in detail. The illuminations did not pretend to any extraordinary magnificence; they merely exhibited, amidst a profuse blaze of lamps, the names of all the illustrious Companions of Wellington in the Peninsular war, and of the principal Naval Heroes, dead and living, who during the last 20 years have upheld and increased the maritime glory of their country. At ten o'clock a loud and long-continued discharge of artillery announced the commencement of the fireworks, which were, certainly, if not the most tasteful, yet of the grandest and most extensive scale that we have ever witnessed. From the battlements of the Castle, at one moment, ascended the most brilliant rockets: presently the walls disclosed all the rarest and most complicated ornaments of which the art is susceptible; the senses were next astonished and enchanted with a pacific exhibition of those tremendous instruments of destruction invented by Colonel Congreve. Some notion even of their terrible power might be formed from the display of the night, and their exceeding beauty could be contemplated divested of its usual awful associations. Each rocket contains in itself a world of smaller rockets: as soon as it is discharged from the gun, it bursts, and flings aloft in the air innumerable parcels of flame, brilliant as the brightest stars: the whole atmosphere was illuminated by a delicate blue light, which threw an air of enchantment over the trees and lawns, and made even the motley groups of universal London become interesting as an assembly in romance. These several smaller rockets then burst again, and a shower of fiery light descended to the earth, and extended over many yards. Such was one of the beautiful fireworks which, during the space of two hours, amused and astonished the people. The publick were now becoming weary, when the Grand Metamorphosis took place of the Fortress into the Temple of Concord, by the removal of the fortifications, displaying the Temple moving upon an axis, ornamented with allegorical paintings. The upper and lower pictures on each side are connected in subject, those beneath being sequels to the above: they are illustrative of the origin and effects of War—the deliverance of Europe from Tyranny—the restoration of the Bourbons by the aid of the Allies—the return of Peace, and its happy consequences—and the triumph of Britain under the government of the Prince Regent. On the first side, Strife, as described by the ancient Poets, is represented expelled from

from Heaven, and sent to excite dissensions among men. Jupiter is seen (accompanied by other divinities) dismissing her from above, and the inhabitants of the earth are flying, terrified at her approach.—The lower picture represents the effect of her descent. On one side, the Cyclops are forging implements of war. Mars in his car, driven by Bellona, and hurried on by the Furies, is overturning all before him. In the back-ground are seen towns on fire, and a desolated plain. In front are Charity flying in dismay, Truth and Justice quitting the earth, and Hope lingering behind.—The second side represents Europe struggling with Tyranny. He is tearing off her diadem, and trampling on her balance; at his feet, among emblems of Religion, Justice, &c. Liberty lies prostrate.—Wisdom, brandishing the *fulmen*, is descending to the rescue of Europe.—In the picture beneath, the Genius of France is restoring the sceptre to the dynasty of the Bourbons, personified by a female seated on a throne, in a regal mantle, ornamented with *feurs-de-lis*; and on the other, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden, are witnessing the event with delight; a group of subjects behind are expressing their joy and homage, and Genii are descending with emblems of Peace, Plenty, Justice, Honour, Liberty, Religion, &c. At one end of this composition, Strength is driving out Anarchy, Fraud, and Rebellion: at the other end, Victory is inscribing on a shield the names of the great Commanders of the Allied Powers, and Fame is sounding her trumpet.—On the third side, Peace is seen in the clouds with her olive-branch; Time looks at her with transport, and the earth hails her return.—Beneath is represented her reign, or the renewal of the Golden Age. She is surrounded by Plenty, the Rural Deities, Agriculture, Commerce, the Arts, Minerva, and the Muses.—The fourth side displays a colossal statue of the Prince Regent, crowned by Victory: Discord is chained by force to the pedestal: Truth and Justice are returning to earth: and Britannia is looking up to Heaven with gratitude for the blessings of his Government. Below is the triumph of Britain. Britannia is in a car of state, accompanied by Neptune with his trident, and Mars displaying the British standard: Fame and Victory attend upon her. She is preceded by Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude, and followed by the Arts, Commerce, Industry, and Domestic Virtues.—Undoubtedly no display of artificial and ornamental light was ever condensed in a smaller compass, and heightened into more magnificent effect. Some disappointment was felt that no person of political or military importance was in the Royal Booth.

The Fireworks and the Temple together certainly gave in the general gaze a very

brilliant gratification in the Green Park. But St. James's Park was the chief place of attraction for all those who feared to encounter the trouble of mixing in the crowd, and who could afford to pay half-a-guinea in the expectation of personal security and comfort.

Notwithstanding the immense crowds in the streets, which we have before noticed, the access to this Park was very easy at several gates. Between two and three o'clock some thousands entered, and their numbers gradually increased till dusk, when they augmented very considerably, and the place had all the appearance of Vauxhall on a full night. Besides the Birdcage-walk, the Parade, and the front of Buckingham-house, outside of the semicircular railing, were appropriated to that part of the publick who paid for admission. Over the Canal was erected a Bridge of timber elegantly ornamented with temples and pillars, surmounted by a lofty Pagoda. Tents were pitched in rows along the sides of the Canal; and at regular intervals national flags were hoisted. A number of Thames watermen had permission to ply on the Canal, and many worthy citizens and their families enjoyed an aquatic diversion for the first, and perhaps the last time, on this Regal stream; several boat-races took place before dusk, but the boats were just as they are seen on the river, not painted, decorated, and ensigned, as was expected. Of the booths erected for the accommodation of the company, many were untenanted; those, however, which were occupied had a pretty good share of business. The time, till dark, was chiefly employed by the company in walking backwards and forwards, or getting their dinner. The only public amusement consisted in the ascent of the Balloon from the front of the Queen's House, which was preceded by the flight of one or two of a small and insignificant size. From six to nine, people beguiled their tedious hours with eating and drinking, or observing the progress of the illumination of the Chinese bridge, or the somewhat distant noise of the firing on the Serpentine river. About 9 the bridge and the pagoda were nearly, though they were not all night completely, illuminated according to the design, either through the wind, or some other accidental circumstance. The lawn was lighted up by two rows on each side of the Canal, of stars and crescents placed alternately. The Mall, Birdcage Walk, &c. were illuminated by circles of lamps, embracing the trunks of most of the trees. The Chinese lanterns, which promised something fantastically fascinating, by no means answered expectation; not from any inherent fault in them, but from the poverty of the lights placed within them, which were not sufficient to shew off the whimsical

cal and pretty devices painted on them. If they formed a correct idea of Chinese illumination, it must be *sombre* indeed. About ten, the Bridge, with its temples and pillars, and its towering superstructure, became an object of singular beauty and magnificence. Whether such a character of design had or had not any thing to do with the matters of celebration, it unquestionably combined the elegant and the picturesque in the highest degree. It appeared a blazing edifice of golden fire. Every part of it was covered with lamps, the glass reflectors, in proper places, relieving the dazzling splendour with their silver lustre; the canopies of the temple throwing up their bright wheels and stars, the pillars enriched with radiance, every rising tower of the Pagoda pouring forth its fiery showers, and rockets springing from its lofty top, in majestic flights, almost presuming to out rival the ancient inhabitants of the firmament. The effect of its vivid lights on the calm water which flowed beneath, the verdant foliage of the surrounding trees, the scattered tents, and the assemblage of spectators on the lawn, might, without much of hyperbole, be called magical and enchanting.

Alas! too soon we shall be obliged to speak of its departed glories! too soon to tell the fate of this superb creation of a splendid fancy! At ten, discharges of artillery hurried all spectators to the Western end of the Park, as they announced the commencement of the superior fireworks in the Green Park. Benches innumerable were brought by soldiers to enable the fair portion of the assemblage to obtain a view of the Castle, of which after all only the upper part could be seen distinctly; that edifice being placed in a low situation, instead of being raised on a mound so as to render it conspicuous. Then the grand display of pyrotechnics took place, in number we readily believe never exceeded. Rockets in profusion led the way, and were continued at every interval from both parks. Jerbs, maroons, Roman-candles, catherine-wheels, serpents, stars, flower-pots, and girandoles, succeeded each other, and were discharged with excellent skill and effect. That sort of fire-work called the girandole was very frequently displayed, in different colours, and was decidedly the most beautiful of the whole. Nothing of the kind could be imagined finer. But the repetition of these things, with occasional pauses, for more than two hours, became excessively tedious to all. It told no intelligible tale, though the public had been informed that the affairs of the Castle were to give something like a representation of a battle and a siege. Instead of sending up the fire-works one or two at a time, if they had been thrown up more in masses, relieved by candles and

rockets, and continued in larger masses gradually, they would have reached the climax of magnificence in this kind of exhibition, and would have produced a most striking effect in less than half the time employed in frittering away all the advantages of this splendid art.

But we have now a melancholy story to tell. About twelve o'clock, and near the expiration of the fire-works, the Pagoda, which was covered with lamps, and at intervals shewed a calm mass of uniform light, exhibited an appearance that excited much doubt. Its upper towers seemed enveloped in flame, and it was soon learned that it had actually caught fire. The flames spread rapidly. Several engines were procured and played upon it; but it continued burning till in a short time, the five upper towers were destroyed, or fell over the Eastern side of the Bridge: the lower ones were in a state little better, and some part of the substructure was much deteriorated. The fate of this erection was much regretted, as it was deservedly a favourite; and still more for the following calamity by which it was attended.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, on the bodies of M. Foulkes, and J. Taylor, who met their death on Monday night, from the unfortunate destruction of the Pagoda, in St. James's Park by fire. Foulkes, who had precipitated himself from the building, fractured his skull, and Taylor was dreadfully burnt. John Murphy of Parliament-street, deposed, that he was upon the lawn in St. James's Park at the time the fire burst from every part of the Pagoda, above the second or third circle. At first it was thought by some that it was intended to burn the Pagoda; but the shouts of the workmen soon proved the contrary, and the engines began to play upon the building which was enveloped in flames. Witness then discovered two men towards the top of the building, apparently in great distress. One of them (Foulkes) ascended to the summit, while the other appeared to make his way towards the bottom. At that moment a great noise was heard, and soon afterwards it was understood that the man who had been seen to ascend had jumped off, and had fallen on a floating stage, which had been placed close to the arch, to facilitate the lighting of the lamps.—Mr. J. Watson, house surgeon of the Westminster Infirmary, deposed that Foulkes was brought there in a state of insensibility, with his skull fractured, and died in two hours.—With respect to the death of Taylor, Alex. Watson, a carpenter, of Woolwich, deposed, that at the time the fire burst forth he was on the third story. The fire-works being refitted on the second story from the top, the sparks from them dropped on those which were on the stairs

stairs beneath, and which were to have been filled on the third story, and set them on fire, and these set fire to the Pagoda. He ran down immediately, and on reaching the green he saw John Taylor, who was also a carpenter, running down the steps of the bridge all on fire. Taylor, he believed, had been on the attic story, and on reaching the bottom some of his comrades extinguished the flames which were around him. Some oil was poured over him, and he appeared to be in great agony. He was then laid upon his back on a board, and conveyed to the hospital. He was quite sensible, and desired the witness to let his wife know of the accident. The witness knew nothing of Foulkes, nor did he see him in the Pagoda. The gas had not been turned on at the time of the accident. The deceased had a wife and four children resident at Woolwich.—Verdict in both cases, *Accidental Death*. The Jury expressed a hope, that the family of Taylor would be provided for by Government, which has since been generously done. — Foulkes, it appears, had been a wholesale hosier, in Wood-street, but a bankrupt. He had distinguished himself at the Custom-house fire. He was no way employed about the Pagoda; but it is supposed, ran up the building in the hope of rendering some assistance. In addition to the above, W. Wood, J. Scott, J. Day, J. Taylor, and two other fire-workers, were much hurt. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the hurry of discharging some of the fire-works, room was not left for a rocket-wheel to play, and the flame bursting constantly on one spot, ignited the timber, and thus produced the calamity. The gas-lights, which were just ready to be used, were intended for the illumination of the Pagoda.—After the cessation of the fire-works in Hyde Park, several accidents occurred: the limb of a tree broke down, by which a young woman who was standing under had her thigh broken, and two young men their arms. A rocket took off the calf of a gentleman's leg.

The three Parks remained much in the same state as on the day of Jubilee, for some days after. In Hyde Park the booths, shows, gaming tables, printing and copper plate presses, &c. amounted to 400: every day added to their number and attractions. The booth-keepers were thrice ordered away on Saturday the 6th; but they drew up a petition to remain till the 12th. They however received an order to quit at night, which they set at defiance. On Sunday the Fair, with the exception of the shows, was continued. On Monday, the order from the Secretary of State was renewed; and on Tuesday morning the magistrates, with the police officers, compelled obedience.

Friday, Aug. 5.

This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, the inhabitants of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, were alarmed by the report of two pistols, proceeding from the house of Miss Macey, milliner, situated over against the Watchhouse. On entering the first floor, they discovered the body of Miss Mary Anne Welchman, extended, bloody, and senseless, with a wound on each temple, where balls had penetrated of a size to admit the tip of a finger. The pistols with which the deed had been committed lay on the table; but the assassin, whose name is James Mitchell, a rejected admirer of the young lady, had been seen to escape out of the window by aid of the lamp-iron and the door, leaving his hat behind. Miss Welchman died within an hour. She was daughter of a respectable farmer of Street, near Glastonbury; and about four years ago was an assistant at Miss Cole's, milliner, Bath, and much esteemed for her good conduct and manners. The assassin was not apprehended till the 10th, at Salisbury, and has since been brought up to town, and fully committed for trial.

Windsor Castle, Aug. 6. His Majesty's bodily-health has been uninterrupted, and his mind uniformly tranquil through the last month; but his Majesty's disorder continues without any sensible alteration.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

In consequence of a Meeting of the Members of the Order of the Bath, at which a warrant was agreed upon, authorising Francis Townsend, esq. King at Arms of the Order, to remove the banner of Sir Thomas Cochrane from being a member of the Order. Mr. Townsend attended with a warrant, signed by Viscount Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, a few minutes before eight o'clock, in King Henry VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster-abbey, and proceeded to remove the banner of Lord Cochrane from its situation. His Lordship's arms were afterwards unscrewed from his stall, and the helmet, crest, mantling, and sword, with all his Lordship's insignia of the Order, were taken down from the top of the stall.—The most degrading part of the ceremony then took place. His Lordship's banner was kicked out of the Chapel, and down the steps leading to it. Nothing of the kind, as to the removal of a Knight from the Order of the Bath, has taken place since its establishment in 1725.

* * * At the 71st Annual Conference of the Methodists lately assembled at Bristol (Dr. Adam Clarke President) nearly 300 Ministers were present. The increase, during the last year, amounts to 15,000!—12,484 of whom have been added in Britain, and the remainder in the West Indies and Nova Scotia.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 18. Come and See; a Farce, translated from the German by a youth of the name of Englebach, the translator of "How to die for Love." The piece is not remarkable for any sprightliness or wit in the dialogue, nor is the plot strong; but it is sprinkled with incident, and the éclaircissement is, on the whole, interesting.

Aug. 12. Doctor Hocus-Pocus; or, Harlequin washed white; described in the play-bills as "an anomalous, multiloquacious, ludicrous-magico-absurdo-ratiocinatio-pantomimical entertainment." It excited a more than ordinary interest in the public, on account of the novel circumstance of dialogue being introduced, and the general understanding that Mr. Colman was the author of that dialogue. The music was by Mr. Reeve, the leader of the band.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Aug. 4. Frederick the Great; or, The Heart of a Soldier; under the singular designation of "An Operatic Anecdote;" by Mr. Arnold. The greatest merit of the piece consists in the complication of its plot, and the consequent variety of its incidents. The music is the production of Mr. T. Cooke.

Aug. 15. A whimsical and amusing trifle under the designation of a Public Reading of a new comic musical Extravaganza, to be called Harlequin Hoax; or, a Pantomime proposed.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, July 2. George Frederick Belz, esq. Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Order of the Bath (to which is annexed that of Brunswick Herald), vice Sir Isaac Heard, knt. resigned.

Foreign-office, July 5. The Duke of Wellington, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.—Lord F. Fitzroy, Secretary to the Embassy.

Foreign-office, July 9. Hon. Charles Bagot (with the rank of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary), Colin Mackenzie, esq. and Archibald Elijah Impey, esq. Commissioners for carrying into effect the stipulations contained in the 2d and 4th Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris.

Foreign-office, July 9. The Hereditary Prince of Orange, a Lieut.-gen. in the British army.—Brook Taylor, esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Wurttemberg.—Sir J. Gambier, Consul-general in Holland.—Henry Chamberlin, esq. Consul-general in the Brazils.

Whitehall, July 12. William Young, esq. admiral of the red, and rear-admiral, an Extra Knight of the Bath.

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

Downing-street, July 14. Henry Mac-Donnell, esq. his Majesty's Agent and Consul-general at Algiers.

Whitehall, July 23. The dignity of a Baronet granted to the following gentlemen, and their heirs male: General Cornelius Cuyler, of St. John Lodge, Welwyn, Herts: Hon. Henry Blackwood, Rear-admiral of the Blue: Sir George Ralph Cellier, knt. Sir Jas. Dunbar, knt. and William Hoste, esq. Post Capts. in the Royal Navy.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Hooke, D. D. prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

Rev. J. Hogg, Geddington V. and Newton Donative, Northamptonshire, vice Knight, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Bonson, Cockerington V. near Louth.

Rev. Thomas B. Greaves, M. A. Wigenhall St. German V. Norfolk.

Rev. Townsend Selwyn, M. A. to a Prebend in Gloucester Cathedral, vice Small, deceased.

Rev. C. Tudway, Chiseldon V. Wilts.

Rev. George Butler, D. D. head-master of Harrow School, and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, presented by the Fellows of his Society to Gayton R. Northamptonshire, vice Hunter, deceased.

Rev. Edward Hughes, M. A. curate of Caerwys, Llandulas R. Denbighshire.

Rev. Field Flowers, M. A. Partney R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Rose, M. A. Whilton R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Salter, M. A. to the Prebendal stall of Winterbourn Earls, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. S. R. Hamilton (second son of Right hon. S. Hamilton) to the Living of Rathfiland, co. Down.

Rev. Thomas Nankevell, St. Juste V. Cornwall.

Rev. H. Dyson, rector of Baughurst, Hants, Wexham R. Bucks.

Rev. Charles Edward Neville, B. A. Randwick Perpetual Curacy, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Mr. Lindsay, late tutor to the son of Lord Holland, chosen by lot Third Fellow of Dulwich College.

Rev. Thomas Benyon, to the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, vice Williams, dec.

Rev. Mr. Bouyer, prebendary of Durham, Northallerton V. vice Walker, dec.

Rev. John Crofts, Hurs: and Ruscombe Perpetual Curacies, Berks, vice Greene, deceased.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. W. Cowling, to hold Newton R. Bucks, with Albury R. Herts.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1814. **AT** Castle Mona. Isle of Man, July 10. Right Hon. Lady Sarah Murray, a daughter.

28. In Dover-street, the Countess of Ashburnham, a daughter.

At Kippax, co. York, the wife of Hon. Rev. A. H. Cathcart, a daughter.

Lately. In Bolton-street, Hon. Mrs. Milnes, a daughter.

In Hans-place, the lady of sir G. W. Denys, M. P. a daughter.

At Littleton, Lady Caroline Wood, a son.

At Norton Conyers, the lady of Sir B. R. Graham, bart. a son.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-col. Jones, a daughter.

At Rosehaugh-house, the lady of Sir James Wemyss Mackenzie, bart. a son and heir.

At Rothiemay, Lady Jane Taylor, a son.

At Prestonfield, the lady of Sir Keith Dick, bart. a daughter.

Aug. 2. The wife of Charles Clement Adderley, esq. of Knighton Lodge, co. Leic. a son and heir.

13. In Burton Crescent, the wife of John Galt, esq. a son.

20. At the Royal Military College, Berks, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alex. Hope, K. B. a son.

MARRIAGES.

1814. *July 19.* Rev. Hen. Pole (brother of Sir P. P. bart.) to Anne, second daughter of J. Blagrove, esq. of Calcot Park, Berks.

20. At Plymouth, J. Halliday, esq. of Cleve, co. Somerset, to Anne-Innes, eldest daughter of Maj.-gen. Dyer, R. M.

23. John-Barrett Lennard, esq. second son of Sir Thos. L. bart. to Dorothy-Anne, second daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, bart.

Philip Lake Godsall, esq. to Grace-Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Best.

25. At Cunnock, Scotland, R. Gemmel, M. D. to Margaret, eldest daughter of Capt. Hugh Mitchell, R. M.

27. At Lord Robertson's, Shrubhill, Hon. D. Williamson, of Balgray, one of the senators of the College of Justice, to Miss W. Boyd Robertson, of Lawyers.

28. At Doddeshill, Rev. J. B. Hollingsworth, B. D. to Lydia, daughter of the late R. Amphlet, esq.

Wm. Owen, esq. of Great Shepey Hall, co. Leic. to Martha Harvey, only daughter of Wm. Penn, esq. late of Birmingham and of Tunal Hall, co. Stafford.

29. In Dublin, T. Bernard, esq. jun. of Castle Bernard, to Henrietta Hely Hutchinson, second daughter of Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson.

Lately. At St. Olave's, Hart-street, S. Bencraft, esq. to Lucy, eldest daughter of Adm. Bury, of Denniton, N. B.

F. Whaley, M. D. of Ripon, to Marianne daughter of Rev. J. Boutflower, vicar of Scamer, co. York.

At Harrington, Cumberland, Rob. Cra-croft, esq. late major in the North Lincoln Militia, to Augusta, daughter of Sir J. Ingilby, bart. Ripley-park, Yorkshire.

Aug. 1. Thos. Wright, esq. of Fitz-Walters, Essex, to the Countess St. Martin de Front, of Montague-square.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Thos. Stedman, to Miss Charett, first cousin to the Duchess of Roxburgh.

At Jersey, Philip Dumaresq, esq. Capt. R. N. to Mary, daughter of Jas. Pipon, esq. receiver-general in that Island.

At Valencia in Spain, Peter Carey Tupper, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul for that province, to Miss Vicenta Ruiz, of the City of Valencia.

At Bath, Rev. G. Masters, to Louisa, daughter of Sir A. Grant, bart.

2. Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart. to Miss Mary Eliz. Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire.

At Ipswich, Lieut. Jas. Thorndike, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Underwood, of East Bergholt. (See page...)

James Powell Craumer, esq. (heretofore James Powell Mounsey,) of Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. to Miss Cranmer, of Quendon-hall, Essex.

3. By special licence, Rev. Rich. Ryan, Clerk, to Mary, second daughter of John Giffard, esq. of the City of Dublin.

4. By special licence, Lord Clinton, to Frances Isabella, eldest daughter of W. S. Poyntz, esq. of Cowdray Park, Sussex.

At Swine, near Hull, in Yorkshire, by the Rev. Richard Yates, the Rev. Philip Dodd, rector of Aldrington, Sussex, to Martha, second daughter of the late Lieut. col. Wilson, Deputy Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital.

At Prospect Hall, near Killarney, E. Hoare, esq. of Cork, merchant, to Miss Gramont, of London.

6. At Islington, Mr. Edward Foss, of Essex-street, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Peter Martineau, esq. of Canonbury.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, to Emily Harriet, second daughter of Right hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole.

8. Hon. Wm. Ponsonby, third son of the Earl of Besborough, to Lady Barbara Ashley Cooper, only daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

At Great Malvern church, Rev. Joseph Morgan, to Marianne, second daughter of the late Sir W. Withorn Wray, bart.

10. John S. Willett, esq. to Eliz. Percy, eldest daughter of the late George White, esq. of Park-st. Westminster, and Newington-house, Oxon.

11. At Kensington, the Earl of Cavan, to Lydia, second daughter of the late Wm. Arnold, esq. of Slatwoods, Isle of Wight.

23. At Pinner, Mr. Chas. Pownall, of Doctors' Commons, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Graham of St. Paul's Church-yard.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. LORD AUCKLAND.

(Continued from Part I. p. 629.)

This distinguished Nobleman (who was the third son of Sir Robert Eden, the third Baronet,) formed an intimacy whilst at Eton with the Earl of Carlisle and other men of rank. He made but little progress in the lucrative parts of the profession of the Law; and seems to have early turned his attention to politics: for in 1772 he quitted the Bar for the office of Under-Secretary of State, which he retained for six years. In 1772 was published his "Principles of Penal Law," 8vo. In 1774 he was returned M. P. for Woodstock, and continued a Member of the House of Commons till 1793, proving himself, during the whole intermediate period, one of the most active, able, and useful representatives that ever sat in that assembly. In 1776 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and was of that Board till 1782, when its duties were transferred to a Committee of the Privy Council. Early in his Parliamentary career Mr. Eden began to take a distinguished part in the proceedings of the House. In 1776 he brought forward the Bill for incorporating the Commissioners and Governors of Greenwich Hospital; and another to authorize, for a limited time, the punishment by hard labour of convicted offenders, instead of transporting them to the American Colonies: both which measures were adopted by the Legislature, and passed into Laws. In 1778 Mr. Eden went to America, as one of the five Commissioners deputed to the Colonies, for the purpose of reconciling their differences with the Mother Country; but, on the failure of their negotiations, he returned to England in January 1779. In November of the same year, he published Four Letters addressed to the Earl of Carlisle, on the Spirit of Party, on the circumstances of the War, on the means of raising the Supplies, and on the representations of Ireland respecting a Free Trade. That publication, at once ably and candidly written, called forth a considerable degree of public attention: it was afterwards enlarged, and gave rise to a good deal of party reasoning in print. These Letters were followed by a short controversy with Dr. Price on the Population of England, a discussion which was pursued by others with great ability. In 1780, when the Earl of Carlisle was invested with the Vice-royalty of Ireland, Mr. Eden accompanied him as Chief Secretary. He was soon afterwards sworn of the Irish Privy Council, and elected a member of the Irish Parliament. He remained in that country, during a period of considerable fermentation and anxiety, till April 1782, pursuing measures equal-

ly calculated to conduce to the prosperity of that part of the British dominions, and the welfare of the Empire at large. Among the various acts of his administration which warrant this eulogium, not the least useful and important was the establishment of a National Bank. In April 1783 Mr. Eden was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council in England, and appointed Vice-treasurer of Ireland, which office he resigned in December following. In 1785 he was nominated one of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations; and sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Versailles, for the purpose of negotiating a Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France. That Treaty was concluded and signed in September 1786. In January 1787 he signed a farther Commercial Convention; and in August the same year another, for preventing disputes between the subjects of the two Crowns in the East Indies. In these truly important Treaties, the consummate abilities of Mr. Eden as a man of business, and his intimate knowledge of British commerce and manufactures, and the true interests of both, were conspicuously displayed. The connexion between the two countries was placed on a footing, certainly not in itself disadvantageous to France; but so much more beneficial to Great Britain than that on which any former Commercial Treaty had rested, that the country was contented to reap the fruits of it in silence for nearly three years before France discovered, or chose to acknowledge, that it was possible for her negociators to be over-matched by an Englishman. The Convention respecting India was of still higher consideration than the Commercial Treaties, important as they were. It involved interests of state policy of the first magnitude; it put an end to the claims so often previously set up by France against our right of sovereignty in India; and annihilated, as far as the most solemn compact can have that effect, every question, dispute, or challenge of our right which could in future be brought forward. In the months of October and November 1787, in concurrence with the Duke of Dorset, he negotiated and signed the Declarations which were exchanged between the Courts of London and Versailles, relative to the Revolution which then took place in the United Provinces. In 1788 Mr. Eden went as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain; and on his return, in October 1789, was elevated to the dignity of an Irish peer. A few weeks afterwards he was appointed Ambassador to the United States

States of Holland; and on occasion of the Spanish armament in 1790, he obtained the prompt and friendly detachment of a considerable Dutch squadron to Portsmouth; and in December of the same year, his Lordship concluded and signed the Convention between the Emperor Leopold, the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, and the States-General, relative to the affairs of the Netherlands. In 1792-3 Lord Auckland took an active part, as Ambassador to Holland, in the efforts made for preventing the mischief which overwhelmed so many of the Continental Powers; and in May of the last mentioned year, was promoted to the dignity of a British peer. A few months afterwards his Lordship relinquished the diplomatic career, in which he had manifested a variety and versatility of talent rarely found united in any individual, and returned home, but not to waste the remainder of his life in ignoble sloth, or useless ease. From that period he not only attended his Parliamentary duties with exemplary diligence, but took an active part in most of the proceedings of that branch of the Legislature of which he was a Member. As an orator he was correct, fluent, and intelligent; and, whenever the occasion seemed to jus-

tify it, he appealed to his fellow-subjects through the medium of the press also. In 1795 he published "Remarks on the apparent Circumstances of the War;" and more than once stood forward as a writer on the popular topics to which the eventful times so frequently gave birth. On the death of the Earl of Mansfield in 1796, Lord Auckland was chosen Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen; and in 1798 appointed to the office of Joint Postmaster-general, which he held to the end of Mr. Pitt's administration in 1801. In the session of 1799-1800, his Lordship renewed the attempt to check the growing practice of Adultery, by bringing forward a Bill, the principle of which was to prevent the intermarriage of the guilty parties; but it was warmly opposed, and finally thrown out in the House of Lords. In 1799 Lord Auckland supported the measure of the Income Tax, and published the substance of his speech on that occasion. He also published his speech in support of the Union with Ireland; and in the course of it stated, that he had been particularly employed with others in preparing the details of that measure to be submitted to Parliament. In consequence of his various services abroad, his Lordship enjoyed a pension of 2300*l*.

THE LATE MRS. STEPHENSON.

On the 26th April, 1814, died Mrs. STEPHENSON, wife of John Stephenson, esq. of Great Ormond-street, and daughter of James Broadley, esq. of the county of Kent.—It would be an act of injustice to society, and an insult to surviving relatives, to permit virtues so numerous and so distinguished as those possessed by Mrs. Stephenson, to sink unrecorded in the grave. Exemplary, in a high degree, in the performance of all the various duties of domestic life; blessed with a temper uncommonly placid and serene; and animated by a spirit of unbounded benevolence that extended itself even to the brute creation, this excellent woman, as she had lived universally beloved, so she finished her earthly career amid the profound and unfeigned regrets of all who knew her. As a WIFE, it is impossible to speak of her, except in terms that, *to those who knew her not*, might appear the language of adulation; as a MOTHER, her tender anxiety, and affectionate assiduity, in rearing a very numerous offspring, was eminently conspicuous, and she was amply rewarded by Providence in being permitted to see the greater part of them settled, in their maturer years, in eligible and prosperous situations. As a FRIEND, the ardour of her zeal was inextinguishable while any good, *in her power to do*, remained *undone*; and, having once formed

her friendships, it was no slight failing, no error of a light head, or giddy fancy, but depravity of heart alone, that could alienate the affections of her faithful and conscientious mind.—Amid many and trying vicissitudes in the early period of her life, occasioned by the disastrous American civil war, which swept away so many fortunes, and destroyed so many glorious hopes, Mrs. S. not only maintained the firmness of her own mind, but by her splendid example supported and soothed that of her affectionate partner, who lost, in that war, a highly honourable and lucrative situation. She seems indeed in this respect to have inherited the fortitude of her father *James*, and her uncle *Housman*, who were both captains of men of war, (the latter acting as commodore of the King's ships, on the American lakes, in the war with the French, that terminated in the peace of 1763,) but with that fortitude were blended devout resignation to the will of Heaven, and that—

Which nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,

The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart-felt joy—

PORR.
an approving conscience! It was that conscience whose irradiating beam also dispelled the gloom of other succeeding disappointments, not necessary to be here detailed, until every cause of anguish was

at length, dispersed, and persevering virtue and industry were crowned with merited success.—Not a few years of uninterrupted, unalloyed felicity were now vouchsafed by applauding Heaven to this truly happy pair; and the descent down the vale of life was gradual and tranquil; in the midst of a large circle of valuable friends, a numerous race of descendants rising around them, every desirable object obtained, every rational hope realized! Thus rolled on the seasons in harmony and conjugal happiness, until it pleased Providence, in its divine dispensation, to separate them by the removal from earth of the deserving subject of this Memoir, whose closing day was, indeed, somewhat clouded by the acute bodily pains which she endured from the effect of a FALL; but she bore the affliction with her accustomed patience and equanimity; neither repining at the inevitable lot of humanity, nor once quitting her steadfast reliance on the goodness of that Almighty Being, who, after a short confinement by a fever, whose violence resisted every medicine, finally translated her gentle spirit from the abodes of sorrow to the mansions of eternal rest! M.

DEATHS.

1813. ON board the Warley East India Company's ship, on his passage to England, in his 25th year, Lieut. Geo. Boys, 25th Native Infantry, East India Company's service; third son of John B. esq. of Ashcomb, near Lewes, Sussex.

Nov. 20. On his voyage from Ceylon to Bengal, in his 29th year, Capt. Rich. Cauty, of the ship Julia.

Nov. 24. At Canton in China, aged 15, Thomas Barber, son of Dr. B. of Hackney, and a Midshipman in the East India Company's ship Walmer Castle; a youth of exalted excellence: in mind, his attainments were of maturer years; in manners, gentle and affable; in conduct, dignified and manly; in heart, religious, dutiful, and affectionate.

Nov. 29. Off the coast of China, of a typhus fever, in his 18th year, Mr. Wm. W. Belson, Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Doris.

Dec. 19. At Colombo, Island of Ceylon, J. Anderson, M. D. inspector of hospitals.

1814. Jan... At Antigua, J. Dover, first lieutenant of H. M.'s ship Barbadoes.

Feb... At sea, on his passage to England, on board the Huddart East-Indian, George Davidson, esq. many years surgeon on the East-India Company's Establishment in Bengal, and late master of the Mint at Calcutta.

Feb. 25. On his passage from Coimbra for Santander, Rev. Thos. Williams, late vicar of Weybread, Suffolk, and one

of the chaplains to the Forces; leaving a widow and three children.

March 27. At St. Helena, Capt. Henry Stewart, 1st Ceylon regiment, late Post Major at Trincomalee.

March 31. On his homeward-bound passage, Mr. A. M'Auley, Assistant-surgeon of the Hugh Inglis East Indiaman.

March ... On his voyage from China, Mr. John Barnett, second officer on board the Bridgewater East Indiaman.

On board the Hon. Company's ship Hugh Inglis, Henry, youngest son of Thos. King, esq. of Margate.

April 18. At Bilbao, Spain, in her 29th year, Mary, wife of the Deputy Assistant-Commissary-general Case.

April 22. At Nassau, New Providence, in his 57th year, Alexander Begbie, esq. D. A. Commissary-general to the forces stationed there, and one of its oldest inhabitants.

May 13. At Trinidad, Samuel Chalket, esq. Collector of the Customs in that Island.

May 30. At Malta, the wife of Jos. Woodhead, esq.

May 31. In Samuel-street, Spital-fields, aged 72, Mr. Geo. Speck, crucible and melting-pot manufacturer.

June 15. Aged 70, Christian Newton, of Hinckley, Spinster.

June 24. At sea, on board his Majesty's ship Menelaus, (Capt. Sir P. Parker, bart.) Frederick, sixth son of J. Pitts, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Midshipman in the Royal Navy.

July 4. At Amorback, aged 51, Prince Charles of Leimingen.

July 5. At Shealey Hill, Herts, Thos. Farley, esq.

July 6. J. R. Clarke, esq. of Chard, an eminent solicitor.

July 7. At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, in her 80th year, Mrs. Hilhouse, relict of the late Wm. H. esq. of Bristol.

At St. Andrew's, in his 93d year, Mr. P. Bower, bookseller and arch-bedel of the University, which office he held nearly 70 years, and was one of the oldest and most respectable booksellers in Europe.

July 8. At Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 74, Mr. Joseph Oliver, formerly an eminent coach-maker of Bristol, a man of the most honourable, inoffensive, and truly Christian character.

At his seminary of Lismore, Argyllshire, Rt. Rev. Dr. John Chisholm, Bp. of Oria, and vicar apostolic of the Highland district 22 years.

July 9. Rt. Rev. Dr. Delany, titular bishop of the united dioceses of Kildare and Loughlin. His remains were attended to the grave by the archbishop and seventy priests, with upwards of five thousand persons.

At Bath, J. Price, esq. formerly of the Post-office, Bristol.

July 10. At Cove, aged 46, Robert M. Carthy, esq. of Firville, Macroom, several years magistrate of the county of Cork.

At Penlan, co. Carmarthen, W. G. Davies, esq. barrister-at-law, son-in-law of Lord Robert Seymour, in the commission of the peace for the said county, and receiver-general for the same, and for the counties of Pembroke and Cardigan.

At Longformacus Manse, in his 73d year, and 48th of his ministry, Rev. Selby Ord.

At Ashfield, near Longford, in her 22d year, Harriet, wife of Francis Hartwell, esq. Captain of the 6th drag. guards.

July 11. In Broad-street-buildings, in her 60th year, Mrs. Stocqueler, relict of the late Jose C. S. esq. many years one of the agents of the Royal Wine Company of Oporto.

At Lisson-grove South, New-road, Mrs. Emelia Lediard, of Enfield, Middlesex.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, R. Grape, esq.

At Upper Clapton, in his 74th year, J. Taverner, esq.

On the day she completed her 42d year, Mrs. Martin Weir, wife of Mr. Wm. Reid, Lower Crown-street, Westminster.

July 12. In Gower-street, Miss Margaret Fordyce, daughter of the late Dr. Geo. F. physician.

At Leamington, near Warwick, Isabella, youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Strickland, of Boynton, co. York.

In his 71st year, James Taylor, esq. of Sandford, Oxon.

At Bar-sur-Ornain, aged 84, M. Nicolas Oudinot, a respectable citizen, father of Marshal O. Duke of Reggio.

July 13. Aged 75, Mr. C. Ibbetson, of Duran's Arbour, Enfield.

At Peckham, in her 23d year, Marianne, wife of D. Stephenson, esq. daughter of the late J. Killikelly, esq. of Falmouth, Jamaica.

At Golden-hill, near Tonbridge, Mrs. Langley, relict of A. L. esq. formerly of Ross Hall, Salop.

The eldest daughter of Thos. Harvie Farquhar, esq.

July 14. Aged 82, Adam Moore, esq. of Norfolk-street.

At Lythe, at an advanced age, General Henry Watson Powell, colonel of the 15th foot.

At Bristol, Lieut.-col. James Fahy, 60th reg. formerly commander of Alderney.

At Coningsby, aged 55, Rev. James Langhorn, curate of Coningsby and Tattershall, co. Lincoln.

July 15. In Shouldham-street, Montague-square, aged 38, Wm. Garnier, esq.

In Denmark-street, Soho, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Benj. Westall.

Francis Lloyd, esq. of Domesay, co. Montgomery.

At North Berwick, aged 86, Thos. Miller, esq. late of New York.

At Perth, aged 103, Mrs. Anne Henderson, who was born in the parish of Mortlach, co. Bamff, and removed to Perth about 30 years ago. She retained her faculties, and could read without spectacles, till within two years of her death, when she was suddenly deprived of her intellectual powers, but her bodily senses continued entire to the last.

July 16. At Bath, found dead in his bed, Commodore Borlase.

At Clifton, aged 19, John Rowland Sproule, a young man of amiable manners and promising abilities, student of St. John's college, Cambridge, eldest son of Rev. J. R. S. vicar of Great Bradfield, Essex.

Mr. Thomas Ward, merchant, Bristol.

July 17. In Baker-street, Daniel Gildemeester, esq. formerly Consul-general and Charge d'Affaires from the States General to the Court of Portugal.

Aged 72, Mrs. Emma Collins, relict of the late, and mother of the present John C. esq. of Flamstead-house, Herts.

At Leicester, Mrs. Ingleby, relict of the late Mr. I. of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

Rev. Wm. Corser, vicar of Leighton, Salop, and rector of Stoke upon Trent, co. Stafford.

Wm. Tufnell, esq. of Langley, Essex.

July 18. In Cleveland-row, after a few days illness, Miles Peter Andrews, esq. M. P. for Bewdley, which he has represented ever since 1790. His death was so unexpected, that he had sent out above 200 cards of invitation to ladies to see the fireworks in the Green Park from his windows. This gentleman had, by the exercise of his own talents, raised himself to rank in the fashionable and commercial world. He was the second son of a respectable merchant of London, and was himself designed for business; but, owing to his father's acquaintance with Garrick, Foote, and other dramatic characters, his mind received a bias towards theatrical composition. He was the author of 1. "The Election," a musical interlude, 1774, 8vo. 2. "The Conjuror," a farce, 1774, (not printed.) 3. "Belphegor; or, The Wishes," a comic opera, 1778, (not printed. 4. "Summer Amusement; or, An Adventure at Margate," a comic opera, 1779, (not printed.) This was written in conjunction with Mr. Miles. 5. "Fire and Water," a ballad opera, 1780, 8vo. 6. "Dissipation," a comedy, 1781, 8vo. 7. "The Baron Kiskervankotsdorsprakengetchdern," a musical comedy, 1781, 8vo. founded on a popular tale with the same title, by the

the Margravine of Anspach. 8. "The Best Bidder," a farce, 1782, (not printed.) 9. "Reparation," a comedy, 1784, 8vo. 10. "Better Late than Never," a comedy, 1790, 8vo. 11. "Mysteries of the Castle;" a dramatic tale, 1795, 8vo. On the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to his share in the celebrated and lucrative manufactory of gunpowder at Dartford; and on the commencement of the present war, became Lieutenant-colonel of the St. Martin's or Prince of Wales's volunteers. He purchased, some years since, the noble mansion built by Lord Grenville, facing the Green Park; and the fashionable parties which he was some years since in the habit of giving, were not eclipsed by any in the circle of the great world. The property left by him is estimated at about 110,000*l.* which he has charged with an annuity of 2,000*l.* per annum to a lady for life, which reverts to the family of Mr. Pigou, who is residuary legatee. To each of his executors, Sir Walter Stirling, and Messrs. Wilson and Grote, he has left 1000*l.*; to Major Topham 300*l.*; and to the theatrical funds of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, 100*l.* apiece, as a testimony of his respect to the cause of the Drama.

In Staple Inn, in his 81st year, Wm. Townshend, esq. 27 years Principal of that Society, to which he was re-elected on the 30th ult. His death was caused by a hurt on one of his shins; to which, relying on his general good health, he did not pay timely attention.

Aged 64, Rev. John Waltham, M. A. rector of Darlaston, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Stafford.

Aged 83, Mrs. Mary Bond, sister of Mr. Robert Tompson, of Hinckley, who is now living, and has completed his 87th year.

July 19. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 52, Mrs. Philpott.

Suddenly, in his 14th year, Charles Drummond Bond, fourth son of E. H. B. esq. of Ditchley, Essex.

At Nairn, Scotland, in his 74th year, Col. Wm. Macintosh, of Millbank.

At Baxfield, New Lanark, Margaret, fourth daughter of the late D. Dale, esq.

Aged 38, the wife of Francis Du Boulay, esq. of the Forest, Walthamstow, daughter of the late John Paris, esq. of Wanstead.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, Rev. T. Lane, D. C. L. of Blackheath, Kent, prebendary of Hereford. He was riding in a gig on the preceding morning with a friend, when the horse fell, by which accident he was thrown out, and a walking-stick which he held was forced through the corner of his left eye, and produced such serious injury as to cause his death in a few days afterwards, leaving a deeply afflicted family.

At Taplow-hill, near Maidenhead, after a few hours illness, Elizabeth, wife of J. Forbes, esq. late of Dublin, daughter of S. Watson, esq. late of Somerville, near Clonmel, Ireland.

July 20. At Market Bosworth, after being only a few days arrived from France, where he had been a prisoner many years, having been brought up in the Royal Navy, Sir Beaumont Dixie, bart. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Beaumont Dixie, vicar of St. Peter's, Derby; and grandson of Rev. Beaumont Dixie, rector of Bosworth, and brother of the late Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart. [See the Pedigree of the family in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. Part 2. p. 507.]

At Mr. Bush's, Muswell-hill, aged 35, Duncan Dallas, esq. father of Mrs. Bush.

At her brother's, John Cowell, esq. Bedford-square, Mrs. Green, relict of the late Jos. G. esq.

The wife of J. Nash, esq. of Oakingham, Berks.

At Sutton Bonington, Notts, aged 28, Rev. Jos. Tabberer, M. A.

July 21. At Edmonton, after a few hours illness, aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of B. A. Mc'Ghie, esq.

At Walworth, Mrs. North, widow of the late Henry N. esq.

Mrs. Solater, of Tangier Park.

At Bath, in her 79th year, Mrs. Tanner.

July 22. In consequence of a fall from his horse, which he survived only two hours, Wm. Wallis Mason, esq. of Sledmere, co. York.

At Dawlish, Miss Anna Maria Worthington, of Bath.

Rev. A. Hill, D.D. archdeacon of Limerick.

July 23. In Wood-street, Spital-fields, Mrs. Gilson, relict of John G. esq. surgeon.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Marten, of Great Russell-street.

Near London, Sir Edw. May, bart. M.P. for Belfast.

At Woodford, Essex, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Geo. Chapman, banker, Mansion-house-street.

At Colchester, T. Hedges, esq. who had repeatedly served the office of mayor of that corporation.

The wife of John Aubin, esq. Bulstrode House.

At Slough, Bucks, Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. Slaughter, late many years master of the King's Arms inn, Oxford.

At Studley House, aged 59, Mrs. Parker, relict of John P. Esq. formerly of Lincoln's inn-fields, and sister of Alex. Croke, esq. judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Nova Scotia.

At Dumfries, Robt. Gillespie, esq. of Peel-town, Scotland.

July 24. In his 82d year, John Andrews, esq. of Wilderness-row, Goswell-street.

At Tyndale-place, Islington, Mr. Alex. Maxwell Bennett, well known at Lloyd's.

Mr. Henry Sandell, an ingenious engineer, of Bath.

At sea, just before making land, Capt. Wm. Stewart, of H. M. ship *San Josef*, of 110 guns.

July 25. In Arlington-street, Camden-town, Mr. Charles Dibdin, the celebrated song-writer, in which character he had few equals, for the number and merit of his compositions. They amount to upwards of 1200; and it may truly be said, that though a great portion of them are in praise of love and festivity, not one passage can be found, in the whole number, of a licentious tendency. On the contrary, they are calculated to support the interests of virtue, and to exercise the best affections of the heart, as well as to enforce the duties of loyalty and patriotism. The influence of his songs upon our gallant Tars has long been known, and probably has strongly contributed to stimulate their heroism, and inculcate submission to the hardships of their profession, and to the will of Providence. His "Poor Jack" is a striking and popular example. He was possessed of considerable merit as a Dramatic Writer, and several of his works will for ever be what are called "Stock-pieces" on the English Stage. In the earlier part of his life he possessed considerable merit as an actor. His *Mungo* has never been equalled; and his *Giles*, *Ralph*, and many other characters, were marked by genuine simplicity, truth, and humour. His conduct manifested the too frequent improvidence of genius; and this chiefly appeared in too hospitable a style of living; for he was never a gamester, nor addicted to the bottle.—He has left an amiable wife and daughter, with nothing but the regret of his loss; though, indeed, his long-continued illness, and the helpless bodily-state to which he was reduced, must render his death a relief to all who held him in regard, as well as to himself, under such severe suffering and hopeless privation.

At Barn Elms, Surrey, aged 22, Frances Lavinia, second daughter of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.

At Cheltenham, Anth. Pye Molloy, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-sq.

John Woodhouse, esq. of Bedworth.

July 26. At Colney-hatch, in his 80th year, Richard Down, esq. banker, London.

At Mr. Kinderley's, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 41st year, Rev. Clement Cottrell, M.A. formerly fellow of Peter-house, Cambridge, late rector of North Waltham, co. Southampton.

At Sabridgeworth, Mrs. Mary Bullock, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Sreatham and Covent-garden.

In Clifford-street, aged 14, Raleigh, son of John Trevelyan, esq.

At Bath, Alex. Thos. Morse, esq. of Clifton.

July 27. In her 21st year, Charlotte, second daughter of Jonathan Burford, esq. late of the India House.

In Wimpole-street, in her 68th year, Dame Mary Catherine, wife of Sir Stephen Cottrell.

H. Budd, second son of Henry B. esq. of Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

At Lyme, co. Dorset, Wm. Cornish, esq. of Broad-street-buildings, London.

At Pensford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Eliz. Wait, relict of the late Mr. Wm. W. of Belton, Somerset.

July 28. At Mrs. Robert Pennington's, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, aged 27, Miss Catherine Lucas.

Mrs. Polito, widow of the late Mr. S. P. of the Royal Menagerie, Exeter-change.

W. G. Lobb, esq.-commissioner of H. M. dock-yard, Sheerness.

At Cardiff, Rev. Thomas Lewis, pastor of the Baptist Church there.

At Chelsea, the wife of Capt. Bartholomew, of H. M. sloop *Erebus*, on the American station.

Mrs. M. Morley (late Powell), of Leigh-street, Red-lion-square, formerly of Marsham-street, Westminster.

July 29. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Mrs. H. Powell, widow of the late Lieut.-col. G. P. of the East-India Company's service.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 86, Edw. Darell, esq.

At Mrs. Hill's, Blackheath, aged 64, Sarah, only remaining daughter of the late Geo. Grey, esq. of Lancaster.

At Brightwell, the Rev. Tho. Wintle, B.D. His parents were in trade at Gloucester, where he was born 28th April 1737. He was educated chiefly in his native city, and distinguished by his thirst after knowledge, and his diligent application to school-exercises. Obtaining an exhibition at Pembroke College, Oxford, he there became Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor. In 1767, Archbishop Secker made him rector of Wittrisham in Kent, and called him to be one of his domestic chaplains. After the death of his Grace in the following year, he resided at Wittrisham, or on the small living of St. Peter, in Wallingford; until, in 1774, relinquishing these preferments, he was presented by the late Bishop of Winchester to the rectory of Brightwell, Berks. At Brightwell he lived constantly forty years, and at Brightwell he died, leaving a widow, two sons, and one grand-daughter. That in early life Mr. Wintle was unremitting in the attainment of useful learning, and in the practice of religion and virtue, the honourable distinction conferred on him by that eminent Divine and excellent man Archbishop Secker, gives ample proof. That in his more mature

and later years he ceased not, by precept and example, to set forth the expediency and advantages of a religious and virtuous life, all who had communication with him can testify. Not that the world at large has to learn what were his pursuits; for, with a desire that his honest and pious labours might be productive of good beyond the small circle of his parish, he published, 1st, "An improved Version of Daniel attempted, with a Preliminary Dissertation, and Notes critical, historical, and explanatory." 2. "A Dissertation on the Vision contained in the second chapter of Zechariah." 3. "Eight Sermons on the Expediency, Prediction, and Accomplishment, of the Christian Redemption, preached at the Bampton Lecture." 4. "Christian Ethics, or Discourses on the Beatitudes, with some preliminary and subsequent Discourses, the whole designed to explain, recommend, or enforce, the Duties of the Christian life." 5. "A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Worcester, occasioned by his Strictures on Archbishop Secker and Bishop Lowth, in his Life of Bishop Warburton." The two first of these publications will class Mr. Wintle with the most distinguished Biblical Scholars. The Bampton Lectures and Christian Ethics contain a form of sound words, adorning the doctrine of Christ, and provoking his followers to good works. The Letter to Bishop Hurd has already been recommended to the Reader as one of the few pamphlets which should be preserved*.—It had been well for society if Mr. Wintle's sphere of daily action had been less circumscribed. If his study accurately to know the will of God, and his delight punctually to perform it; if his orthodox Christian faith, his extensive knowledge, his right judgment, his well-disciplined understanding, his gentle and cheerful disposition, his instructive and entertaining conversation, his sound and practical doctrine, his meekness, his equanimity, his temperance; his inflexible integrity; if these, and other talents and graces, with which the head and heart of this learned and good man abounded, had been exercised in more public life, might not thousands, seeing his faith by his works, have been led to follow his example of giving glory to God, and doing good to men?

At Falmouth, Mrs. T. W. Harris, daughter of Mr. James Masterman, of Hatton-garden.

In her 18th year, Charlotte Catherine, only daughter of Rev. Chas. Egerton, rector of Washington, Durham.

At Lunga, Argyllshire, Capt. Jas. Maclean, 91st reg.

July 30. The wife of Mr. John Leeds, surgeon, Chelsea.

At Bristol, aged 77, Mrs. Ella. Blythe, relict of the late Capt. Rich. B. of Bristol.

July 31. At Footscray, C. Hull, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Leicester, where he had been a few weeks for the recovery of his health, in his 41st year, Wm. Christian Grounds, gent. of March, Isle of Ely.

Lately—Aged 62, Mrs. Webster, of St. Alban's-street.

Miss Musgrave, only sister of sir Rich. M. bart.

At the General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, aged 50, Mr. James Ivory, more than 20 years apothecary to that valuable Institution, leaving a wife and seven children.

In Spring-gardens, aged 62, Mr. Rob. Dighton, a celebrated artist, whose character-portraits will always be admired.

Suddenly, whilst walking on Blackfriars-bridge, Mrs. Fraser, relict of a late opulent West-India merchant.

Rev. T. R. Cotter, son of sir Lawrence Cotter.

At Hillingdon-heath, Henry Atkinson, esq.

Berks—Catharine, only daughter of the late T. Collis, esq. formerly of Reading.

At Woodley Lodge, aged 34, Maria, wife of Jas. Wheble, esq. She was the third daughter of the late Hon. Francis Talbot, of Witham Lodge, Essex. In this excellent woman shone all the virtues that adorn the female character. Five infant daughters deplore her untimely death, and their irreparable misfortune.

Emma, daughter of Rev. Arthur Burton, of Hampstead Norris.

Bucks—At Pennchurch, Rebecca, relict of the late Rev. Benj. Anderson, vicar of that place, and of Missenden Parva.

At Olney, Rev. John Sutcliffe, 39 years pastor of the Baptist congregation. He was a man of a most excellent spirit, and of an unblemished character, being remarkably distinguished for kindness, gentleness, humility, prudence, and integrity. His death is regretted by all who knew him intimately; but when it is viewed, in relation to the Baptist mission in the East, of which, from its formation, he was a zealous friend and able counsellor, it is particularly painful.

Cheshire—At Chester, Miss M. I. Currie, daughter of Dr. F. C.

At Bostock hall, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas France, esq.

Cornwall—At Withiel, the wife of John Bassett, esq. of Chytane, in St. Enoder.

Cumberland—At Carlisle, Mr. John Hyslop, surgeon.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Brownrigg, relict of Capt. B.

At Whitehaven, Miss Dickenson, daughter of Capt. Jos. D.

* See "Pursuits of Literature."
GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

At Isel, near Cockermouth, aged 70, Rev. Mr. Waite.

At Great Broughton, Mrs. P. Messenger, relict of Rev. Thos. M. curate of Overton, Lancashire.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 44, Mr. John Beatson, publisher of the Isle of Man Gazette.

Derbyshire—At Hopton, Lucy, third daughter of Philip Gell, esq. M. P.

At Derby, aged 56, Mr. Rich. Roe, surveyor, eminently skilled in mathematics.

Devon—At Totness, Fred. Wise, esq. H. M. late consul-general in Sweden.

At Stoke Rivers, near Barnstaple, aged 80, Mrs. Parminter.

At Exeter, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Samuel Milford, esq.

At Watermouth, Wm. Harris, esq. late lieut.-col. of the Queen's, or 2d foot.

At Dalton, aged 40, Jane, wife of Wm. Cooke, esq. of the East India Company's service.

At Exmouth, Mr. Hen. Fisk, owner of the Ware collier.

At his friend's, Dr. Browne, Plymouth, John Hallinan, esq. M. D. lately of Rathkeale, Ireland. As an eminent physician, his practice was respectable; as a man of learning, his society was courted by every person of distinction; as a sincere friend, his numerous acquaintance will long remember him with esteem; and as a charitable humane man, the poor will have cause to deplore most deeply the loss of a kind and benevolent benefactor. His talents as a scholar were not confined to his profession: he studiously improved an early taste for poetry and belles-lettres, and his fugitive pieces evinced genius and benevolence: his style was classic, and breathed the best feelings of the heart. His essays, it is said, will be shortly published under the patronage of a friend.

Durham—John Huntley, esq. of Gateshead, formerly a solicitor, and deputy lieutenant of Durham.

Essex—At South-End, Lieut. Col. Bogis, of the West Essex Militia.

At Elmdon vicarage, in his 45th year, Rev. John Smith, B. A. vicar of Elmdon, and rector of Lofts, Essex.

Rev. James Boyer, rector of Cole Engaine.

Gloucestershire—Aged 70, Samuel Webb, esq. of Dahill, near Stroud, one of the first promoters of Sunday-schools.

At Cheltenham, the wife of W. Hodges, esq.

At Churcham, near Gloucester, in his 64th year, Rev. Wm. Gyllett, M. A. vicar of that parish with Banley annexed, and perpetual curate of Minsterworth.

At Colford, Abner Elmslie, gent.

At Cheltenham, in consequence of falling down stairs, aged 60, Capt. A. J. Major, R. N.

Alice, only surviving daughter of the late Thos. Jones, esq. of South Cerney.

Hants—By the upsetting of a boat in the Hamble river, Isle of Wight, aged 29, Rich. Fleming Worsley Holmes, esq. M. P. for Newport, only brother of Sir Leonard W. H. bart.

At Emsworth, Miss M. A. Thresher, youngest daughter of Capt. T. late of the Royal Marines.

Herts—At his father's, Wymondley-house, in his 32d year, Rev. H. Parry.

Kent—At Horsmonden, suddenly, Thos. Twort, esq.

At Thannington, near Canterbury, Hen. Coasidill, esq. common-councilman of that city.

At Hythe, Ensign John Mackay, of the 64th regiment, whose exemplary conduct, as an officer and a gentleman, gained him general esteem. He was son of Mr. Jas. M. co. Ross.

Lancashire—Geo. Branthwaite, esq. of Scott Park, near Hawkeshead.

At Liverpool, Miss Stewart, sister to Dr. S.

At Liverpool, aged 28, the wife of Mr. Vigneaux, surgeon.

Leicestershire—At Great Claybrook, in his 76th year, Mr. Thos. Blockley, son, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Little Claybrook, aged 92, Mrs. Sarah Wells, widow.

Lincolnshire—At Whitton, the wife of Capt. Collingwood, of Gainsborough.

At Butterwick, aged 30, Rev. Mr. Towers, master of the Free Grammar-school at that place.

Middlesex—At Blundell Lodge, C. Featherington, esq.

Monmouthshire—At Troy House, near Monmouth, Zouch Turtan, esq.

Mr. E. Beeton, second son of the late Rev. J. H. B. of Walford, near Ross. He was returning from bathing in the Wye, with four others, when he was seized with a fit, fell over the side of the boat, and was drowned.

Norfolk—At Long Stratton, in his 69th year, Rev. Wm. D'Oyly, more than 20 years curate of Stratton St. Michael and Flordon with Hapton.

Aged 85, Mrs. Sutton, mother of Rev. Dr. S. Minister of St. George's Tombland, Norwich.

Harriet, wife of Rev. John Vickers, rector of Swannington, and vicar of Wood Dalling.

At Sir Thomas Beavor's, Mangreep-hall, aged 71, Mrs. Sturgeon.

At Cawson, Mr. P. Rainbire, surgeon and apothecary.

Northamptonshire—At Wellingborough, in her 81st year, Mrs. Rachael Hilhouse, late of Enderby, co. Leicester.

At Northampton, aged 61, Mrs. Sanford, relict of the late Rev. J. S. rector of Cottesbrook,

Cottesbrook, and daughter of the late N. Paynter, esq. of Hitchen-house, Herts.

At Teston-house, John Langton, esq.

Northumberland—At Newcastle, by a fall from his horse, aged 37, Mr. R. Spencer, surgeon.

At Bywell, Julia, daughter of Rev. H. Johnson.

Notts—At Crowle, Thos. Johnson, esq.

Aged 95, John Miller, the oldest butler in Nottingham, having been made in 1741.

At Newark, aged 76, P. Cunningham, a pensioner on the Scots' Greys. He had served under the Marquis of Granby on the Continent, was in 11 general engagements, and never received a wound! He was discharged for a hurt in his back.

At Stableford, aged 91, Mr. Stephen Elston, who was in the battle of Culloden, and used to boast that he had killed one of the unfortunate adherents of the Royal House of Stewart, who had performed prodigies of valour with his broadsword.

Oxon—Aged 82, Rev. Dr. T. Brookes, many years vicar of Shipton-under-Whichwood, and of the Churches of Fifield and Idbury, Oxon, and rector of Westcote, co. Gloucester. He was the oldest independent member of Oxford university.

At Woodstock, Charles, son of the late Rev. Wm. Bradley, of Lower Heyford.

At Woodstock, aged 82, Mrs. Hester Truss, who had lived in the service of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough nearly half a century.

Rutland—At the Crown inn, Oakham, Mr. Geo. Girtton, remarkable for his benevolence, honesty, and simplicity of manners.

Salop—At Pym's Farm, near Wem, aged 9, Miss Betty, only sister of the well-known actor.

Somerset—At Taunton, the daughter of James Bryant, esq.

Stafford—At the Parsonage, Stone, Anne, wife of Rev. J. Smith, B.D.

At Rugely, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rev. John Lander.

At Aston, Rev. Robt. James Spencer, minister of Smethwick, and fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

Suffolk—At Ipswich, aged 36, Mr. L.R. Hadley, merchant, of Lynn.

At Bury, Mrs. Allen, relict of the Rev. L. Allen.

J. Sparke, esq. solicitor, of Wallham-le-Willows.

At Sudbury, suddenly, aged 78, Rev. J. Newman, M.A. many years rector of Little Cornard, in that county, and who had done the duty there till within the last three or four months.

Warwickshire—At Edgbaston-hall, Birmingham, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Edw. Johnstone, M.D.

Wills—Mr. Thos. Dowland, an aide-

man of Shaftesbury, brother of Rev. Mr. D. of Whitechurch, Dorset.

Worcestershire—Christopher Hunt, esq. of Feckenham.

At Pershore, in her 29th year, Clarinda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Mogridge, vicar of Pershore.

Yorkshire—Aged 62, Wm. Gill, of Skipton, who was only 33 inches in stature.

At Hull, Capt. Robert Drury.

At York, W. Stavelly, esq. who was sheriff in 1800.

Mr. John Blanchard, of York, printer, son of Mr. B. printer of the York Chronicle.

At Halifax, Rev. Joshua Wilkinson, of Hough-house.

At Wheatley, the lady of Sir G. Cooke, at Redshaw-hall, Wm. Hardisty, esq.

At Whitby, Mr. Rich. Winter, author of "The Harp of St. Hilda," and several scientific and interesting papers in Nicholson's Journal.

At Herton, aged 74, Mrs. Hodson, relict of Rich. H. esq. a lineal descendant of Abp. Sterne, and cousin to the celebrated author of Tristram Shandy.

Aged 54, Rev. Isaac Fearon, rector of Crofton, near Wakefield.

At Scarborough, aged 37, Mr. John Ane, organist of Whiston, near Rotherham. Although without sight from his birth, his abilities were of a very superior kind, having had a correct and very general knowledge, particularly of mechanics, music, &c. of which his works will remain a lasting memorial; such as the chimes in the borough-church of Hedon, in Holderness, and his improvements on a great number of organs and other musical instruments.

Wales—Thos. Price, of the Royal Marines, second son of the late Daniel P. esq. of Abergwenlance, co. Carmarthen.

In consequence of a fall from his horse the preceding day, Robert Walters, esq. of Pentoven, co. Carmarthen.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, aged 25, Rev. Chas. Wilkie Hardy, minister of Duning.

At Edinburgh, Col. Alexander Baillie, of Luthrie.

At Huntingdon House, Aan, second daughter of Adm. Deans.

At Glasgow, aged 48, Mr. R. M. Lowry, brother to Rev. Mr. L. Mayor of Carlsruhe.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Guthrie, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

At Lochmaben, in his 116th year, Wm. Ruthven, who was born at Whitehawgate, in the parish of Avendale, in May 1698. As there was then no register of births kept in that parish, his name does not stand on record; but from the period of his birth having been written on a blank leaf of his mother's Bible, and from the time he was in the army, and other circumstances,

cumstances, he satisfied the people of that parish that he was in or about that age.—He was long a cooper at the bridge end of Dumfries; and, for many years before his death, he travelled the country, in summer, with his relations, who are tinkers. When he last visited his native place, in April 1813, he was in his ordinary good health, and sound in his judgment, though he had been long blind and a little paralytic.

At Inverness, Rev. James Fowler, minister of Urquhart.

At Aberdeen, Lady Harriet Gordon, daughter of the late Earl of Aberdeen, and widow of Robert G. esq. of Halfhead.

At Glasgow, aged 39, Rev. James Boyd. Sir Walter Montgomerie Cunningham, bart. of Corsehill.

At Old Deer, in his 69th year, and 45th of his ministry, Rev. Alexander Allardice, minister of the English Episcopal Chapel there.

At Swinton, aged 51, Rev. Jas. Baird, minister of that place.

At Stranraer, aged 83, Rev. John Coulter, D. D. 40 years minister of that parish.

At Closeburn Manse, Rev. And. Yors-town, 37 years minister of that parish.

At Arbigland, the wife of Rev. Dr. Wm. Babington, of the Episcopal Chapel, Dumfries.

At Tinwald Downs, Dumfriesshire, aged 101, Mr. R. Wilson, who had never been out of the parish.

At Stratherrick, aged 81, Capt. Alex. Fraser, who served in North America under Wolfe.

At Whitevale, near Glasgow, Anne Allan, wife of Rev. Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, minister of Doymen.

IRELAND.—In the county of Galway, J. Ouseley, esq. of Dunmore. Having seen the name of his son Lieut. Col. O. in the Gazette among the severely wounded in one of the battles near the Pyrenees, the shock was so great, that, after lingering some time, he at length fell a martyr to his paternal feelings.

At Belvue, Wexford, aged 75, Rt. Hon. G. Ogle, Governor of the county of Wexford, which he long represented.

In Dublin, Philip Long, esq.

At Drumcondra, near Dublin, aged 112, James Beatty, farmer, a native of Noy-nalty, co. Meath.

At Fort William, (Tipperary,) Mrs. Quinn, relict of the late T. Q. esq. and mother of the late High Sheriff of that county.

In Caher, co. Tipperary, Dowager Lady Caher, mother of Rt. Hon. Lord Caher.

At Carlow, Walter Bagenal, esq. for some time M. P. for that county.

At his Glebe-house, Rev. E. Herbert, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin.

At Lower Glanmire, in his 76th year, Rev. John Chetwood, 30 years rector of the Union of Rathcooney.

In Ireland, S. Madden, esq. formerly of Snareston Lodge, co. Leicester.

At Oakfield, near Carrickfergus, W. R. Dobbs, esq. third son of the late Rev. Rich. D. Dean of Connor.

At Kinsale, Joseph White, esq. R. N. who had served with Earl St. Vincent, and Nelson, with great credit, and had much distinguished himself in the West Indies.

At Cork, John Latham, esq. M. D.

At Ballinanty, Chas. Creed, esq.

ABROAD.—At Paris, aged 70, the Abbé Geoffroy, one of the editors of the *Journal de l'Empire*. He was considered the best theatrical critic in France; he was even supposed to be superior in that branch of literature to Freron, the antagonist of Voltaire. Geoffroy, like Freron, combated the modern philosophy: in all his criticisms Geoffroy constantly attacked the Revolution, which occasioned the *Journal de l'Empire* to have a greater sale than any other French Journal. Its sale was 22,000 daily, but the price of a French newspaper is only three halfpence sterling. He was a very excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and was well read in the *Belles Lettres*; yet, with all his knowledge, he was very intolérant.

At Paris, aged 34, Mad. Robertson, the female aéronaut, wife to a physician of that name.

At Paris, the French General Regnier, who had served with Buonaparte in Egypt, commanded at the battle of Maïda, and was taken prisoner at Leipsic.

At Paris, aged 84, M. Mercier, author of several popular works, and a member of the Institute.

Of the wound received before Bayonne on the 14th of April, in his 19th year, Capt. Walter Vane, 1st Guards.

At the battle of Toulouse, aged 33, Capt. Francis Bignell, 27th reg. youngest son of R. B. esq. late of Banbury.

Near Bayonne, Capt. Chas. W. Thompson, 1st Foot Guards, M. A. and one of the travelling fellows of the University of Cambridge, son of T. T. esq. M. P. for Midhurst.

Of wounds received before Bayonne, Capt. W. Burroughs, Coldstream Guards, only son of Sir W. B.

Near Bayonne, of his wounds, Ensign Vachell, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, eldest son of Rich. V. esq. of Coptfoldhall, co. Essex.

At Narbonne, of a wound received at Bayonne, Maj.-Gen. Douglas of the 1st batt. 52d reg. and son of W. D. esq. of Brighton, Scotland.

Of wounds received in action, in the South of France, Lieut. Henry Stapylton,

88th foot, second sqn of H. S. esq. of Norton, Durham.

At Aire, South of France, in consequence of wounds received on the 18th of March, Capt. J. Carrol, 28th foot.

At Tarbes, South of France, from drinking freely of cold water when much heated, aged 23, Joseph Venables, esq. Captain 88d foot.

Before St. Jean de Luz, Capt. C. Thompson, son of T. T. esq. banker, Hull.—And Capt. Yates Johnson, of Hull.

After an imprisonment of three years, and on the very eve of liberation, on his route from Verdun, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Ker, of the Strand, one of the British prisoners; a youth, who by the suavity of his manners and strict probity of his disposition had endeared himself to his fellow-prisoners in France, and to all who knew him.

At Gibraltar, aged 23, the wife of Major Smith, R. A. eldest daughter of Brig.-gen. Sir Charles Halloway.—Also her brother, Lieut. Holloway.

At Gibraltar, Mr. Sheppard, Assist. Commissary;—Capt. Douse, R. A. lately landed;—and Mr. Bower, merchant.

At Gibraltar, a victim to the fever in that garrison, James, eldest son of Rev. J. Boston, rector of Aldingham, Lancashire.

At Gibraltar, Mr. and Mrs. Waters, who were buried in one grave.

In Spain, three-days after suffering amputation in consequence of a wound in the thigh, Major Setou, 92d reg. son of Sir J. S. who had suffered from various and severe wounds in the course of arduous service.

At Bilbao, in his 24th year, the wife of E. Case, esq. of Liverpool.

Killed by some Spaniards, his pockets rifled, his watch, horse, &c. taken, and his body left exposed on the Eastern beach, whilst taking a ride by an unfrequented route to San Roque, about five miles from Gibraltar, Lieut. Harlow Towers, of the 37th.

At Tauste, Spain, Capt. Geo. Hulton, 1st or Royal Dragoons.

Of wounds received at the battle of Salamanca, Capt. Wilde, 89th reg. son of the late J. W. esq. of Dublin.

Of a fever caught in Holland, aged 27, T. H. Marshall, esq. a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

At Flushing, aged 65, Adonijah Schuyler, esq.

At Rantzam, in Holstein, whither he had emigrated, in his 84th year, Professor Reimarus, the father of the German Literature in Hamburg. He was father-in-law to M. Reinhard, formerly French minister at Hamburg.

At Malta, P. W. Burke, esq.

In Sicily, of a decline, Miss E. M. Spencer, third daughter of Major-gen. S.

In Jamaica, Lieut. J. O'Halloran, 101st reg. eldest son of M. O'H. esq. of Clonsilla Hill, co. Clara, Ireland, and nephew of Rt. Hon. Col. M'Mahon.

Robert Hamilton, esq. of Vineyard-Pen, Jamaica, late colonel of the Kingston militia, and acting magistrate of the parish of St. Andrew in that Island.

At St. Lucia, Jamaica, Nathaniel, son of Rev. T. Thora, of Gloucester.

At Torgau, by a fall from his horse, aged 61, the celebrated statesman, Count de Narbonne, godson of Louis XV. whom he much resembled. During the reign of Louis XVI. he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-general in the royal army, and chiefly resided at the Court of Mesdames (the daughters of Louis XV.) by whom he was held in high consideration. After the breaking out of the Revolution, he accepted, in 1791, the post of Minister at War, with a view to save the King. This object was clearly evinced, by a proposal which he made verbally, in the most serious manner, to the National Assembly, and at the same time in writing to the Duke of Brunswick. On the 9th Jan. 1793, he resigned his office, and retired into private life. Napoleon drew him from obscurity, as a branch of the ancient noblesse, to give splendour to his court, and Narbonne very unwillingly consented. He could not stoop to flatter. The most favourable expression that ever escaped his lips respecting Napoleon was, *Il est si heureux!*—how lucky he is! He often said of him, *Se tête est un volcan*—his head is a volcano; and still more frequently, *C'est un crane, qui n'a point d'entrailles*—he is all head and no heart. With the emperor he was however a great favourite. He is said to have gone with great reluctance to Russia, to Vienna, and lastly to Torgau, where he died.

On-board H. M. S. Albacore, of the coast of Africa, Charles, second son of Col. Steward, of Myton-house, near Warwick.

On-board the Zodiac transport, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, Lieut.-col. Noel M'Kenzie, 41st reg.

On-board H. M. ship *Clorinde*, East Indies, Mr. St. Vincent Wells, fifth son of the late Vice-adm. W.

At Bombay, W. J. Bushby, esq. eldest son of W. B. of Great Cumberland-place.

Drowned, on his passage out to the Mediterranean, Geo. Henry Gore, of the Navy, son of Mr. and Lady Morris G. of Baker-street.

While on service in the Scheldt, a victim to a romantic temerity, in attacking five French brigs with four boats, an inequality as to men of ten to one, in his 30th year, Wm. Bridges Champion, esq. first lieutenant in the *Amphion*.

Aug. 1. In Sackville-street, aged 74, Rev. John Carver, B. C. L. archdeacon of Surrey, who has been long admired for his acute understanding, his clear intellects, and for deep and extensive learning. He had suffered for some weeks under a severe indisposition, which he bore with a fortitude and resignation, a piety and a submission, which would have done honour either to an ancient philosopher, or a more enlightened Christian. A circumstance somewhat singular marked this gentleman; he voluntarily resigned into the hands of the donors, Lord Dudley and Ward, and the Bishop of Winchester, two livings, worth at least 2000*l.* a-year, because he was not on the spot to perform the duty conscientiously to his parishioners. To the last moments of his life he retained his understanding. Mr. Morton and Major Topham were amongst the last gentlemen that were admitted to his bed-side—with both of whom he conversed in the most philosophic manner of his approaching dissolution.

In her 25th year, the wife of Jas. Morrell, esq. brewer, Oxford.

Aug. 2. Sarah, youngest daughter of S. Grimsdell, esq. of Canonbury.

At Bath, in her 86th year, Sarah, widow of Hen. John Pallmer, esq. of Jamaica.

Aug. 3. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, the wife of J. Wilson Carmichael, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.

In his 75th year, G. Pearson, esq. of the Temple, many years an eminent solicitor, in which profession, as well as in private life, he was highly esteemed and respected.

At Witney, aged 58, Mr. Slater, many years carrier between Oxford, Witney, and Burford, an industrious and honest man.

Aug. 4. At Ilfracombe, Eliz. fourth dau. of the late H. Fisher, esq. of Westwood, Wilts.

Aug. 5. At Norwich, aged 51, G. Barber, esq. of East Dereham; a gentleman of great agricultural knowledge, and the suggestor of several improvements in farming.

At Thomas's hotel, Berkeley-square, suddenly, on retiring to her bed-room, after returning from the Earl of Westmorland's, Grosvenor-square, where she had been dining with a select party, Lady Manners.

In Castle-street, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Hannah Irving, relict of Mr. G. I. one of the gunners of the garrison of Carlisle. She was present at the siege of Belleisle in 1761, and since that time shared the fortunes of her husband in almost every quarter of the globe; yet, amidst the profrugacy of a camp, it is no small praise to say, that throughout life she kept herself "unsported from the world."

At Brighton, in his 44th year, F. J. Jackson, esq. late H. M. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. He had the honour of serving his Majesty and his country from the age of 16. In the course of his professional life he was appointed ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and accredited minister to the Courts of Madrid and Berlin. At the latter place he married and resided, until the cessation of intercourse between the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Prussia, in 1806. He was also employed in various temporary missions of great importance; to Vienna, Paris, and Copenhagen.

At the Manse of Skene, in her 105th year, Mrs. Messon. She retained her faculties to the last.

Aug. 6. Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. James Dobie, solicitor, Crane-court, Fleet-street; whose pious disposition, charitable exertions, and amiable manners had justly endeared her to her parents and friends.

At Wortham, Suffolk, aged 59, Mary, wife of Rev. Geo. Betts.

At Highgate, aged 68, William Bloxam, esq. the worthy and much regretted father of a fine and very numerous young family. He was younger brother to Alderman Sir Matthew Bloxam; and was for many years a wholesale stationer in the firm of Bloxam and Fourdrinier: but had long since given up that line of business; and his mind being too active to rust in idleness, he has been occupied in a variety of mercantile concerns.

Aug. 7. At Windsor, the wife of Gen. Wm. Wynyard.

At Yarmouth, whither he had gone to take up his residence, aged 23, Lieut. Jas. Thorndike, son of J. T. esq. of Ipswich. He had been much indisposed ever since the Walcheren expedition; and his illness had been increased by serving in Holland during the last severe winter; but no apprehension was entertained of his disorder proving fatal.

8. The wife of John Dekewer, esq. of Hackney.

At Ramsgate, aged 25, Miss Diana Forrester, of Savage-gardens, London.

At Cheltenham, Hon. Mrs. Lawrence Walpole, sister of the Earl of Powis.

Mrs. Benson, widow of Mr. B. formerly of Drury-lane theatre, and sister of Mrs. S. Kemble.

Aug. 9. In Upper Seymour-street, Mrs. Anne Heys, widow of the late Dr. John H. of Preston, Lancashire.

Aug. 10. At St. Alban's, Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. H. late of Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars.

Mr. Wm. Cowdray, proprietor and editor of "The Manchester Gazette."

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 26, to Aug. 23, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		60 and 70	
Males	805	Males	588		5 and 10	52	70 and 80	64
Females	726	Females	560		10 and 20	48	80 and 90	33
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	69	90 and 100	2
• Peck Loaf 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 4d.					30 and 40	99	100	0
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					40 and 50	100		
					50 and 60	87		

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending August 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	78	0 34	4	37	2	28	1	43	8	
Surrey	82	8 00	0	40	0	30	8	49	6	
Hertford	75	4 35	0	38	0	28	2	58	0	
Hedford	76	1 00	0	36	6	27	3	40	0	
Huntingdon	71	1 00	0	32	6	22	2	37	10	
Northamp.	74	8 48	0	32	0	25	0	45	6	
Rutland	73	6 00	0	34	0	24	0	42	9	
Leicester	78	0 00	0	31	0	28	10	47	10	
Nottingham	79	0 44	6	39	0	27	8	47	8	
Derby	77	0 00	0	00	0	29	2	53	4	
Stafford	78	6 00	0	39	1	26	7	49	10	
Salop	78	8 56	8	00	0	35	6	00	0	
Hareford	70	9 43	2	31	4	30	4	40	10	
Worcester	76	1 49	10	36	8	34	2	51	7	
Warwick	80	0 00	0	41	8	33	4	53	6	
Wilts	79	2 00	0	34	0	28	6	51	0	
Borks	82	2 00	0	33	6	29	1	48	9	
Oxford	79	0 00	0	24	0	27	0	45	6	
Bucks	79	8 00	0	41	0	27	4	46	10	
Brecon	70	0 49	7	36	6	24	0	00	0	
Montgom.	71	2 36	9	43	2	35	8	00	0	
Radnor	65	2 00	0	32	0	28	0	00	0	

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	76	8 29	0	35	3	27	8	42	3	
Kent	73	10 00	0	38	4	27	8	42	4	
Sussex	74	2 00	0	00	0	26	6	00	0	
Suffolk	67	5 34	0	33	5	24	8	41	8	
Camb.	68	2 00	0	00	0	21	4	40	0	
Norfolk	63	8 32	6	30	3	27	0	40	0	
Lincoln	66	5 36	0	32	1	19	11	39	2	
York	67	17 40	2	34	11	23	1	44	9	
Durham	69	0 00	0	00	0	33	5	00	0	
Northum.	65	11 46	10	38	0	27	11	00	0	
Cumberl.	74	0 41	4	32	8	27	8	00	0	
Westmor.	78	2 52	0	35	2	27	7	00	0	
Lancaster	79	11 00	0	00	0	25	11	46	0	
Chester	77	0 00	0	00	0	31	5	00	0	
Flint	85	9 00	0	48	0	00	0	00	0	
Denbigh	85	8 00	0	49	11	29	10	00	0	
Anglesea	00	0 00	0	34	0	00	0	00	0	
Carnarvon	76	8 00	0	39	4	21	6	00	0	
Merioneth	76	8 00	0	45	9	25	2	00	0	
Cardigan	75	3 00	0	34	0	00	0	00	0	
Pembrok.	57	9 00	0	35	8	14	0	00	0	
Carmarth.	72	6 00	0	35	6	00	0	00	0	
Glamorgan	77	0 00	0	36	4	26	8	00	0	
Gloucester	74	2 00	0	31	2	27	5	48	0	
Somerset	79	9 00	0	32	0	23	6	48	0	
Monmo.	73	5 00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	
Devon	72	10 00	0	27	9	00	0	00	0	
Cornwall	74	0 00	0	29	2	25	9	00	0	
Dorset	76	4 00	0	29	0	00	0	00	0	
Hants	75	7 00	0	00	0	24	9	49	8	
	73	1 39	7	33	4	25	7	45	1	

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74 8½d 8½s 9½d 4½d 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

64 11½d 5½s 3½s 9½d 7

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, August 29: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Aug. 15 to Aug. 20.

Total 18,302 Quarters. Average 72s. 1½d.—5s. 1½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Aug. 20, 31s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, Aug. 24, 64s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Aug. 29:

Kent Bags	7l.	0s.	to	8l.	15s.	Kent Pockets	5l.	0s.	to	7l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	6l.	10s.	to	8l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	4l.	10s.	to	6l.	10s.
Essex Ditto	7l.	0s.	to	9l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	8l.	0s.	to	11l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 29:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 6d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 17s. Straw 2l. 1s.

Clover 7l. 2s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d. Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 29. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	8d.	to	6s.	0d.	Pork	6s.	8d.	to	7s.	8d.
Mutton	5s.	4d.	to	6s.	4d.	Lamb	6s.	to	7s.	4d.	
Veal	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	4d.						

COALS, Aug. 29: Newcastle 46s. 0d.—56s. 6d. Sunderland 46s. 6d.—52s. 9d.
 SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 0d.
 TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 9½d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 11d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in August 1814 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-st. London.
Trent and Mersey, 1230l. dividing 55l. clear, per share.—**Leeds and Liverpool, 210l.**
Grand Junction, 220l.—Monmouth 160l. ex half year's Dividend 5l. clear.—**Kennet and Avon Old Shares, 22l.** ex Dividend 15s.—**Lancaster, 20l.**—**Grand Surrey, 60l.** 10s.—**Regent's, 20l.** Discount.—**West-India Dock, 158l., 156l.,** ex Dividend 5l. half year.—**London Ditto, 98l.** ex dividend 2l. 15s.—**Royal Exchange Assurance, 235l.** per Cent.—**Imperial 50l.** with Dividend.—**Albion, 46l.**—**San Life Ditto, 7l.** 10s. premium.—**Strand Bridge, with Annuity, 57l.** Discount.—**Vauxhall Ditto, 40l.** per Share.—**London Flour Shares, 6l.**—**Grand Junction Water-Works, 35l.**—**West Middlesex Ditto, 27l.**—**London Institution, 39l.** 18s.—**Surrey Ditto, 12l.** 12s.

Bank Stock.	Red. Specie.	per Cent. Consols.	5 per Cent. Navy.	Long. Ann.	Irish Specie.	Imp. Specie.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Annuities	3 per Cent. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Qu. num.
1	257½	67½	83½	96½	16½			194			18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
2	257½	67½	84½	97	16½			196			19 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
3	259	68½	84½	97	17	66½	3½				19 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
4	259	68½	84½	97	17	66½	3½				19 pr.	6 pr.	1 pr.
5	259	68½	84½	96½	17						18 pr.	6 pr.	1 pr.
6	Sunday	67½											
7	Sunday	68	84½	96½	17						18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
8	258½	67½	84½	96½	17				67½		18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
9		67½	84½	96½	17	66	3½	196	67½		18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
10		67½	84½	96½	17	65½					18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
11	Holiday	67½	84½	96½	17								
12		67½									18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
13	Sunday	67½	84½	96½	17								
14		67½	84½	96½	17						18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
15	259	67½	84½	96½	17						18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
16		67½	84½	96½	16½	65½					18 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
17	258½	66½	83½	96	16½						17 pr.	4 pr.	1 pr.
18		66½	83½	95½	16½	64½					17 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
19		66½	83½	95½	16½						16 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
20	Sunday	66½	83½	95½	16½								
21		66½	83½	95½	16½						16 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
22	256½	67½	84½	97	16½				66½		16 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
23		67½	84½	97	16½						15 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
24	Holiday	66½	83½	96½	16½						15 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
25	257	66½	83½	96½	16½	64½		194	65½		15 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
26		65½	82½	95½	16½						15 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
27	Sunday	66	82½	95½	16½						14 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
28		65½	82½	95½	16½						14 pr.	5 pr.	1 pr.
29		65½	82½	95½	16½								
30		65½	82½	95½	16½								

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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GENERAL EVENING
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Star—Traveller
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SEPTEMBER, 1814.
CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
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Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hanst 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Worc. 2—York 3
IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24
Sunday Advertiser
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

INDEX INDICATORIUS—Questions, &c. 202
Meteorological Diaries for Aug. and Sept. *ibid.*

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Bremhill, the Parsonage of Rev. W. L. Bowles 203
Projected History of the County of Sussex 204
On the Etymology of Botanical Names 205
Memoirs of Dr. Robert Uvedale, of Enfield 206
Barbers of the Elizabethan Age, and of India 207
CREPUNDIA LITERARIA, No. I.—Dr. John Dee 208
Mr. Burke's Residence at Beaconsfield. 209
Rev. Archdeacon Carver—Psalm CIX. *ibid.*
An early French Prophecy—Dr. Blair. 210
Payment of a charitable Bequest neglected 211
Pleasing Commemoration at Bartlemas *ibid.*
Britton's Cathedral Antiquities of England 213
Foundation of a new Church at Bath Wick *ibid.*
Christianity once flourishing in Japan 214
Dr. Lemnius's remarks on Sweating Sickness 215
Chancellors of the University of Oxford *ibid.*
Church Notes from Fittle, in Sussex. 216
Bookham Church & Godalming Market-house 217
Substitute for Food with Peruvian Indians 218
Negroes in West Indies who feed on Dirt ... 220
Discipline, &c. of the Roman Catholics ... 221
Mr. George Dyer's Character of Erasmus 223
Monastic Ruin at Radford well preserved 224

The Poor Laws, and Vagrant Act, vindicated 225
Interesting Letter from Madras in 1746-7... 229
On Biblical Restrictions by Church of Rome 233
ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CLXXXIV. 237
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. 240

Review of New Publications.

Bibliotheca Spenceriana, by Rev. T. F. Dibdin 241
Waihen's Journal of a Voyage to India 248
Johnson and Todd's English Dictionary 252
Lord Thurlow's "Carmen Britannicum" 253
The Inconstant Lady; a Play 254
Greaves's Treatise on Agriculture. 257
Dyer's Hist. of Cambridge, &c. continued *ibid.*
REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS ... 259
SELECT POETRY for September, 1814, 261—264

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in late Session of Parliament 265
Interesting Intell. from London Gazettes ... 272
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 277
Country News 283—Domestic Occurrences 285
Promotions, &c. 287—Births—Marriages 288
Peregrine Dealtry, Esq.—Sir E. Gower 289
Memoir of the late H. Fresham, Esq. R.A. 29
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons
Bill of Mortality. — Prices of the Market
Prices of Canal Shares, &c. and of the Stock

Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views, of the Residence of EDMUND BURKE at BEACONSFIELD; and of GREAT BOOKHAM CHURCH, and the MARKET HOUSE at GODALMING, SURREY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, Post-

to be
of
1815

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

*. The Reader is requested to excuse a typographical error in page 254, col. 1, lines 18 & 19, which should stand thus "Ali is too little for this bounteous gift O gracious God, be in thy mercy swift."

In answer to T. D. we assert, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth *Midsummer day* was (and so continued till 1752) on the 24th of June. and Michaelmas day on the 29th of September. And we can vouch for the authenticity of the Apothecary's Bill.

M JAMES BLAIR, on reading Mr. FLESHER'S Letter in our vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 05, asks if it is Mr. Flesher's

intention to publish the whole of his valuable Collections; and if so, in what form?

The handsome reprint of *Warwick's Memoirs, Edinbro' 1813*, professes to give the original preface prefixed to that *Work*, by which has been understood that which, according to Granger (*Biog. Hist. art. Warwick*) was "allowed to stand in very few copies;" but it proves to contain nothing more than the castrated one.—W. B. would be obliged to any of our Correspondents if they would furnish a copy of the original suppressed preface, by Dr. Smith, or say in what Public Library it may be seen.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY EST AT EXETER.

Printed by N

Bar.	Ther. at 3 P. M.	Ther. at 10 P. M.
29.89	70½	58
29.99	74	60
29.94	65	56
30.04	70½	62
29.70	67	59½
29.89	64	58
29.86	66	57½
29.69	65	56½
30.02	60½	58
30.02	63	57
30.08	71	58½
30.03	68½	61
29.79	66	54
29.85	63	50
29.80	59½	57
29.93	63½	53½
29.99	65	61
29.95	59½	55
29.94	51	55
29.75	66	57
29.73	65	59½
29.52	61½	59½
29.50	67½	67½
29.58	68	68
29.02	61½	56
29.93	62	52½
29.95	65	52
30.06	65	54
30.13	69	57
30.22	77	61
30.22	77	62

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.
TO the traveller of cultivated mind, who seeks for objects of curiosity and attention in his native land, there are no spots more attractive than those which are distinguished as the abodes of Genius. Of departed genius, he enjoys the recollection; of living, the contemplation. The abodes of the former, as *Hagley*, the *Loosdons*, &c. have, in general, been abundantly described: of the latter, many as yet want an historian; and this I believe to be the case with the enchanting residence of Bremhill.

BREMILL is the parsonage and the abode of a Poet of no small eminence; of one whose correct taste has worked only on the classical models, despising all modern tricks — of *William Lisle Bowles*. It is a village situated on a hill, about two miles North of Calne, in Wilts. The Church, a venerable Gothic structure, with a tower, stands just South-West of the village; and the Rectory, a stone house of the same character, is exactly South of that, on a small terrace, commanding a most beautiful view, with the hill immediately sloping from it towards the South. In this view, the principal objects are the hills and downs between Marlborough and Calne. In front, Oldborough Hill, with the ancient camp and the modern *White Horse*, executed by Mr. Alsop, now of Calne: somewhat nearer, is the town of Calne, with its fine tower; and to the right, the majestic woods and hills of Bowood, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdown. A garden of about two acres spreads itself immediately before the house, always a beautiful spot, now embellished by the taste, and immortalized by the verses, of the owner. As it is not of sufficient extent to fatigue either you, or me, or your Readers, let me take you, Mr. Urban, by the hand, and conduct you round the garden. Should you wish to exchange the narrative for the reality, the Reverend Poet will, I

doubt not, be happy to conduct you in person.

Turning to the left from the house, you go through a rustic arch, which leads to the Eastern view. The objects here are pleasing, but not distinct; and coming to a handsome tree, you naturally turn to contemplate it. Looking to the West from this tree, the whole extent of Bowood immediately meets the eye. In allusion to which, you find the following elegant inscription affixed:

When in thy sight another's vast domain
 Spreads its long line of woods, dost thou
 complain? [thy state
 Nay, rather thank the God that plac'd
 Above the lowly, but beneath the great:
 And still his name with gratitude reverse
 Who bless'd the Sabbath of thy leisure hours.
Deus nobis hæc otia facit. W. L. B.

These lines evidently express the feelings of the Poet himself, but may be applied by others according to their circumstances. A few steps further, stands a small, neat obelisk of stone, with no other inscription than *ANNO PACIS 1814. W. L. B. P.* It might be wished that it were something higher; and, if the Peace continues, perhaps it may grow. You now enter a plot of decorated garden, not actually divided from the rest of the ground, but distinguished from it by mere interference of art—small flower-borders, trellis-work arbours, a fountain perpetually playing, and a small cold-bath, encompassed by rock-work. Here, over a rural seat, we read the following lines:

Rest, Stranger, in this decorated scene,
 That hangs its beds of flowers, its slopes
 of green:

So from the walks of life the weeds remove,
 But fix thy better hopes on scenes [above,
 move,

For the Cold-bath, where the little
 rill falls into it, the following verses
 are destined:

Mark where, above the small cascade,
 Quiver th' uncertain light and fly to
 Such shadows human hopes are fled to
 That tremble restless, and for some rest
 every day

Stranger, thoughtful tread the cave —
No light is fix'd, but that beyond the
grave.

Proceeding directly up the slope
from this place, you meet with a
root-house Hermitage, with a rude
stone table, a wooden chair, a small
sun-dial on a fragment of a twisted
column, and a rustic-cross, which St.
Bruno, the Hermit, is supposed to
have erected, and thus to have in-
scribed :

He who counted all as loss,
Save Peace, and Silence, and the Cross.
BRUNO.

On the front of the Hermitage, and
near the dial, are these :

To mark life's few and fleeting hours,
I plac'd the dial 'midst the flowers,
Which one by one came forth and died,
Still withering round its antient side :
Mortal, let the sight impart
Its pensive moral to thy heart !

BRUNO.

You now pass through a com-
pletely embowered filbert-walk to a
large pond, into which, at the upper
end, falls a pleasing cascade. The
pond is terminated by another rural
seat, in which these lines are written :

QUIETI ET MUSIS.

Be thine Retirement's peaceful joys,
And a life that makes no noise ;
Save when Fancy, musing long,
Wakes her desultory song ;
Sounding to the vacant ear
Like the rill that murmurs near.

On a gentle ascent, above the cas-
cade, is a funeral urn, embowered
in shade, to the memory of the Au-
thor's brother, Dr. Bowles, who fell
a sacrifice, at Gibraltar, to the duties
of his profession. The pedestal is
thus inscribed :

M. S.

HENRICI BOWLES, M. D.

Qui ad Calpen,
Febre ibi exitiali grassante,
Ut opem miseris præstaret,
Publicè missus,
Ipse miserrimè periit ;
Anno 1804, æt. 39.
Fratri optimo mœrens P.

W. L. B.

From this place, by a winding and
walk, you are re-conducted to the
and terminate this short, but
tour, by again enjoying the
scauties of the scene.

not, perhaps, introduce
any other writer with

Printed by

those of Mr. Bowles ; but the follow-
ing, being written up in pencil, on the
subject of the place itself, may at
least be read with indulgence :

TO THE REV. W. L. B.

Here dwell delighted ! by these airs in-
spir'd, [admir'd ;
Write what they breathe, secure to be
Raise here thy voice, exert thy tuneful
skill, [Hill :

And give to Britain one more famous
So, when the praise of her poetic race.
Recording Verse or History shall trace,
BREMILL shall seem, what Pindus was
so long, [Song.

Not theme alone, but SACRED HOME OF

Who will not wish that the Poet
may long enjoy the place, and the
place the Poet, so worthy of each
other ? A. N.

MR. URBAN, *Sussex, Aug. 31.*

A HISTORY of the County of Sus-
sex has been long expected ; I wish
very much to be informed, whether this
expectation has any just foundation ?
It is well known that the late Sir
William Burrell made great Collec-
tions for this purpose, which are now
deposited in the British Museum.
Since his death, various persons have
directed their attention to this design,
but all have ultimately relinquished
the pursuit ; unless the Rev. Mr. Dal-
laway, a gentleman well known to
the publick, and very competent to
this arduous task, be still proceeding
with the History of the three Western
Rapes of this County — Chichester,
Arundel, and Bramber ; and unless
the Rev. Mr. Valentynoe, of Magda-
lene Hall, Oxford, be going on with
the three Eastern Rapes — Lewes, Pe-
vensea, and Hastings. Some time ago,
these two gentlemen had respectively
undertaken to prepare a History of
the Western and Eastern Divisions of
this County ; if they are proceeding,
it is well — it cannot be in better
hands ; if, however, either of them
should have relinquished the under-
taking, it ought to be known, as it
is probable that a Gentleman, very
adequate to such a work, would at-
tempt the History of one Portion of
the County, provided it were fully
and fairly understood that either of
those in whose hands it has so long
rested had wholly abandoned the pur-
suit, but not otherwise : he is well
aware how difficult and prolix must
be the labour of such a project ;
therefore

therefore it is not intended to find any fault with the delay, or even to stimulate the Authors, much less to endeavour to take the Work out of their hands, even if it were practicable. There are also many who, for various reasons, are very desirous of knowing if this long-wished-for History be in progress, and the state in which it now is. If it be proceeding, it is probable that some useful communications would be made from various quarters. Perhaps some of your Correspondents will be able to give some information on this subject, so interesting to all Sussex men, and even, it might be presumed, to the Country at large, since Topographical writings have of late come into such high estimation with the publick.

It is curious, that of the adjoining County of Kent there are no fewer than five Histories, of worth and authenticity, viz. Lambard's, Kitburne's, Philipot's, Harris's, and Hasted's, besides some of inferior note; whilst there is no account of Sussex except what is contained in Camden, in the *Magna Britannia*, and the *Beauties of England*.

R. J. C.

MR. URBAN, *Sussex, Aug. 30.*

IN the Eighth Volume of *Literary Anecdotes*, page 642, is the following paragraph: "Dr. Goodenough is preparing a very learned Work, called *Botanica Metrica*, containing the etymology of all botanical names, both technical and also of the plants." This work has not been, nor, indeed, as I believe, is it likely to be published. This is the more to be lamented, as it would not be easy to find a person so well qualified to be the editor of such a book as the Bishop of Carlisle, who, to very considerable and acknowledged qualifications as a general scholar, unites an accurate and profound knowledge of the science of Botany.

A work of this kind is, however, much wanted; and, if executed in a familiar and popular manner, and published at a moderate price, it would become a manual to all Botanists and Florists, and must obtain a considerable sale; as the study of Botany has of late become very general, and it cannot be doubted that it must be agreeable and satisfactory to every one to understand the terms of a science on which all are occasion-

ally obliged to converse, and to pronounce the words which they are using with the true accent and in a proper manner.

The book might be intitled, "The Etymology and Accentuation of the Terms and Language of Botany; or, A Botanical Glossary, on the Plan of Dr. Tarten's Medical Glossary." A moderate knowledge of the Greek and Saxon Languages, and a slight acquaintance with French and German, would be requisite to an Author of such a work, who would desire great assistance from the Etymologicon Botanicum of Skinner's Saxon Lexicon, and from the Article *Nomenclæ* in Milne's Botanical Dictionary, and also from Martyn's Language of Botany.

I would recommend the careful accentuation of all the words, so as that we may no more hear of the *Arbütus*, *Clemätis*, *Philyræa*, or *Tragöponon*. It is the lot of many a good Botanist to be sneered at on account of his ignorance of language; but now should a person conversant with the English Language only be aware that the proper pronunciation of these words is *Arbütus*, *Clemätis*, *Philyræa*, and *Tragöponon*. There may be a few words so entirely naturalized and Angloized, that the use of the proper accent, as to them, might seem to partake of affectation and pedantry: no scholar even, would call an *Anemone* by its proper and right name of *Anemöne*. Words of this kind, however, should be noticed, and the Botanist should be left to his choice.

The following outline of the plan may suffice:

Acorn — Anglo-Saxon — Aac-corn: the corn of the oak-tree.

Wort — Saxon — an Herb: a very frequent termination of the Saxon names of Plants; as Rib-wort, Navel-wort.

Bane — Saxon — the same: Rats-bane, Hen-bane.

Gladiolus — Latin — Gladius, a sword: from the sword-like shape of the leaves.

Nectarine — Latin — Nectar, the drink of the Gods: from the deliciousness of the fruit.

Sycamore — Greek — Suke and Mor: Fig-mulberry: from the resemblance of the leaf to the Fig and Mulberry.

Plane — Greek — Platus, broad: from the breadth of the leaves.

Linnea — Modern Latin — Lin: called from the celebrated

Goodenia—Modern Latin—Goodenough :
the name of the present Bp. of Carlisle.
Cauliflower—Latin—Caulis, a Cabbage,
and Flos, a flower.
Radish—Latin—Radix, a Root.

As there are few to whom a book of this kind would not occasionally be useful, it may be presumed that the circulation would be so general as to render it advantageous to the Editor: I would, therefore, Mr. Urban, recommend it to you, or to some of your learned associates (in the language of the trade) to get up a book of this kind, as expeditiously as may be consistent with the proper execution of the task; and, if notice should be given of such an intention, several of your Correspondents would readily contribute their assistance.

Yours, &c.

E. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, Louth, Sept. 10.

DOCTOR Robert Uvedale, a learned Divine and celebrated Botanist, who planted the large Cedar in the garden of Queen Elizabeth's Palace at Enfield, and concerning whom your Correspondent Caradoc, p. 24, requests information, was Fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and Rector of Orpington, in Kent*. He was born May 25, 1642, and was nephew of Sir William Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorset, and father of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. Vicar of Enfield. As an account of him, and a pedigree of his family, may be seen in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. II. second edition, I shall only add a few circumstances respecting him which are not mentioned in that Work.

At the time of his election to a Fellowship of Trinity-college, he was not only a good classical scholar, but had a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, a language important for its utility, and venerable for its sanc-

tity, and the study of which, and other parts of theological learning, it was the primary intention of the Founder of Trinity-college to encourage and promote†.

Linnaeus has called some plants after his name, *Uvedalia*; and, in the British Museum (Bibl. Sloan. 4084, Plut. 28. F.) are fifteen Letters from him to Sir Hans Sloane; also Letters from him to Dr. Sherard, and Mr. James Petiver, F. R. S. author of *Gazophylacium Naturæ et Artis*, 1711, fol. an important and valuable work, with numerous Plates, some of which are dedicated to Dr. Uvedale.

Dryden, Dr. Uvedale, and other learned men, having agreed to translate Plutarch's Lives from the original Greek; Dr. Uvedale, accordingly, translated the Life of Dion, and the work was published in 1684.

Dr. Uvedale's eldest daughter, Joanna, married a gentleman of the name of Bullen (descended from the family of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire); and her principal descendant and representative is Richard Frewin, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

Dr. Uvedale died in 1722, and was buried in Enfield church. A whole-length portrait of him, and another of his wife‡, were in the possession of the late Admiral Uvedale§, of Bosmere House, co. Suffolk. R. U.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

IN the course of my reading two very entertaining and useful works, I remarked a singular coincidence of customs in two Nations far distant from each other, and at periods as remote as 1583 from 1812; these are, England and India. Stabbe's "Anatomic of Abuses," printed in 1583, well known to the amateurs of ancient literature, and recently offered to public recollection and notice

* To this valuable Living he was collated by Archbishop Tillotson, who was his intimate friend; as was also the celebrated Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury.

† The decay of religious principles, and of those branches of learning which are more immediately connected with them, has long been a subject of general complaint in the Christian world; and it is a lamentable fact that Hebrew literature, particular, is much neglected in the University of Cambridge. In the University of Dublin, however, and in many other Universities, it is properly encouraged. Mary, second daughter of Edward Stephens, esq. of Cherrington, co. Gloucestershire, his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

‡ The son of the Doctor's third son, the Rev. Samuel Uvedale, Rector of Bark-

in Sir Egerton Brydges' *Restituta*, contains a satirical, if not *malignant* statement, of the proceedings of the Barbers of the Elizabethan age, when employed by the fine gentlemen of their day. Quaint and laughable as is the spleen of the writer, I shall not transcribe more of his work than to point out the coincidence alluded to:

"And when they come to washing," says Stubbe, "oh! how gingerly they behave themselves therein. For then shall your mouth be bossed with the lather, or some that riseth of the balles (for they haue their sweete balles where-with all they use to washe), your eyes closed must be anointed therewith also. *Then snap go the fingers, ful bravely*, God wot. Thus, this tragedy ended, comes me warme clothes, to wipe and dry him withall; next, the eares must be picked, and closed together againe artificially, forsooth," &c.

In Mr. Wathen's late tasteful publication, the "*Journal of a Voyage in 1811 and 1812, to Madras and China*," we find the following information (p. 57):

"We were stirring early the next morning; and, having heard much of the expertness of the Indian barbers, I sent for one of this loquacious fraternity, who, when he arrived, did not dishonour his profession by withholding his communications, which he conveyed in broken English, but sufficiently intelligible to his auditor. The operation of shaving I had myself performed as usual; he therefore had, as I thought, only to adjust my hair, which he finished with great adroitness, but, not contented with combing and arranging the hair, *he proceeded by drawing and dislocating my fingers, one after the other, producing a loud snap from each.*"

Can any of your Readers account for this antient English and Eastern custom? The regular commerce of India through the Company did not take place till 1600, seventeen years after Stubbe's publication; and, as he does not mention it as a novelty, is it probable we derived it from India, when a few adventurers only had visited that remote Country?

Yours, &c. J. F. MALCOLM.

MR. URBAN, *Temple, Sept. 3.*
MR. Brewer is, doubtless, aware that Norden's "*Speculum Britanniae*" should form the basis of a History of Middlesex; but it may be new to him that there is a copy of

that Work in the British Museum; with large additions by the Author.

Leland also may furnish him with some useful hints.

From Mr. Lysons's "*Environs of London*," in which Work the whole of *Middlesex* is now included, much information may be gleaned, and should be properly acknowledged.

Mr. Britton, the ingenious Author of the "*Architectural Antiquities*" and of many other useful Works, possesses some valuable Collections for Middlesex in MS.

The several distinct publications of Parochial History will of course be attentively abridged; namely,

Brown's Stoke Newington,
 Ducarel's St. Katherine's,
 Dyson's Tottenham,
 Ellis's Shoreditch,
 Faulkner's Chelsea,
 Fulham,
 Ironside's Twickenham,
 Nelson's Islington,
 Nichols's Canonbury,
 Park's Hampstead.

The Article *Middlesex* should also be consulted in "*Fuller's Worthies*;" "*Magna Britannia*;" "*Gough's Camden*;" and his "*British Topography*."

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

CREPUNDIA LITERARIA, auctore V. L.

No. I.

Ridiculum acri

Fortius & melius magnas plerumque secat res. Hor. Sat. I. 10.

I. JOHN DEE, one of the first created Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, was a man of uncommon application and diligence, but had very little of that, which has ever bid defiance to definition, and is usually denominated *common sense*. That he was studious to an excess scarcely credible, may, without much difficulty, be inferred from his own words: "*Anno 1542, I was sent by my father Rowland Dee to the University of Cambridge, there to begin with logic, and so to proceed in the learning of good arts and sciences, for I had before been meetly well-furnished with understanding of the Latin tongue, I being then somewhat above fifteen years old. In the years 1542 1544, 1545, I was so vehemently bent to studie, that for those years I. inviolably keep this order: or's to sleep four hours every night, 1e of low to meat and drink, and 1808 freshing after, two hours e*"

and of the other eighteen hours, all, except the time of going to, and being at Divine Service, was spent in my studies and learning." That he was, moreover, weak and wrong-headed, that he lived in a sort of continual childhood, and that he was all but an idiot withal, may be easily deduced from the same source: "I was out of St. John's College, chosen to be one of the Fellows of Trinity College, at the first erection thereof by King Henry VIII. I was also assigned there to be the Under Reader of the Greek tongue, Mr. Pember being Chief Greek Reader then in Trinity College. Hereupon I did set forth, and it was seen of the University, a Greek comedy of Aristophanes, named in Greek *Elpin*, in Latin *Pax*, with the performance of the Scarabæus [Scarabæus], or beetle, his flying up to Jupiter's palace with a man and his basket of victuals on her [his] back, whereat was great wondering, and many vain reports spread abroad, of the means how that was effected."—This magnanimous exploit was nearly paralleled by another of the same sort, which was performed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; who, on her visit to the University of Cambridge, was offered the representation of Sophocles's *Electra* in Greek, which she, with her usual politeness, declined, or (as it would be understood now-a-days), intimated her desire or determination to be excused the torture of hearing; thereby placing in the scale her own good sense against the combined sense of the whole University, and preponderating too. The spirit (we should suppose), which suggested the acting of the *Electra*, was much of the same sort with that which prompted *Mamma* to tease and pester Doctor Johnson to hear her little boy repeat Gay's Fables.—Dee, however, was the sufferer by his oddities; for, what with mathematical instruments, and what with acting Greek Plays, he had well nigh been hanged for a conjuror. He was an honest, inoffensive, and well-meaning sort of man, I dare say; and ought to rank high among that species of beings termed *Wisemen*; of whom every village, in the North of England at least, produces one. I collect being once entertained in conversation with a creature of this sort, who, determined to kill

two birds with one stone, had the sagacity to unite breeches-making with astrology. When visible, he was ever discovered up to the knees in compasses, scissors, triangles, and wash-leather.

2. Doctor Lempriere's *Classical Dictionary* (a book, which would have been just twice as good, if its compiler had properly availed himself of Lloyd's edition of Charles Stephens's *Dictionarium Poëticum*, &c.) is, as every schoolboy knows, interspersed with anecdote as well as instruction. We recommend to our growing poets to study well what is said of that versifier, who received, from Alexander the Great, a piece of gold for every good line in a certain composition, but for every bad one a box on the ear. If this system of reward were introduced into our schools, in which boys are forced to write verse, whether it be in their nature or not, we should be not a little apprehensive of the speedy appearance of a new distemper, which might, not improperly, go by the name of *febris auricularis*.—Several other facts, there recorded, are admirably well-calculated to try a man's belief; as, for instance, where we are told that * Calchas died through grief, because he found himself unable to number the figs on a certain fig-tree; and that one Drusus, an historian of great promise and high notions (though G—d knows who he was), being one day, during his infancy we suppose, missing from his cradle, was on the next found on the highest part of the house, with his face turned towards the sun. Poor man! he was determined to get as near to it as possible. But, alas! like the rest of us, he could not do more than he could.—The story of Parrhasius and the curtain may be entitled to some degree of belief; but he must be a man of sworn credulity and unqualified deglutition, who can swallow whole, or by piece-meal, the account of a lamp burning 1500 years in Tulliola's tomb. And yet I have heard even this defended as feasible, and supported with instances pretended to be authentick.

* If the young scholar will read Lempriere's account of *Mopsus*, he will find out, perhaps to his surprise, that even Homer is not always to be believed. See *Iliad*, A. 69.

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Gen. Mass. Sept. 1864. Pl. L. p. 209.



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The Seat of the late Edmund Burke Esq. at Beaconsfield, Bucks.

MR. URBAN, *Stapleton, Feb. 26.*

THE inclosed sketch of the residence of that good and great man, Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield, is at your service. I flatter myself, it will afford pleasure to many of your Readers who enjoyed his friendship, to contemplate a view of the mansion where they partook of the hospitality, and enjoyed the conversation, of a man whose wonderful abilities were through life dedicated, in public to the service of his country, and in private to the delight of his friends.—I lament to add, this house was destroyed by fire, on the 23d of April 1813, not long after the death of Mrs. Burke, it being then the residence of Mr. Dupree. The loss was estimated at \$0,000l.

Yours, &c. CHAS. J. HANFORD.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 8.*

WHEN one who has long filled a situation, in the due execution of which, the publick at large, and the interest of the Church of England in particular, are deeply interested, dies; if the mistaken zeal of an imprudent friend shall hold him up as a pattern for imitation, as one who in the execution of his office acted from motives of conscience, that friend must not be offended if he occasions some anamiversion.

In giving an account of the death of the late Archdeacon of Surrey, p. 198, it is stated, that he had resigned two Livings from motives of Conscience—because he could not reside. Whether Conscience was also his motive for resigning a stall in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, is not said. Nor is it said that his Conscience troubled him for retaining an office of great public importance, without discharging any part of the duty.

The duty of an Archdeacon is, to assist the Bishop in making those inquiries which the Bishop himself cannot well do in person; to visit the parishes within his jurisdiction, examine the state of the church and church-yard, and of the parsonage-house; to inquire whether there is any resident Clergyman, and whether Divine service is regularly performed, and other offices of the Church duly attended to.

GENT. MAG. *September, 1814.*

Dr. Carver was appointed Archdeacon in 1782. I have lived in the County many years, and have yet to learn when he visited any parish in his jurisdiction; when he inquired into the state of any church or parsonage-house; and when he inquired whether the duty was regularly performed, or whether any part of the service was discontinued, in any church within his jurisdiction.

The conclusion of his friend's account of the death of this Reverend Clergyman is, that he conversed on his dissolution in the most philosophic manner—it is not said in a Christian-like manner. A.

MR. URBAN, *Kensington, Aug. 31.*

YOUR Correspondent H. whose letter, dated May 22, you inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1814, p. 550, "believes that most persons who are in the habit of hearing the Psalms appointed for *Afternoon Service*, have great repugnance at joining in the CIXth Psalm," &c. Allow me to invite him, for his own satisfaction, to read the same Psalm in the Geneva Bible of 1805, where he will find it translated according to his own sense. Your Correspondent would certainly be still more pleased in reading the explanation of the CIXth Psalm given by Doctor Gilbert Gerard, in his excellent *Institutes of Bibl. Criticism*, p. 466.

Allow me also, Mr. Urban, to put a question to you and to your numerous Correspondents.—Abp. Newcome wrote on "*the Expediency of Revising by Authority our present Translation; and the means of executing such a Revision.*" Is there any Committee in Great Britain, appointed to undertake that work?—The simple knowledge of its existence would be a satisfaction to pious Christians (such as your Correspondent H.) who find now and then difficulties which stagger them, but who would be soon reconciled, if they might conceive that they are errors of the Translators, which will disappear in the prepared Authorised New Version. It has been experienced that such was the case at Geneva, where the Bible published in 1805 had been expected for eighty years.

As I have received many Letters to inquire where the Geneva Bible of

1805

1805, is to be found, permit me, Sir, to inform your Readers, that I bought all my copies at Dulau's, Soho-square, and De Boffe's, Nassau-street, Soho.—The prices of the Genevese booksellers, Manget and Cherbuliez, are the following: the Bible in two volumes, in folio, 17. 16s.—the same in one vol. fol. 11. 10s.—the same in three volumes in 8vo. 12s.

THEOPH. ABAZIT, D. D.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 12.

YOUR readiness to insert in the Gentleman's Magazine (vol. LXXXIV. P. i. pp. 214, 215.) a Prophecy which I sent, induces me to offer to your notice another remarkable prediction, not by the same mired Prophet, but by Cesaire, Bishop of Arles, in the year 542. However curious the fact may appear, this prophecy was actually recorded in the Royal Library at Paris, in a book entitled "Liber Mirabilis," from which it was extracted about 50 years since by the late Sir John Lawson, bart. of Brough Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

"—The administrators of this kingdom (France) shall be so blinded, that they shall leave it without defenders.

"The hand of God shall extend itself over them, and over all the rich.

"All the nobles shall be deprived of their estates and their dignities.

"A division shall spring up in the Church of God; and there shall be two husbands, the one true, and the other adulterous. The legitimate husband shall be put to flight.

"There shall be a great carnage and as great effusion of blood as in the time of the Gentiles.

"The universal Church and all the world shall deplore the ruin and destruction of a most celebrated city, the capital and mistress of France.

"The altars of the temple shall be destroyed; the holy virgins outraged shall flee from their monasteries.

"The Church pastors shall be driven from their seats, and the Church shall be stripped of her temporal goods.—

"—But at length the black eagle and the lion shall appear, arriving from far countries.

"Misery be to thee, O city of Opulence! thou shalt at first rejoice, but thy end shall come.

"Misery be to thee, O city of Philosophy! thou shalt be subjected.

"A captive king, humbled even to confusion, shall at last recover his crown."

It may be worth while, Mr. Urban, to give you a short extract from a Sermon, "On the Love of our Country, preached 18 April, 1793, by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, being the day appointed by Government for a national Fast, on occasion of the War with the French Republic;" as it shews how amply the above prophecy has been fulfilled since the year 1790. Speaking of the blessings we enjoy under the Church established by law in the two separate divisions of this Island, Dr. Blair says:

"Can there be any among us so infatuated as to wish to exchange it (the established religion) for that new form of things which has produced such fatal effects on a neighbouring land? Were it ever to be introduced among us, it is not the bondage of the Church of Rome, we would have to dread: evils, great in themselves, but small in comparison of what such a revolution would produce. As soon as under the guise of philosophy, and with the pretence of unlimited toleration, the established forms of religion were demolished in France, the flood-gates were opened to pour a torrent of avowed infidelity, atheism, and all the grossest immoralities, over that devoted country. We have beheld the throne and the altar overthrown together; and nothing but a wretched ruin left, where once a stately fabric stood. We have seen the venerable ministers of religion, stripped of their subsistence, torn from their churches, driven from their homes, and forced to wander as exiles, and beg their bread in a foreign land.—We have seen the last consolation of the wretched destroyed, and the grave sealed against their hope, by the public declaration that death is an eternal sleep.—Such have been the blessed fruits of that new order of things which boasted of being to restore happiness to all the nations. Such are the consequences we have to expect among ourselves, if ever the like dangerous opinions shall prevail in Britain. With horror let us turn away from the thought. With earnestness let us pray for the peace of our Jerusalem; and for the house of the Lord our God, let us zealously seek its good."

That this may be the prayer of every Briton, is the sincere wish, Mr. Urban, of

Yours truly, PHILO-PATRIÆ.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

WE are exhorted by the sweet Psalmist of Israel, to "defend the poor and fatherless, and see that

that such as are in need and necessity have right." On that ground I take up my pen to ask your opinion, or that of your friends, on the following subject:—A gentleman, by his will, about 30 years ago, charged a field of his with the annual payment of Five Pounds for ever to the poor of the parish in which I reside. The Churchwarden and Overseer of the Poor are appointed, in the said will, to assist the Trustee in distributing the same. This money was paid two or three years by the gentleman before his death, and has been paid since his decease by his Executor. But, alas! Mr. Urban, neither the Churchwarden nor Overseer can now get any money to distribute. The field charged with the sum has been sold into another family, and the purchaser has refused payment. Had this legacy been bequeathed to some priest in the age of Romish superstition and darkness, we might have been led to conjecture, that it was given through fear of purgatory; "one flash of which fire (says Fuller*) is able to melt a miser into charity;" but, as the light of the blessed Reformation shone with great splendour at the time, and as the money was left to the poor, we may believe that it was no papistical hoax. I shall feel particularly obliged for information, through the medium of your Magazine, whether the money can be recovered or not; if it can, what steps are requisite to be taken. I doubt not, Mr. Urban, but you will feel much interest in the subject, as I am certain that you are an advocate for the poor. Whatever new Law there may be concerning charitable donations, can any man, who has a heart of flesh, rob the needy, for the sake of a few pounds, when he knows full well that they were left to "relieve the distressed?" Let such men ponder in their hearts the words of the wise Solomon: "He that oppresseth the poor to increase his riches shall surely come to want."

PHILO PATRIÆ & PAUPERUM.

Mr. URBAN, *Bartlemas, near Sandwich, Aug. 24.*

THE chimerical idea of the Poet Shenstone, who amused himself with forming a speculative plan of

* Church History, Book VI. Sect. i. p. 265.

building a village, to be inhabited by a select description of persons, who were all to be liberally supplied with the comforts of life, and to be made very happy and independent in a community of the worthiest dispositions and most refined sentiments, collectively operating to the promotion of human virtue and happiness, and the exclusion of every thing adverse to either, was very well displayed in a satirical Novel, written, indeed, on the suggestion of the Poet himself, and published some years ago under the name of *Columella*, or *Shenstone-green*; but, though it could not be realized exactly on poetical principles, nor to the extent of that felicity conceived by a warm imagination, it has been happily exemplified as far as it is practicable, in several very liberal foundations established in this country; but in none I ever met with so completely calculated for health, independence, quiet, competence, and comfort, as in that of *St. Bartholomew near Sandwich in Kent*; a very full and correct account of which is given in Mr. Boys's valuable History of that Town and Port, published in 1788, to which I refer for information of its founder, benefactors, endowments, &c. and proceed to describe its present state. It consists of an entire village, commonly called *Bartlemas*, pleasantly situated on the West side of the high road leading from Sandwich to Dover, containing a respectable farm-house occupied by a tenant of the estate, an ancient and spacious church, or chapel, inclosing the tomb of Sir Henry Sandwich, Knt. the founder or chief benefactor of the Hospital, fifteen or sixteen cottages, or rather commodious houses, some of them genteelly fitted up, for the brothers and sisters of the foundation, not ranged together in a line, but irregularly disposed, as in other villages, with their respective gardens and orchards, perfectly distinct from and unconnected with each other, exempt from tithes and taxes, and endowed with pensions, which now amount, by considerable advances of the rental, to fifty-two pounds per annum each, exclusive of some certain customary emoluments.

The Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich are styled *Patrons, Governors, and Visitors* of the Hospital, who visit twice

twice a year. On these occasions there was formerly a grand procession of clergy and laity, with instruments of music, bearing wax lights provided for the chapel, when the Rector of St. Peter's, or some other clergyman appointed by the Mayor, celebrated high mass with great solemnity. The principal visitation is now, and has been for many years, on *St. Bartholomew's Day*; the Governors and fraternity assemble in the Chapel, and, after Divine service and a sermon to *commemorate* the Founder and Benefactors, proceed to the election of a *Master* for the ensuing year, who is sworn into his office. The governors then view the buildings, and direct the necessary repairs; a dinner is provided for them, and for the minister, the town-clerk, and tenant of the farm, at one of the houses of the hospital, and for the brothers and sisters at another.

Being a native of Sandwich, and accustomed, when a boy, to attend with my father, who was chaplain, I have been extremely gratified at being once more present at this commemoration, which I have not been since the year 1765, when he officiated as chaplain for the last time; and the very long period of *nine and forty years* has elapsed, which has laid almost the whole number of those who were then assembled, together with their departed minister, at rest in their graves. Nothing could more forcibly recall the memory of a beloved and revered parent, nor consequently agitate my feelings more: to behold his place supplied by another, however worthy of the sacred office*; to see the bench of magistrates entirely changed; to recognize with difficulty amidst the congregation *a few of the surviving friends and companions of my youth*, arrived at those years when man is but the shadow of what he was, and approaching like myself to that awful period, when, in the emphatic language of Holy Writ, He by whom "*his days are determined,*" "*changeth his countenance, and taketh*

him away:" to see myself surrounded by a new generation of perfect strangers in a place where every individual was once familiar to the eye and intimately known, was a scene as impressive, as can well be imagined, of the most interesting and serious contemplations.

I consider myself greatly honoured by the Governors of this Charity having approved the *inclosed lines**, and allowed them to be sung in their Chapel at the above commemoration. I shall remember it with the highest satisfaction as long as I live, and accept it as an honour peculiarly augmented by its being conferred as an instance of respect to *my Father's memory*; who is thus, in a manner the most grateful to my feelings, acknowledged to have been, in a religious point of view, from the attentive and *gratuitous*† performance of his professional duties here, worthy of being associated with the former *Benefactors* of the Hospital, and "*has in everlasting remembrance.*"

Yours, &c.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN, July 31.
PERMIT me to observe to the Purchasers of my "*Architectural Antiquities*," and to your Readers in general, that "*The Cathedral Antiquities of England*," of which Two Numbers are now completed, are strictly and properly a continuation of my former Volumes. Though these works are wholly devoted to the same subject, and are jointly illustrative of the arts, customs, and religious and civil peculiarities of our ancestors in their various stages of progression, civilization, and refinement, yet the four volumes of the "*Architectural Antiquities*" certainly constitute a complete and regular work in itself; and *each Cathedral* will also form a specific volume. This plan has been adopted to suit the convenience and wishes of such persons as may be inclined to discontinue the work in certain stages of progress—to such also as may have a predilection for certain subjects—and to those who may be desirous of commencing the work at a particular class or time. A small variation in the title has been

* The Rev. Wm. Elwyn, the present chaplain, who delivered a very admirable discourse on the duties of the *Aged*, particularly applied to the objects of this Charity: and closed with an exhortation to the *Young*, respecting their deportment towards them.

* See our Poetry for the present month, p. 264.

† There is now a *stipend* paid to the officiating minister.

adopted

adopted in the "*Cathedral Antiquities*," for the purpose of defining and characterising this new series, which may be considered as second in arrangement, but will be found first in quality; for this will be distinguished by a more regular and uniform style of excellence in drawings and engravings—by better paper, printing, and all the exterior forms—and also by a more scrupulous attention to historical and antiquarian information. This I am induced to promise, because the Cathedrals contain more authentic archives than any of the subordinate buildings; the dates and æras of their foundation, enlargement, and repairs, are better and more amply recorded—the distinguished personages and events connected with their annals are of first-rate interest and importance. Added to these considerations, I feel warranted in saying, that in future my studies and pursuits will be more single and specific than they have been for some years past. At the time of publishing my *Second Number*, I shall have completed the series of the *Architectural Antiquities*—a *Topographical Account of Wiltshire*, for the fifteenth volume of the *Beauties of England*—and some minor literary works, which engrossed time and much anxiety. Thus relieved, it is my intention to direct all my care and solicitude to the *Cathedral Antiquities*: first, from a partiality to the subject; secondly, from the high interest and amusement it affords to the Antiquary and Historian; and thirdly, from ambition to produce a work honourable to all the Artists concerned in the execution; a beautiful specimen of the embellished Literature of the country; and to supersede the necessity of other publications on the same subject. Many may contend for public favour and patronage; but that work alone will be permanently successful which is best and nearest to excellence.

J. BRITTON.

P. S. Waiting the issue of a Bill in Parliament relating to Copyright, and the *Presentation of Eleven Copies of every New Book to certain Public Libraries*, I was induced—indeed almost compelled, to delay the publication of any letter-press to this work till I knew the full extent of the compulsory measures of that Act.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

THE following account of a truly laudable and rational manner of lastingly commemorating the glorious events which have given peace to Europe, (would I could say—to the world!) unquestionably deserves a niche in your adamantine temple of Literature.

On Thursday last, a most interesting scene took place on the South side of New Sydney-place, Bath, viz. the laying the foundation-stone of a new Parish Church at Bathwick. The worthy Rector of the parish, Churchwardens, and gentlemen of the Committee, assembled at the Committee-room; and proceeded, accompanied by most of the inhabitants of the parish, to the site: where they were joined by that pattern of philanthropy, John Parish, esq. The Rev. Rector, after going through the usual forms, in an appropriate and impressive prayer, implored the Divine Architect of the Universe, to bless and further the pious undertaking. A plate with the inscription had been prepared, and previous to its being soldered into the stone, (which was near five tons in weight) a great variety of coins, medals, and tokens, were placed underneath. During the ceremony 21 rounds of cannon were fired, &c.

The Inscription is as follows:—

Glorify to God in the Highest—

On Earth Peace.

The most

sanguinary Conflict ever recorded in the Annals of History had ceased, and the Downfall of Napoleon, the Despot of France, had taken place,

when the Nations of Europe became united in the bond of Peace.

At such a joyful period, and on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord 1814,

The Foundation Stone of Bathwick New Church, dedicated to St. Paul, was laid.

The Right Hon. Wm. Harry, Earl of Darlington, Lord of the Manor;

The Rt. Rev. Richard, Lord Bishop of the Diocese:

The Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector.

This, Mr. Urban, I conceive to be an example well worthy the imitation of all the opulent and populous towns and cities in Great Britain. Were Parliament to pass an Act for the erection of such a number of new

Churches in the Metropolis and its Environs, as would be proportionate to the increase both of population, and of the conventicles of schismatics—a memorial of this pre-eminently glorious æra, at once splendid and permanent, would be transmitted to posterity—an essential service would be rendered to the cause of true piety and the Established Church;—and, by the manifestation of so just and becoming a sense of gratitude to “the Author of every good and perfect gift,” the Nation could with a better-grounded confidence raise the hand of devotion, and supplicate his future blessings.

The observation of the Roman Orator, though on a different subject, may not be altogether irrelevant. Using Aristotle’s arguments respecting public entertainments gratuitously given, he well remarks:

“In his immanibus jacturis, infinitisque sumtibus, nihil nos magnopere mirari; cum præsertim neque necessitati subveniatur, nec dignitas augeatur; ipsaque illa delectatio multitudinis sit *ad breve exiguumque tempus*; eaque a levissimo quoque: in quo tamen ipso, *unâ cum satietate, memoria quoque moriatur voluptatis*. Bene etiam colligit; hæc pueris, et mulierculis, et servis, et servorum simillimis liberis esse grata: gravi vero homini, et ea, quæ fiunt, judicio certo ponderanti, probari posse nullo modo.”

Cic. de Off. lib. 2. c. xvi.

The inference in favour of the *durability* of what is designed for the happiness and welfare of the people is obvious: and what, let me ask, is more conducive to their happiness and welfare, than the cause and maintenance of the true Religion?

Yours, &c. S. H. CASSAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Lutterworth, Sept. 7.*
IN Part I. p. 453. “An Old Correspondent” wishes to be informed what country Mr. Polwhele alludes to when he says—“we have a description of a country where Christianity once flourished, but is now extinct.” I do not know that I am correct, but I rather think Japan is the country alluded to, both by Mr. Polwhele and Mr. Gilpin. When Christianity was first introduced into Japan, the converts are, by some writers, said to have amounted to many myriads. But they afterwards

underwent a most grievous persecution; and the last remains, after they had seen the far greater part cruelly cut off, took shelter in the city Jamabraya. But the Japanese, assisted with cannon by the Dutch, soon took the place, and put all without mercy to the sword; and Christianity, I believe, is now become totally extinct in Japan.

Indeed, so very inveterate are the Japanese to this day against the Christian Religion, that in order to impress every individual with a *hatred* of it, they annually perform the horrid ceremony (at which even children are obliged to be present) of trampling on representations of the cross of Christ, and of the Virgin Mary and her child.

I can refer your Correspondent with much pleasure to “A Speech concerning the Japanese, delivered before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm in 1785, by Mr. Thunberg.” It contains a great deal of information respecting the religion and manners of this most extraordinary people. A translation of it, I believe, was published in London in 1786.

J. A. LIEVRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Nov. 9, 1813.*

DR. Lævinus Lemnius, the famous German philosopher, who flourished about the beginning of the sixteenth century, visited this country nearly 300 years ago; his remarks on the sweating sickness, and description of England and its inhabitants of that period, are so curious, that, if you will permit them a place in your interesting Miscellany, I presume they will afford amusement to many of your Readers; I have extracted the narration as follows, from a rare book now in my possession, called *The Touchstone of Complexions*, translated by T. Newton, printed 1633.

Yours, &c. S. WOOLMER, *Printer of the Exeter Gazette.*

“The *Ephmera*, or *Diaria*, is the Sweating Sickness, which, because it began in England, is called the English Sweat. Why this disease is termed by the name of the English Sweat, I suppose grew hereupon, for that the people of that country be often therewith attacked, partly through their curious and dainty fare, and great abundance of meats, wherewith they cramme themselves very ingluviuously, which I noted at my late being in that realme, (about
the

the time of Midsummer), by reason that the ayre with them is troubled, cloudy, and many times with foggy dampes overcast, whereby is engendered the cause and originall both inwardly and outwardly of this disease: the vehemency whereof bringeth them into a bloody sweating, wherewith they must wrestle and strive as with a most fierce and strong enemy, and which they must endeavour with all might to supplant: hereupon happen traunces and swoonings, through feeblenesse of body and minde, fainting and drooping of the spirites, decay of powers, stopping of the pipes and voyce, and life almost thereby cleane yeilded up, and the party even brought unto death's doore.

For this country people, not being able to abide any great travaile and labour, as being persons cockering themselves in much tender nicety and effeminate life, are very proclive and apt to be thrown thereby into the languishing extremity of this perillous disease: It is expedient for them therefore to be recomforted, cherished, revived, and refreshed with sweet odours, and with the drinking of pure good wine. And hereupon cometh it that this nation peculiarly and almost daily useth to drinke malvesey or Sacke, to comfort and restore their stomackes, when they be quasie or surcharged with excesse of sundry curious dishes: which thing I finde to have beene used and put in use by Men of elder time, to help such diserasies: whose order was, with this wine, to drive away pain at the heart, Stiches, Swounding or Traunces, Chollicke, fretting of the Guts, and Belly-ach. Thus the Poet *Juvenal* frumpeth a certaine miserable Chuffe and niggardly Pincupenny, for that he denyed to give a little wine to one of his friends that fell into a swoone or traunce, through feeblenesse and too much sweating, being in great danger of his life.

Hee stores and drinke sold Wine, long kept:

Even since the civill strife,

When gamboyles and discension

In common-wealth were rife.

Who Snudge-like to his friende (whose hears

Was paind with stiche and grieve)

Not one poured draught thereof would send
To ease him with relief."

MR. URBAN, *Portland-place, Sept. 1.*

THE Chancellor of the University of Oxford is elected by the members of the Convocation. This office was formerly triennial, and sometimes annual; John Russel, Bishop of London, in the year 1484, being the first Chancellor who was

elected for life. Before this period the office was generally executed by some resident member of the University; it afterwards appears to have been frequently held by Bishops, and lastly by Laymen, the first of whom was elected in 1552.

Chancellors from the year 1616.

- 1616. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1630. William Laud, Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1641. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1643. Will. Seymour, Marquis of Hertford.
- 1648. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1650. Oliver Cromwell*.
- 1658. Richard Cromwell.
- 1660. Will. Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, restored.
- 1660. Sir Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, whose son Laurence, and three others of the family of Hyde, were High Stewards of the University. (See our p. 132.)
- 1667. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1669. James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
- 1688. Ditto.
- 1715. Charles Butler, Earl of Arran.
- 1759. John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
- 1762. Geo. H. Lee, Earl of Lichfield.
- 1772. Fred. North, Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guildford.
- 1792. William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland.
- 1809. William Wyndham Grenville, Lord Grenville.

Vice Chancellor—John Cole, D. D. Rector of Exeter College.

Deputy Steward. John David Macbride, esq. LL. D. Principal of Magdalen Hall.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

P. S. Isaiah xviii. would serve to illustrate the passage in Ptolemy noticed in p. 7:

"Woe to the land shadowing with wings, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia: that sendeth ambassadors by the sea even in vessels of Buttrushes upon the waters, saying," &c.

* Oliver, during his usurpation, arbitrarily appointed Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, (formerly of Magdalen Hall,) Warden of Wadham, though a married man, and in opposition to the statutes of that society, which require an unmarried one.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, May 13.
IN the parish church of Firle, Rape of Pevensey, and Hundred of Totnore, co. Sussex, are the following inscriptions. O. S.

In the chancel, belonging to Firle Place, on a brass over a tomb, in capitals:

"Hic jacet Edwardus Gage, Miles, et uxor ejus Elizabetha, qui obierunt anno D'ni 1569; quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

On the verge of the tomb, in capitals:

"Scio quodd Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum, et rursum circumdator pelle mea, et in carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum, quem visurus sum ego ipse, et oculi conspecturi sunt, et non alius. Reposita est hac spes mea in sinu meo. Job. cap. 19 & 25."

Arms, on two brasses: 1. Quarterly, of four coats, 1. & 4. *Gage*; 2. & 3. *Sinclair*. 2. Quarterly of four coats, 1. *Gage*; 2. *Sinclair*; 3. Fretty Vert and a Fess; 4. Quarterly of four coats, 1. & 4. a chevron between three Bees, 2. & 3. Argent, a Bend Gules between six Tirwhits or Lapwings.

On a tomb are the effigies in full proportion of a Knight of the Garter in armour, in his collar of SS. and George, also his Lady in the dress of the times, with their hands uplifted; and on the verge of the tomb, the same passage from Job as above, and the following inscription on a brass:

"Hic jacet Joh'es Gage, preclari ordinis Garterij Miles, quondam Constabularius Turris London. Cancellarius Ducatus Lancastrie, Dominus Camerarius Hospicij Regine Marie."

Arms on Brasses: 1. *Gage*, quartering *Sinclair*. 2. Quarterly of ten coats: 1. *Gage*; 2. *Sinclair*; 3. a Saltire between four Martlets; 4. Sable, a Bend engrailed Gules, and a Chief Argent; 5. Argent, Barry of six, on a Chief two Pallets between as many Piles (no colours discernible), over all on an inescutcheon of pretence three swords meeting in one point; 6. *Sinclair*; 7. *Gage*; 8. Ermine, on a Chevron three Crescents; 9. A Fess between three Wolves' heads erased; 10. Vair and a Canton.

On a tomb are the effigies, on brass plates, of a gentleman in armour between his two wives in the dress of

the times, with the same passage from Job as the above: on a brass fixed in the wall the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Joh'es Gage, armiger, et due uxores ejus Elizabetha, et qui obierunt anno D'ni millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo quinto; quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

Arms: *Gage*, quartering *Sinclair*, and impaling a chevron between three escallops.

On the verge of the tomb,

"Joh'is Gage, qui hic jacet, fuit hic monumentu' anno D'ni 1595."

On a slab was a brass of a Gentleman in Armour, with his wife, a son, and two daughters, infants, kneeling, and the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Thomas Gage, Armiger, et uxor ejus Elizabetha: obierunt anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo; qui habuerunt unum filium et duas filias; quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

* Miseremente mei	Miseremente mei
Saltem vos	Amici mei
Quid Cando'	Quid Vita Flos Pul-
	[vis et Umbra.]

On a brass with the Effigies of a Gentleman in Armour, and his wife in the dress of the times, this inscription:

"Hic jacet Bartholomeus Bolne, Armiger, et Aleanor uxor ejus; obierunt anno Domini Mill'imo ccccv. Amen."

On another:

"Herē lyeth the body of Mary Howard, daughter of William Lord Eure. She died at Furle the 28th of Ienuarie anno D'ni 1638, aged 36 yeares, when shee had beene married 18 yeares wanting a quarter to Sir William Howard, eldest sonne to Sir Phillip Howard, sonne and heire to y^e Lord William Howard, youngest sonne to y^e Duke of Norfolk."

On a brass:

"Here lyeth Alice y^e wife of Tho. Levett, Vicar of this parish, who dyed Mrh 29, 1676. Resurgam."

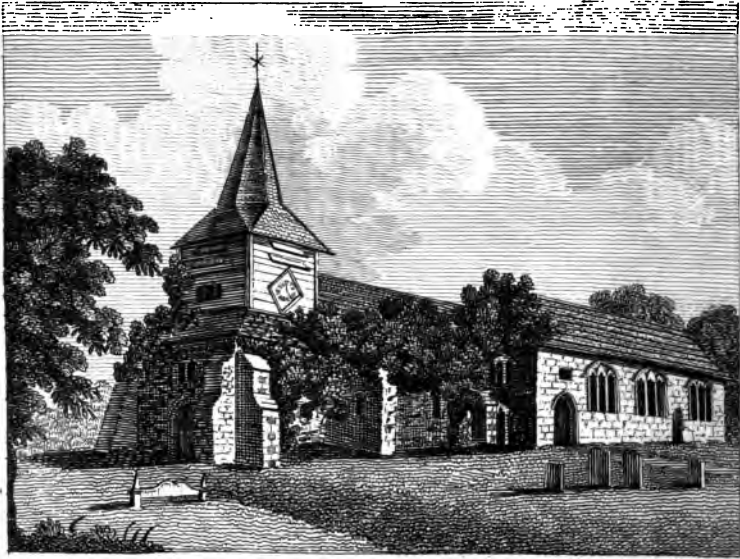
On a Monument:

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Richard Moreton, A. M. Ob. 27 June 1784. æt. suæ 61. Resurgam."

"Also of Annabella Taylor, daughter of William Moreton, D. D. Bishop of Meath. Nat. A. D. 1687. Ob. A. D. 1774."

Arms, Quarterly of 4 coats: 1. & 4. a Greyhound courant Sable, collared Gules; 2. & 3. Gules, a cross engrailed Ermine.

* So in our Correspondent's MS. Edit. On



Great Bookham Church, Surrey, S.W.



Market House, Godelming.

1814.] Great Bookham Church, and Godalming Market-House. 217

On a brass :

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. Taylor, widow, daughter of Dr. Moreton, formerly Bishop of Meath, in Ireland. She died May 25, 1774, in the 80th year of her age. Ossa in pace quiescent."

It appears by Domesday Book that Earl Moreton held Firle in domain, where he had 5 ploughs in demesne, and 80 villeins with 34 ploughs; here were also 2 mills of 40s. 72 acres of meadow, and a wood of 40 hogs.—26 Hen. VIII. the Vicarage was valued at 13*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* at which period Robert Ott, Clerk, was Vicar; and the Prebend at 10*s.* Sampson Mychell, Clerk, Prebendary.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

WHEN you have opportunity, you will oblige me by inserting the accompanying two small Views of Great Bookham Church, and the Market House at Godalming, both in the County of Surrey: (see Plate II.) The Parish of Great Bookham, in the hundred of Effingham, is on the turnpike road from Leatherhead to Guildford. It adjoins to Fetcham on the East, to Little Bookham on the West, to Stoke Dabernon on the North, and to Dorking on the South. The soil on the North side is clay, on the South it is chalk, the intermediate part is a good loam. It contains by a recent admeasurement 3223 acres, of which 1536 are arable, 194 meadow, 256 wood, 784 common land, 109 tythe free, and 344 in buildings, ponds, gardens, waste, and pasture.

The Church is in the Deanery of Stoke, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was valued 30 Edw. I. at 35 marks: It is a discharged living in the king's books; and pays procurations and synodals to the Archdeacon 2*s.* 1*d.* The Church is built with flints, squared chalk stones being intermixed; and consists of a Nave with a Chancel at the end, separated by a lofty arch; a North aisle as long as the Nave, separated by two obtuse pointed arches; and a South aisle separated by four rounded arches, resting on round pillars. At the East end of the latter is a Chapel belonging to Slyfield House, separated from the South aisle by an obtuse pointed arch. The Font is a plain square stone, on a large square

GENT. MAG. September, 1814.

base, with round pillars at each corner. At the West end is a steeple, consisting of a low boarded Tower, with a small spire covered with shingles, much overgrown with ivy. In it are four bells.

On a plain freestone in the wall, at the East end of the chancel, is the following inscription*, cut deep in the stone, of nearly two inches long:

"Hæc Domus Abbate fuerat constructa
Johanne [lat.
De Rutherwyka, decus ob Sancti Nicho-
Anno Milleno, tricenno, bisque vicensio
Primo. Christus ei paret hinc sedem re-
quies."

For an account of the estates in this parish, and their proprietors at various periods, and also copies of the monumental inscriptions, see the second volume of Manning and Bray's elaborate "History of Surrey," whence the above particulars are borrowed.

In the last century, this place could boast among its landholders two brave Admirals, Sir Francis Geary, bart. and Admiral Brodrick, nephew of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland of that name.

According to the Population Return, 1811, the parish of Great Bookham contained 1 house building, 2 houses uninhabited, and 111 houses occupied by 120 families, (74 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 32 in trade, &c.) consisting of 299 males, and 307 females; total 606.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 26.

THE use of *alkalies*, is a new subject in Medicine. Enough however is already known to unveil the errors of our forefathers; and to sanction a supposition, that there still lies a mighty treasure concealed in the various abodes of acid and alkali, for time and the increasing light of philosophy to explore.

After this exordium, some illustration is necessarily expected.

Among the many voyages which Mr. John Reader, a very respectable and well-known character in Jamaica, made from that island, for an extraordinary hæmorrhage from his

* This is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XIII. p. 295.

longs*; one of them was to Carthagena, in Spanish America. From thence he travelled through the greater part of Peru.

On his return to Jamaica, and from thence to England in 1787, he gave me a Calabash, containing about a pound of a White Powder; he did not know what this powder was; but told me with great astonishment, that the Indians in Peru, whenever they make long journeys, take with them the same sort of Calabash, or Gourd, filled with this white powder; with a small horn-spoon in the bung-hole. One of these little spoons, was in the calabash of powder he gave to me. In their journeys, the Indians take a spoonful of the powder into their mouths, and swallow it gradually; and when thirsty, they drink a draught of water after it. Thus, without any other nutriment, they will travel a thousand miles; and often remain for a considerable time in the mountains and woods in hunting, and in secreting themselves from the Spaniards, without taking any food with them. An instance is recorded, and well known, of an Indian having travelled with alarm dispatches from Lima to the North Sea, through an immense tract of uninhabited regions, at the time when Anson was on the coast of Peru, without any other support; at least his calabash, and a little tobacco, was all he took with him; and it was ascertained, that no food could be procured in the route he went.

On examining this wonderful powder, I found it was the Lime of Oyster Shells calcined; which, from having been kept dry, and well corked up, had the quick pungency of common lime fresh made; and on which its virtue depends.

PETER DE CIEZA, who resided seventeen years in Peru, treats very minutely of the customs of the Indians, and says, that "they hold in their mouths a small herb called *Coca*; with a composition, they keep in little calabashes, or else a sort of earth like lime."

Respecting the *Coca* leaves, he says, "throughout all Peru, from the

time they rise in the morning until they go to bed at night, they are never without this *Coca* in their mouths. The reason some Indians, to whom I put the question, gave me for so doing, was, that it made them insensible of hunger, and added to their strength and vigour."

"*Coca* is planted in the mountains of the Andes, from Guamanga to the town of La Plata, where it grows up to little trees, which they cherish and nurse carefully, that they may bear those leaves resembling our myrtle. They dry them in the sun, and then lay them out in baskets, each of them holding about a quarter of an hundred weight. So highly was this *Coca* valued in Peru, in 1548, 49, 50, and 51, that I believe, no plant in the world, except spice, could equal it; for at that time, most of the plantations about Cuzco, La Paz, and La Plata, yielded, some eighty, some sixty, and some forty thousand pieces of eight a year, more or less, and all in *Coca*; and who-soever had lands assigned him, first reckoned how many baskets of *Coca* they yielded. In fine, it was more esteemed than the best wheat.

They carried it to sell at the mines of Potosi; and so many fell to planting, that it is now much fallen in price, but will always be valued. Several Spaniards got estates by buying and selling *Coca*; or bartering for it in the Indian markets†."

Many authors since CIEZA's time, have given marvellous relations, of the South American Indians living a long time on a portable substitute for food. But the composition of this substitute has never been correctly ascertained. It appears, however, that *Coca*, or *Belle*, or *Tobacco*, with the *Lime* already mentioned, are the principal ingredients of the composition.

Our countryman PARKINSON, taking his account from travellers, says, that the American Indians "chew the leaves of the *Coca* in their long journeys, to preserve them from hunger and thirst abroad, as for pleasure at home; which they use after this manner. They burn oyster-shells, and with the powder of them they mix the powder of the leaves of this *Coca*, first chewed in their mouths,

* See DOCTOR MOSELEY's *Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and Climate of the West Indies*. Edit. 4th, p. 562.

† Chap. 82.

and made up as it were into a paste or dough (but take less of the oyster-shells than of the leaves) whereof they make small pellets, trochises, or troscas, laying them to dry, and so use them one by one, holding them in their mouths, rolling them to and fro, and sucking them until they be quite spent, and then take another, which maketh them able to travel many dayes with strength, without either meat or drink, through uninhabited places, where none is to be had. If they stay at home, they use the *Coca* alone, chewing it sometimes an whole day without ceasing, until the substance be sucked forth, and then use another. If they would have them to be stronger, able to intoxicate their brains like unto drunkenness, they put the leaves of Tobacco to it, and take great pleasure in those courses."

He says, "the East Indians do use the leaves of the *Belle*, much after the same manner that they of the West do the *Coca* leaves."

The ordinary manner of which is, they chew the leaves in their mouths, and spit out the first juice that cometh from them, which is like blood, and put unto them a little of the calx of burnt Oyster-shells, and the fruit of *Areca* or *Fausell*, beaten small, which give them a pleasant taste*."

Our other countryman GERRARD observes, that "the leaves of *Belle*, chewed in the mouth, are of a bitter taste (saith Garcias.) They (the Indians) put thereto some *Areca*, and with Lime made of Oyster-shells, whereunto they also add some Ambergrease, Liguum Aloes, and such like, which they stamp together, making it into a paste, which they roll up into round balls, keep dry for their use, and carry the same in their mouths, until by little and little it is consumed, as when we carry sugar-candy in our mouths, or the juice of liquorice, which is not only unto the silly Indians, meat, but also drink, in their tedious travels, refreshing their weary spirits, and helping their memory †."

Some modern travellers have given us what they conceive to be the composition of the *Betel*, or *Belle* mas-

ticatory; with some observations on its almost universal use in the East."

Peron says, *Betel* is usually composed of *Areca*-nut two parts, *Quick Lime* one part, of the burning leaf of a species of Pepper (*Piper betel*); and of the leaves of Tobacco one part. These are well mixed together, and form a sort of a quid for the mouth; which is in general used in all hot climates, from the Moluccas to the Yellow River; and from the Ganges and Indus to the shores of the Black Sea.

Labillardiere observes, that Lime is an essential ingredient of this preparation; and that the inhabitants of the Admiralty Islands carry with them Calabashes and Bamboos of very finely powdered Quick-lime. One of them, he says, had a spoon in the form of a spatula, which he filled with Lime, and made many signs and gestures, to show his visitors how excellent it was.

Messrs. *Humboldt* and *Bonpland* confirm, what we have before stated; that Quick-lime is now sold in South America, in the public markets, for chewing, as an article of the first necessity; and that it is prepared from the burning of calcareous *madrepores* ‡.

Many writers have mentioned the power of Tobacco in suspending hunger. This is not unknown to people who are in the habit of chewing it.

MONARDES says, the Indians chew pills made of Tobacco; and that their languor and thirst are so allayed thereby, that they can travel many days without food §.

MAGNENUS records, that a soldier at the siege of Valencia, in 1636, lived without food for a week; and underwent the greatest fatigue, by chewing Tobacco only*.

Every person knows what violent contentions and partisans Tobacco gave rise to, on its first introduction into England: King JAMES entered the lists furiously against it; and others

† See the *American Medical Repository*, vol. iii. Hexad. 2. pp. 100, 101. This highly valuable work is published periodically at New York, by Doctor Samuel Latham Mitchell, and Doctor Edward Miller, two eminent Physicians of that City.

§ *Lib. de Simpl. Med. Cap. de Tabaco.*

|| *De Tabaco, Exercit. ix.*

* *Theat. Botan.* p. 1614, 1615.

† *Herbal*, p. 1541.

as furiously defended it. Perhaps BEN JONSON had these combatants in view, in Bobadil's extravagant eulogium on Tobacco. "I have been," says the admirable braggadocio, "in the Indies, where this herb grows, where neither myself, nor a dozen gentlemen more, of my knowledge, have received the taste of any other nutriment in the world, for the space of one and twenty weeks, but the fume of this simple only *."

There are several kinds of absorbent earths, which produce similar effects, in part, on the gastric juice, to the stronger alkalies.

The Negroes in the markets in the West Indies, make a regular traffick with a pinguious earth, called *Aboo* earth: which they sell to the slaves, and others, who are in that part of the world termed *Dirt-eaters*. There are some also that are not regular *Dirt-eaters*, who frequently eat it, such is their taste, by way of luxury.

Dirt-eaters, though generally, are not always sickly and diseased people; and many of them retain their health, but little impaired, for a considerable time.

Those who are strongly tainted with that vitiated state of the stomach, which inclines them to this depravity, will, if left to themselves, live entirely on earth, until it destroys them: and will not, unless compelled, take any other food. Neither age nor sex, among the African race, is exempt from this passion; and many of them will live for months successively, on dirt:—and those long accustomed to it, being deprived of it, languish; no nourishment can restore them, and they invariably die. Children, and young people, however, are often recovered to health, by turning them from the fatal course.

A *Dirt-eater's* tongue is universally white, but generally moist; and when he is diseased, there is always a pain of the stomach. The skin is dry, and feverish.

Dirt-eaters often die tabid, with water in the thorax; but, for the most part, in an universal anasarca.

Dirt-eating, in the West Indies, is a curious disease; for this vice of appetite extends only to the pecu-

liar sort of earth before mentioned, which is a species of the *Marga*, or Marl.

BROWN calls it *subpinguis tenax*; or clammy Marl. He says, it "runs in veins, and is chiefly found in marly beds; it is of different colours, but these generally answer to that of the layer wherein it is found. It is apparently smooth and greasy, and somewhat cohesive in its nature, but dissolves easily in the mouth. The Negroes who make use of this substance say, that it is sweetish; and many get a habit of eating it to such excess, that it often proves fatal to them. It is the most certain poison I have known, when used for any length of time; and often enters so abundantly into the course of the circulation, as to obstruct all the minute capillaries of the body; nay, has been often found concreted in the glands, and smaller vessels of the lungs, so far as to become sensibly perceptible to the touch. It breaks the texture of the blood entirely; and for many months before they die, a general languor affects the machine, and all the internal parts, lips, gums, and tongue, are quite pale, insomuch, that the whole mass of their juices seems to be no better than a waterish lymph. It is probable they are first induced to the use of this substance, which is generally well known among them, to allay some sharp cravings of the stomach; either from hunger, worms, or an unnatural habit of body †."

This disease is not, strictly speaking, the *Malacia*, or *Pica*; which disease, as well as Chlorosis, is also common in hot climates. In the *Pica*, the depravity covets a variety of articles; such as cinders, mortar, vinegar, salt, bitters, and many detestable things. But a genuine *Dirt-eater* confines himself to his adored *Aboo* earth; and only in defect of that, has recourse to Malacian filth.

Dirt-eating is said to be endemical in some districts of North Carolina; and not there confined to the Negro race ‡.

But to return to our Indian story. Notwithstanding all that has been here related, I believe we are not

* *Every Man in his Humour*, Act iii. Sc. 5.

† *Natural History of Jamaica*, p. 64.

‡ *American Medical Repository*, vol. V. Hexade 3d, p. 540.

fully acquainted with the whole of the Indian secret, by which the natural appetite for food is by them suspended. It must certainly be more than doubted, when we consider the ingredients of which it is said to be composed. But we are certain of this very extraordinary fact,—that they have that secret, and put it in practice for weeks together; and undergo the greatest fatigue, without any injury to their health or bodily vigour.—They want neither butcher, nor baker, nor brewer, nor distiller, nor fuel, nor culinary utensils.

We have shewn that some simple absorbent earths have the power of appeasing the excitement of the gastric juice; for that is the renovating cause of hunger.

This stimulating fluid rendered inert by disease, or by art, the animal machine does not necessarily decompose for want of nutriment; while it can perform the functions of an hydraulic.

When we look at the histories of people living months, nay years, using scarcely any food, it diminishes our surprise at the Peruvian Indians.

There is an instance at this time, in Mrs. *Ann Moore*, of Tetbury in Staffordshire, which, though she has been detected for an impostor, surpasses any thing on record in the annals of starvation. If the case be not as she pretended on the 16th of September 1811, that she had then lived four years and six months without any food whatever, and three years without having swallowed even a drop of water; yet, on her detection, the facts of her abstinence turned out to be such as to stagger all human belief*.

Now if Professor *Davy*, when he returns from his travels, will apply his thoughts to this subject, I have here given him some important materials for his experiments. There are thousands, even in this happy land, who will pour their blessings on him, if he will but discover a temporary *Anti Famine*, or substitute for food, free from all inconvenience of weight, bulk, and expence; and by

which any person might be enabled, like a Peruvian Indian, to live and labour in health and spirits, for a month now and then, without eating. It would be the greatest achievement, whatever a London Alderman might think, ever attained by human wisdom.

Every man's house would then indeed be his castle. No Starving out. And if every Englishman were of the school of PYTHAGORAS, as I am, they must dwell with rapture on the thought of the multitude of animals that would be spared from slaughter, to supply the bloody habits of twelve millions of people, were this Peruvian regimen adopted, only on alternate days, through the year.

Yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

To Thomas Storer, Esq. Storer Park,
near Henley on Thames.

LETTER III.

DEAR SIR,

Sept. 1, 1814.

THE two Letters on the *General Reading of the Bible by Roman Catholics*, which I had the honour of addressing to you from Storer Park, where your kindness to me was hastening my convalescence from a serious indisposition, have produced several Replies:—whether they are Answers, I shall leave to the judgment of the publick.

The object of them was, to state the real Discipline of the Roman Catholic Church respecting the perusal of the Bible by the Laity; and to shew that the limitation, with which it is permitted, has not the extensive operation which has been ascribed to it. They were occasioned by Mr. Blair's publication of "A Correspondence on the Formation, Objects, and Plans, of the Roman Catholic Bible Society."

It gave me great pleasure to hear of the communications mentioned in that correspondence.

It is a just observation of the truly amiable and respectable Chancellor of the Exchequer* that "the co-operation of persons of different religious denomination in religious matters, so far as they can conscientiously

* See *Medical Observer*, of March 1809, for an interesting account of writers who have given relations of all the remarkable instances of long continued existence without food.

* Three Letters on the subject of the British and Foreign Bible Society, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Marsh and John Coker, esq. By the Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart. Hatchard, 8vo. 1812.

ly co-operate, is one of the most efficacious means of lessening both the political and religious means of dissent—that it dispels prejudices, promotes candour and good-will, and must prepare the mind for the reception of truth;—and that, from such a communication, the true Church has nothing to fear.”

Under this impression, I hoped the communication, to which I have alluded, would have been attended with the most salutary effects. The great Principle of the Roman Catholic religion, that the faithful receive the Bible under the authority of the Church, and with her interpretation, I knew her ministers could not, conscientiously, either deny or conceal: but I flattered myself, that the communications of Mr. Blair with them would lead to explanations, which would unquestionably shew, that the Roman Catholic church has contributed greatly to the circulation of the Sacred Volumes in every form, in every country, in every language; and that her ministers have been unjustly accused of locking them up from the general body of the faithful.

To a certain extent, these hopes have been disappointed:—the communications in question took a different direction, and ended in Mr. Blair's criminary letters. But discussion ever serves the cause of truth: and so confident I am that the Roman Catholic cause has gained by the late discussion, that I shall leave it to rest on the replies which have been given to my letters, and shall not trouble you or the publick with a single observation upon them.—If I should print my letters separately, it is probable that I shall print the replies to them; if I do not, I shall certainly refer my readers to the respectable Repository where they may be found.

I avail myself, however, of this letter to trouble you with this observation. I have been accused—(it is a very odd subject for accusation)—of a wish to effect a re-union between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

A correspondence on this re-union was long carried on between Bossuet and Leibnitz. It is to be wished that it were more generally known: it is to be found both in the old and new edition of the Works of Bossuet, and the late Mr. Dutens's Edition of the Works of Leibnitz. A very good

account of it is given in a work recently published in 2 vols. 8vo. called *Les Pensées de Leibnitz*; and some account of it is given by the writer of these lines, in his *Life of Bossuet*. It is difficult for a lover of peace to peruse it without thinking the re-union possible: when, however, he considers, in whose hands it failed, it is difficult for him not to doubt of its possibility.

But, to avail myself once more of Mr. Vansittart's truly elegant and truly Christian language in the letter which I have already cited.—“There is,” he says, “an inferior degree of re-union more within our prospect, and yet, perhaps, as perfect as human infirmity allows us to hope for; wherein, though all differences of opinion should not be extinguished, yet they may be so refined from all party prejudice and interested views, so softened by the spirit of charity and mutual concession, and so controuled by agreement on the leading principles and zeal for the general interests of Christianity, that no sect or persuasion should be tempted to make religion subservient to secular views, or to employ political power to the-prejudice of others.”

“The existence of Dissent,” the same writer, *nunquam sine laude vocandus*, observes in another of his letters, “will perhaps be inseparable from religious freedom, so long as the mind of man is liable to error: but it is not unreasonable to hope, that hostility may cease when perfect agreement cannot be established. *WE CANNOT RECONCILE ALL OPINIONS, LET US RECONCILE ALL HEARTS.*”

I am sure I cannot close the correspondence with you on this subject (I may resume it in some other) better than by these golden words.—With great respect, I have the honour to be your obliged humble servant, C.B.

Character of ERASMUS;—from DYER'S “History of Cambridge.”

THIS learned man was contemporary with Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Master of Queen's College, and Chancellor of the University in 1504. At his invitation, Erasmus came to Cambridge, and resided there about seven years, being the first who taught Greek publicly in the University. Some of its best scholars were proud to become his disciples, and Fisher

Fisher himself was prevented only by age from being of the number.

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ly co-operate, is one of the most efficacious means of lessening both the political and religious means of dissent:—that it dispels prejudices, promotes candour and good-will, and must prepare the mind for the reception of truth;—and that, from such a communication, the true Church has nothing to fear.”

Under this impression, I hoped the communication, to which I have alluded, would have been attended with the most salutary effects. The great Principle of the Roman Catholic religion, that the faithful receive the Bible under the authority of the Church, and with her interpretation, I knew her ministers could not, conscientiously, either deny or conceal: but I flattered myself, that the communications of Mr. Blair with them would lead to explanations, which would unquestionably shew, that the Roman Catholic church has contributed greatly to the circulation of the Sacred Volumes in every form, in every country, in every language; and that her ministers have been unjustly accused of locking them up from the general body of the faithful.

To a certain extent, these hopes have been disappointed:—the communications in question took a different direction, and ended in Mr. Blair's criminatory letters. But discussion ever serves the cause of truth: and so confident I am that the Roman Catholic cause has gained by the late discussion, that I shall leave it to rest on the replies which have been given to my letters, and shall not trouble you or the publick with a single observation upon them.—If I should print my letters separately, it is probable that I shall print the replies to them; if I do not, I shall certainly refer my readers to the respectable Repository where they may be found.

I avail myself, however, of this letter to trouble you with this observation. I have been accused—(it is a very odd subject for accusation)—of a wish to effect a re-union between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

A correspondence on this re-union was long carried on between Bossuet and Leibnitz. It is to be wished that it were more generally known: it is to be found both in the old and new edition of the Works of Bossuet, and in the late Mr. Dutens's Edition of the Works of Leibnitz. A very good

account of it is given in a work recently published in 2 vols. 8vo. called *Les Pensées de Leibnitz*; and some account of it is given by the writer of these lines, in his *Life of Bossuet*. It is difficult for a lover of peace to peruse it without thinking the re-union possible: when, however, he considers, in whose hands it failed, it is difficult for him not to doubt of its possibility.

But, to avail myself once more of Mr. Vansittart's truly elegant and truly Christian language in the letter which I have already cited,—“There is,” he says, “an inferior degree of re-union more within our prospect, and yet, perhaps, as perfect as human infirmity allows us to hope for; wherein, though all differences of opinion should not be extinguished, yet they may be so refined from all party prejudice and interested views, so softened by the spirit of charity and mutual concession, and so controuled by agreement on the leading principles and zeal for the general interests of Christianity, that no sect or persuasion should be tempted to make religion subservient to secular views, or to employ political power to the prejudice of others.”

“The existence of Dissent,” the same writer, *nunquam sine laude vocandus*, observes in another of his letters, “will perhaps be inseparable from religious freedom, so long as the mind of man is liable to error; but it is not unreasonable to hope, that hostility may cease when perfect agreement cannot be established. **IF WE CANNOT RECONCILE ALL OPINIONS, LET US RECONCILE ALL HEARTS.**”

I am sure I cannot close the correspondence with you on this subject (I may resume it in some other) better than by these golden words.—With great respect, I have the honour to be your obliged humble servant, C.B.

Character of ERASMUS;—from DYER'S “History of Cambridge.”

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ing the long-riveted shackles of their superstitions and ignorance, by writing, no one did so much as this great man—and as to other matters—

Homo fuit atque humanus Erasmus.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.
I NOTICED in your last Number, (p. 118.) a very interesting and accurate Architectural description of the fine monastic Ruins at Worksop, and likewise several severe reflections upon the state in which it appeared when your Correspondent's remarks were taken. Doubtless at that time the gateway was in the ruinous condition he mentions; but, having not long since had occasion to pass through that town, I have an opportunity of informing him and your Readers, that within these few months it has undergone a substantial and thorough repair. Great labour has been bestowed to clear the ornaments of the whole, particularly the beautiful and unrivalled porch; and no reparations have taken place which are not consistent with the old work, excepting the roof, which is covered with common house tiling. The room has again been converted into a school, consisting at present of 150 boys, and is, I believe, not to exceed 300. The East entrance of the porch has been walled up for greater security, and the window in front boarded. With respect to the latter, I hope I may be permitted to suggest a restoration of the tracery and mullions: it is the principal feature in the front of the porch; and in its present condition is inconsistent with the rest of the building. The fragments left are sufficient to prove what the design originally was; and, with the assistance of some person who has drawn the parts and mouldings with accuracy, it might easily be accomplished, and at a trifling expence; nor should this work be executed in

new stone. Though I am very far from being an advocate for making quarries of our venerable ruins, yet I trust, that a few pieces might be taken for this necessary repair from the relics which adjoin the church, without demolishing any curious fragment, or offending the zealous antiquary; but on no other account would I have a stone of ancient work removed from the spot in which it was first placed, or had been levelled by merciless and destructive hands at the general wreck; for if, by this trifling innovation, we preserve to posterity the little that devastation has left to admire, the alternative is not painful to our reflection. A farther reparation might be made, which perhaps would be doing as much as propriety and example will admit. I allude to the parapet of the East side of the porch: one stone of the old work remains; and that on the West side is entire, with its small decorative battlements. This too should be done in old stone; and two pieces only would be necessary, following in every particular the parapet that is left. These are the only restorations necessary, and sufficient to show its pristine elegance: then may we hope that it will subsist for ages, and excite the admiration of posterity. It is an unexampled remain of novelty and beauty; and, while Architecture continues to be admired, will claim its share of notice. It is but justice to observe that what has already been done in the preservation of this gateway was through the indefatigable exertion of an individual in the neighbourhood, a gentleman of considerable taste, and a real antiquary, one who can discern the beauties, and estimate the value of ancient architecture. To him are our thanks due, and may this example be followed by every one in whose hands power rests to show a like zeal.

J. C. B.

Linguis enim et optimis artibus, quasi postliminio, restitutis, barbaries ex Europæis Academiis magnâ ex parte profligata est, et ex sacris istis virtutum et doctrinarum Gymnasiis, tanquam Trojano, quod aiunt equo, subito in philologum proscenium progressi sunt ingenio, eloquentia, et doctrinâ liberalis ingenusque cognitione celeberrimi viri, qui Erasmi, velut *Egydium* exemplo et institutionisq. moti, suam singuli Spartam exornare, doctrinæq. Lampada, non modo in Philologiæ studio aliis præferre, sed etiam studio vigilantiaq. suâ egregie illustratam posteris tradere studuerunt.' Grynæi Epist. Nuncupatoria in Erasmi Adagia, &c.—Another, while characterizing some of Erasmus's particular works, wracks his invention to illustrate them, not knowing how to panegyrise them enough. *Budæi Epist. inter Erasmiæ, Lib. 2, Epistolarum.*

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 15.

I WAS extremely surprized, and I may add, indignant, when I perused the "*Strictures on the Laws against Vagrants*," as you have been pleased to entitle the communication of your Correspondent W. B. inserted in your valuable Magazine, in the Supplement to vol. LXXXIV. Part I. pages 649, 650, 651, inclusive. Your Correspondent would have acted wisely if he had read before he wrote, and thought before he had made his writing public: since then, perhaps, he would not have committed himself so egregiously as he now has done; nor have misconceived and misrepresented so greatly the subject he undertook to discuss. But, that I may not be thought, like your Correspondent, to deal in unfounded censure, I will first, in his own words, state his objections to what you have called "*the Laws against Vagrants*,"—though he himself, except by his general reasoning, has not distinctly mentioned them,—and then will proceed to shew how ill-founded are the objections which he has brought against them.

After first stating, that "he does not mean" (although he has actually done so, we will suppose without intending it) "to advocate the cause of common beggars, &c." and acknowledging, that "the greater part of them do literally and truly come under that description of Rogues and Vagabonds in which the Law has indiscriminately classed them," (which, however, I shall shew is a direct misconception of the Writer) he "considers it" (by which we must infer, I think, the System of the Poor Laws as now established in England) "a discredit to the Legislature, as far as it" (viz. our Poor Laws, the *Laws against Vagrants*, or the "*Vagrant Act*," as it is called) "creates a power to persecute the Poor," (than which assertion nothing can possibly be more unjust or untrue) "and casts, adds he, an indiscriminate imputation on that rejected part of the species," by supposing criminality inseparably attached to a wandering state of poverty." The Writer adds, "it is a plausible argument, but it is not true, that the legal provisions made for the support and settlement of Paupers, are adequate to the prevention of Vagrants, or supersede the necessity of their

existence." Now, Sir, as the argument of your Correspondent turns upon his broad and unqualified assertion, that "the legal provisions for Paupers are not adequate to the prevention of Vagrants, or do not supersede the necessity of them;" give me leave to join issue with your Correspondent on that point, and with equal confidence, and I trust with better foundation for it than his, to assert that these "*legal provisions*" are fully adequate to this purpose.

From the history of the Poor Laws it appears, that prior to the Reformation there was no regular provision for the poor, but they were in great measure left to such relief as the humanity of their neighbours would afford them. If this, Sir, were the situation of the Poor in England at the present day, I would readily concede to your Correspondent his *postulatum*; but when I consider the numerous laws which have from time to time been made for their maintenance and provision, and the peculiar care, humanity, and fatherly attention, with which the Legislature has attended to their interests, I am lost in astonishment that such a calumny should be published *seriatim* by your Correspondent, and I feel myself called upon as an acting Magistrate to endeavour to repel it.

During the existence of the Monasteries, Priors, and Hospitals, they supported and fed a very numerous and idle Poor, who depended for sustenance upon what was daily distributed in Alms at the gates of such religious houses. In the reign, however, of Hen. VIII. when these Monasteries were suppressed, and their very ample revenues were confiscated, the inconvenience and mischiefs of supporting the Poor in habits of indolence and beggary were felt quickly throughout the Kingdom; and many statutes were made in the reign of that King for providing for the Poor and impotent, which have been altered, improved, and greatly multiplied, since that period. The Poor have been, with great propriety, by these laws, divided into two principal classes—the old, sick, and impotent, who were totally unable to work; and the idle and sturdy, who were well able but unwilling to work, or to exercise any lawful employment whereby they might

Gazet. Mac, September, 1814.

might be enabled to gain an *honest* livelihood. The existing laws, which are in force at this day, have, in the kindest and most effectual manner, provided for the necessary maintenance and support of the former class of honest and meritorious poor persons: and the "Vagrant Act," which your Correspondent so severely condemns, has provided *an adequate punishment*, for the "*idle and disorderly*" persons, the "*Rogues and Vagabonds*," which are the pests of society, and the terror of sober and worthy men.

With regard to *poor persons*, who are merely such from old age, sickness, or any other calamity, and not from any vice or fault of their own, so far is the Law from either "*classing them indiscriminately with rogues and vagabonds*," or "*creating in any case a power to persecute them*," that they are expressly under the protection of the Law, and of the *Justices of the Peace*, who are the administrators of the Law; and who are armed with very sufficient powers, in the most prompt and effectual manner, both to protect and relieve them. No honest poor person, who in the days of his health and vigour, has been sober, industrious, and of good report, and such the courtesy of our English Laws will consider him to have been *if nothing be proved to the contrary*, needs to "*beg his bread*," or can want any of those necessities and comforts which the exigencies of his case may require. The Magistrates are furnished with the most complete power of doing right to every poor person, by the provisions and clauses of existing Statutes; and, by the tenour of their commission, they are sworn "*to do equal right to the poor and to the rich*:" and, consequently, the bold but unfounded assertion of your Correspondent falls to the ground. Allow me to cite an instance in point, which may be applied, I think, in every case that can occur, and which, unless I am mistaken, will bring very complete conviction to your mind, and to the mind of every unprejudiced Reader of your useful Miscellany. A few days ago, an inhabitant of the immediately adjoining parish came before me, and, on his oath, complained that his son, by trade a blacksmith, was now, and for some time past, violently afflicted with

sickness, and, as he believed, with an incurable and painful bodily disorder. Medical advice, &c. were under these circumstances absolutely necessary; and the present allowance of the parish, which he stated to me, and which the Overseers had refused to increase, was insufficient. I therefore cited the Overseers to appear before me at a certain time and place, together with the Complainant: and on their appearance convinced them that a farther relief was necessary, which they consented to give, and with which the Complainant declared he was content. Had not the Overseer agreed to what under existing circumstances I thought reasonable, authority was vested in my hands by the Statute, to make an order upon him for the payment, and to punish him if he had not obeyed it.

The above case had an easy and speedy remedy, and in every case remedies equally effectual and prompt may be applied. We will suppose, for instance, a case which frequently occurs, that a person, born beyond the Seas, or who has not any legal parish to which he belongs, by some of those casualties to which all men are subject, becomes poor, and sick, and wants relief. If, on a legal examination before a Magistrate, no parish can be discovered, he must be relieved by the parish where he falls sick and impotent: and the same speedy and effectual remedy, if the Overseer refuses assistance, will be given him on applying to a Magistrate, and making his necessities known. This relief, which is left to the discretion of the Magistrate on a due consideration of the circumstances of the case, will be continued to the pauper while he or she is incapable of working; so that none need, through necessity, "*unlawfully beg their bread from door to door*:" and if they do, from a roguish and unprincipled motive, presume to do so, they become, if in the parish to which they of right belong, by such begging, "*idle and disorderly*," if it be in another parish, they are properly styled "*Rogues and Vagabonds*."

The Laws of England, Sir, in the true spirit of the Gospel precept, are made for the protection and "*reward of those who do well*," and also where it is necessary, as in the case we have just mentioned, "*for the punishment of evil-doers*." What would become, Sir,

Sir, of our common safety, if the strong arm of the Law did not restrain and punish these "*wandering beggars*," who, notwithstanding the several statutes made against them, swarm in all parts of the country? The "*Vagrant Act*," Sir, notwithstanding the censure of W. B. is one of the principal safeguards that remain to us; and its operation can by no possibility of fair construction be proved to bear hard in any instance, upon the *honest and industrious poor*, but only upon those who are *vicious and unprincipled*. Of such persons as fall under the last-mentioned description, we will not suppose W. B. to be the advocate; and indeed he expressly declares so in his communication to you: he will, therefore, I should hope, withdraw his hasty, and, as I hope he will acknowledge, unfounded censure of the Act in question, and candidly confess the mistake into which he has thus inadvertently fallen.

There is one expression in your Correspondent's Letter of so very offensive a nature, that I must call upon him to retract it in the most unqualified manner. In discussing the merits of the above Act, he states expressly, that it "*judicially confounds the innocent with the guilty!!*" Be you, Sir, and your Readers, the judges whether this accusation be founded either in *candour* or in *truth*! *Guilt*, Sir, we all know, is defined to be, "*the transgression of the Law*;" and here is an express Law made against *Beggars*, who therefore by begging (for which we have above amply shewn there is no necessity) become guilty of offending against it, and so are guilty, and not innocent.—We have already seen, that if, instead of the ample provision for the poor made in England, they had to depend only, as in many other countries even at this day, upon *casual bounty*, their case might be then represented as hard and severe indeed, if thus restrained from the only means of honestly supporting themselves in sickness and infirmity. But, indeed, in the existing circumstances of the Poor in this Kingdom, it is uncandid in the highest degree, and absolutely untrue in fact, as we have fully proved, thus to represent, or rather *misrepresent*, their case. The expressions, Sir, of the Poor (the *virtuous* and *honest Poor*,

doubtless W. B. means) being "*a rejected part of the species*"—and "*outcasts of society*"—or of their being so considered by the operation of the "*Vagrant Act*," is extremely unjust, and can in truth and common candour, as well as in the contemplation of that Act, only be applied to such persons as do truly deserve them.

The endeavour also of W. B. to work upon the feelings of the tender and compassionate mind, by setting forth the miseries of "*the destitute and houseless children of want*," is perfectly gratuitous, and altogether unnecessary, since, if there be one *virtue* which shines with greater brightness than another, it is that unbounded *charity*, that affection, that pervades every British heart, and makes it willingly stretch out its assistance wherever a fit opportunity presents. Little necessity, therefore, was there for your Correspondent's eloquent address to those who "*abounded in this world's goods*," to be "*ready to distribute, and gladly to give of their abundance*," during the unparalleled inclemency and long-continued severity of the last winter; since in every part of the Island subscriptions on a very extended scale of benevolence were entered into for this purpose. So far were the "*houseless Children of Want*" from being "*likely to perish*" in that inclement season, either from forgetfulness, or from the unfeelingness of the rich, that they were sought out with persevering love, and their necessities relieved with unwearied affection. In a national point of view, this conduct reflected the highest honour upon us, and will undoubtedly call down the blessing of Heaven upon our heads; and to this especial blessing we may attribute that good success, and that glory, which crowned our arms during a long and destructive war, and which we hope will not desert us now that we have obtained a Peace!!

I should ask your pardon, Mr. Urban, for this long, but I hope not *uninteresting* Letter, did I not believe that you would have a pleasure in any attempt that was made to vindicate our Laws, or any one of them, when attacked: and that you would be desirous to give W. B. an opportunity of retracting any hasty assertion which he may have made in derogation of them. AN ACTING MAGISTRATE.

P.S. With

P. S. With respect to the vast numbers of *Street Beggars*, which abound in most of the large Towns and populous Cities of this Island, it would be well for society if the salutary Institutions at Bath, in York, and in some other places, were universally adopted. These Associations, under the direction of an active Committee, make it their business to search out virtuous and indigent merit, overwhelmed with undeserved calamity, and *relieve them*: and, with equal care and diligence, take up, and prosecute, all "*idle and disorderly persons*," all "*Vagabonds and Ragues*," who heretofore infested the Streets of those populous Cities.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.
ONE of your late Correspondents argues, or rather declaims, with great humanity, as the advocate of "Common Beggars;" but his Letter does more credit to his heart than to his head—and, as a matter of duty rather than of choice, I shall take upon me to correct what I conceive to be a false judgment, and mistaken benevolence.—Long experience as a diligent Magistrate in two adjoining Counties, and the official duties of an active Minister in a very extensive Parish not 1000 miles from the Metropolis, perhaps qualify me for this task; at least they are circumstances to soften any charge of presumption that may be alleged against me.

It is always wrong to excite in the minds of the Poor a suspicion of the motives or intentions of their more wealthy neighbours, and to tell them that their Rights are infringed, or themselves hardly dealt by, unless there are indeed good grounds for so severe a judgment.—The argument of your Correspondent is directed against that wise Provision of the Legislature which would sweep away the nuisance of public mendicancy—the shame and the disgrace of a loose and ill-regulated system of Police.

At this moment every principle of sound Policy and Christian Benevolence calls upon the prudent and the kind-hearted to resist the influence of a dangerous Philanthropy—and not to listen to the voice of that false Philosophy, which, considering all human Laws as innovations upon the spirit of the Gospel or natural liberty, would preach up indifference or resistance as absolute duties; when, in

truth, it is or may be known to every impartial inquirer, that the Principles of British Law are identified with those which govern the merciful jurisprudence of God himself:—These, Sir, are Justice and Charity.

Your Correspondent, in the fulness of a kind and benevolent disposition, would have us to administer directly to the alleged wants of every common beggar that asks an alms, without a moment's hesitation or the slightest inquiry, prompt and liberal relief. On the contrary, I would not indiscriminately extend the charities of an equally kind nature, or give a morsel of bread, or a cup of water, without first ascertaining the merit of the Petitioner; and I consider this to be acting in the true spirit of Christian Charity.

It is to be observed, that every Beggar may be classed under one of two descriptions of persons. He is either in distress and an object of Charity, or he is an impostor and deserving of punishment. It is a scandal upon our benevolence, if the one is allowed to wander abroad, and to live upon the precarious alms of casual bounty; and it is a disgrace to the Legislature, if the other shall be permitted to practise upon the weakness of tender natures, or to subsist by dishonesty and plunder. Such are the Provisions made for the poorer Classes of the Community in this happy Country, by the established Laws of the Land, that unless shame, or some disease of the mind, shall intervene to obstruct the course of these laws, no man can die from absolute want; nor can ignorance of the means of benefiting by these merciful institutions be urged by any one, with even a plausible appearance of justice, because the Poor, although little learned in matters of higher moment, have, I might almost say, an intuitive knowledge of their own immediate Rights and Privileges: there is not, I believe, a Pauper in any direction, from the centre to the extreme boundary of the Kingdom, who does not know, that the Poor are provided for by the Laws; and that every one has a legal settlement in some Parish or other, in which he may demand relief in his necessity, with a certainty that his demand will not be resisted, and must be complied with.

At the present crisis, these observations

valians deserve more than a common notice. The disembodiment of many Militia regiments; the reduction of the Army in general; and the dismantling of a large portion of our Navy, will necessarily throw a mass of population upon the internal resources of the Country; for which at first she will find it difficult to make an adequate provision. Those persons are greatly deceived, who imagine that all or even the greater part of the hands so thrown out of employ will immediately find occupation or maintenance in the improved or improving state of our manufactures. Great numbers of deserving poor creatures will be reduced to absolute want; but an equal number, probably, will take advantage of this unavoidable calamity; and under the shadow of it will practise the most shameful impositions, and commit the most daring depredations.

As a means, therefore, of substantially relieving real distress, and punishing fraud and dishonesty, instead of indiscriminate and injudicious almsgiving, I recommend a strict though liberal construction and execution of the Laws. Let Vagrants of every description (and all itinerant Beggars are very properly classed under this head, of offenders against "*bonos mores*," and the "*decency of life*,") be diligently watched, and promptly apprehended. The Magistracy is administered by men of talents and integrity; and these will, in all cases, provide for the wants of the distressed poor and honest man; and, by wholesome correction or restraint, prevent crimes or punish the offenders.

Yours, &c.

W. A. A.

Translation of a Letter, dated Madras, March 1, 1746-7, to HARRY GOUGH, Esq. supposed to be from COJEE PETRUSE USKAN.

SIR,

AT this time of writing I am exceedingly troubled, more than I can describe, as my misfortunes are in their nature excessive; yet, however, I am encouraged to write to you, from a sense the Letter will be acceptable, and in hopes that I may ever merit a continuance of your esteem, which is my ardent wish.

To give you, Sir, the news of this place, I am to acquaint you, that, on

the 6th August N.S. six French ships appeared off Negapatam, and were encountered there by six men of war under the direction of Commodore Peyton. They fought two hours and a half, when the night separated them; the French sailing away for Pondicherry, where they arrived the 9th August N.S. and had, as it is said, much supplies of money and merchandise; moreover, 4500 Europeans, beside 1000 Coffees brought from their islands of Mauritius and Dominica-reen. At this time we were told Commodore Peyton, with his squadron, had got to Trincomala, on the Island of Ceylon, repairing or refitting his ships, and afterwards had met with the French ships near Negapatam; but the English soon retired for that time, as they also did afterwards, although the French endeavoured to engage them, and stopt for two days at anchor in Negapatam Road, and then returned to Pondicherry: the commander in chief of them being Monsieur La Bordonnais, who left the Islands with twelve ships; and in proceeding to Madagascar, two of the ships foundered in a violent storm, saving however the goods and men: by this they were reduced to ten ships, one of which was dispatched to Bengal with news, and the remaining nine came on the Coast of Coromandel, as above recited. They were not all King's ships, but the French Company's, fitted out in a warlike manner.

We lost, Sir, a great man in Commodore Barnett at Fort St. David two months before, and at which we were truly grieved, because, had he been alive, I imagine our sad fate had been avoided. The French had for two years been preparing about 12,000 vestments for soldiers, about 4 or 500 ladders, above 1000 irons, with all other implements of war, and provision of flesh and bread in great abundance, giving out at the same time they were in expectation of ships and men. They moreover got from their settlement of Mahe on the Malabar Coast, 7 or 800 Sepoys, Moors (or Indian soldiers), who are esteemed stout men, and were well paid, keeping them a year before they entered on action. On the ships' arrival, all things were in readiness, and from day to day we were informed of their designs against Madras, though things were differently related; the Governor

of which place and Council laid their chief dependence on the English ships of war; the Moor's Government constantly affirming there could be no danger by land, and therefore pressed to have a particular attention towards the sea; though, indeed, the risk by sea-ward was little, our chief weakness being toward the land. We had been for about a year raising works toward the land, but there was not time to effect them: such an undertaking should have been commenced five or six years before, and then we might have escaped becoming Prisoners to the French. Our Governor Mr. Morse is not to be blamed, as he had neither soldiers, officers of resolution to command, or capable gunners: it is true, there was enough artillery, and the necessary munition for them; but without men what could be done? Mortars and bombs there were also, but not a person to use them. The force consisted of 250 European soldiers, 50 men in the gun-ropes, and 100 men belonging to the ship *Princess Mary*, with between 50 and 60 inhabitants. But how could such a number defend the White and Black Town? Our confidence was, however, ill-placed on the men of war and on the Nabob of Arcott. Yet, had Commodore Barnett been preserved, he would, I think, by his conduct, have preserved Madras. It is plain we were to be chastised for our sins.

Sir, — On the 26th August, N. S. eight French ships came from Pondicherry to Madras Road, from whence they cannonaded the town, and were well answered from the bastions; in-somuch that they could not carry off the ship *Princess Mary*, lying at anchor as near as possible to the shore; the Captain of which ship behaving with great vigour, and did on his part all that was possible. On this the French ships got out of gun-shot, and continued there about two days: about 12 shot fell in the town without doing any hurt. They then returned to Pondicherry, and the women who had left the town on the approach of the French ships and gone to Pullicatt (where the Dutch would not receive them) came also back, and I myself went to Governor Morse, representing how wrong it was to suffer the women to remain in the place, and proposed carrying them with me

to a place of security called Pundamaly, where they would be kindly treated. But the Governor slighted my offer, and told me the French would not return more; though Mr. Hind advised they were preparing afresh, and I urged that application should be instantly made to Paliagara for 4 or 5000 men to guard the shore as far as Coulaß, as the French would use rafts in order to land. But the Governor said, he had received positive assurance from the Nabob that the French would make no sort of attempt by land, and therefore care only was required to the sea-ward. Yet, at this time, the Nabob was underhand treating with the French, and received from them large sums in money, and had great promises of more. Our Governor sent his presents also; but the smallness of them could in no wise move the Nabob; and I, from my knowledge of him, excited the Governor by no means to trust him, as himself and the Moors in general are known to be so avaricious, that money can never fail to bias them; and therefore I again pressed for application to be made to the Paliagara for sending 4 or 5000 men to guard the shore; but without effect. Our Governor confided in his Dubari Raxenpapa, who promised to bring forces; as did the Paliagara of this place. They, however, turned deceitful, and did no one good service; and I cannot too much complain of the Black people in the pay of the Company, who were, instead of a benefit, a great evil to this place.

Sir, — On the 16th September, arrived ten ships off Cavalaß, commanded by Mr. De la Bordannay, with 3500 Europeans, 1500 Coffrees, Sepoys, and Pareas, with fire-arms, a proper quantity of all sorts of warlike implements of war, and, by suitable embarkations, landed 1000 men at that place: the shipping then proceeded to St. Tomay, and disembarked 1500 men, with the necessary artillery; the Officer of which place attempted to impede them, but was shewn an order from the Nabob permitting them to march by land, and attack Madras as a place belonging to the enemies of France; on which the Moor retired, and left the forces to march freely by the sea-side; and Mr. La Bordonnai, then at the head of his people, got to a place called Tiurlicany, and thence to the English

English Garden, giving proper directions to surround the town of Madras. On which the English Governor Morse, considering the smallness of his force, and the impossibility of defending the Black Town, quitted the same, and retired with the people to the White Town, after nailing up the cannon and dismounting it: when the inhabitants on perceiving this, quitted the place with what they could carry off, and left it in a deserted condition, and it was plundered by the Pareás and Palagaras. The French bombarded for four days, and were answered from the city, which destroyed above 800 of their people, and none were hurt in Madras. They had with us those who gave them intelligence, while we could not obtain any from them; in three days and nights above 200 bombs were thrown, chiefly towards the White Town (the Enemy knowing the people had quitted the Black Town) but not above half of the bombs fell into the place. Our people were, however, terrified; and it was our misfortune to want an able Gunner, the one we had, Mr. Smith, dying of a fever influenced by fear, and who had assured the Governor he had every thing in readiness, while in fact there was nothing so: nay, the English women, who had retired into the Portuguese Church as the best place for security, from its arch, were obliged to employ themselves in making between 7 and 8000 cartridges. In this condition lay Madras, without any proper care or attention: it is true there were things enough, but no one to get them in order and readiness, and for want thereof the place was lost, together with the inability of the Military, who were left without courage or experience; most or all never having seen a bomb thrown in warfare before. Merchants indeed we had enough, who knew how to keep their books of accounts, and nothing knew they of war. The bombs did no great damage; some houses terraced they did not break through; others they did, and buried in the ground; four persons only were killed, and of these two by the shells. Yet the besieged were dismayed; and what contributed to it, was the cries of the women and children: it was a sad mistake to let such remain in the place; they ought to have been sent away in time. Oh, sad disaster! Ma-

dras was taken, with an excessive quantity of munition of war, even more apprehended, than the Enemy had with them.

On the 20th September, N. S. I was told that Mr. Monson and Mr. Alibet were sent out to the French, in order to capitulate; and on my getting into the White Town from the Black Town, those gentlemen returned back; and I heard the French would not enter into any terms, but would take the place by force of arms, and kill all they might meet with. The cannon from Madras then fired again, and the French returned their bombs. Mr. Bordonnay was wrote to for permission that Mr. Morse might have leave to quit the Town; but he refused it, and afterwards notified that he insisted on entering the place, hoisting his colours, and that then the Ladies in general should become the prisoners of Madam De la Bordonnay. On the 22d September, Mr. Monson and Alibet went to the French, and the gates being all opened, they entered the City at noon, with colours flying, and among them were 60 or 70 dragoons. Mr. Morse met Mr. La Bordonnay, and proceeded together hand in hand to the Church, where the Ladies that had retired thither were set at liberty, in the name of Madam De La Bordonnay. The French assumed the entire Government, and garrisoned both Towns with their own men, while we were so unhappy as to become prisoners to them; and, indeed, to me the evil was so great, that I cannot express it; it seemed as if the world was come to its end. All the Servants, as well Governor's, Counsellors', and ours, fled from us; none were left for to do any office whatsoever. The following day, 4 or 5 Armenians of us went to Mr. La Bordonnay (all others of our Religion being fled): he received us at first with a seeming warmth, complaining of our taking arms against him. But we replied, we were inhabitants of Madras in order to traffick; and that, in all places wheresoever we remained, it was a custom never to consider us otherwise than strangers, and exempt from becoming Prisoners of War. He then said, it was well; we might go to our dwellings, and remain freely and securely. We accordingly retired thither, and in four or five days after we went again, and were received civilly. About the same

same time being elapsed, he sent for us, and directed us to go to our own Governor Mr. Morse, who had desired him to send us. Accordingly we went, and told Mr. Morse we came to wait on him by Mr. La Bordonnaye's order. He said, it was well, we might remain there; and so we did till evening, when, making a motion to depart, he bid us stay that night, and appointed the servants' apartment for us. In the morning we again asked to depart, and were told we must still stay, having something to say to us; in fine we were detained three days and three nights; namely, myself, Cojee Sultan David, Cojee Joannes de Cojamar, Miguele de Gregorio, and Tatus de Agapiry. Mr. La Bordonnaye then sent for us, at midnight, and assured us he had not confined us of his own accord, but at the desire of Mr. Morse, in order to prevent our getting away. Then he shewed us the names of seven of us written on a paper (of which two persons had gone off) as it had been given him by Mr. Morse; and told us we were free to depart with our goods in any manner we should choose, and a passport was tendered us for that purpose. On this I represented our having not only merchandize of various kinds, but also houses of value in Madras; and how could we leave them? He replied, it was well; we might continue there freely and safely; and it being past midnight, and not choosing to remain at the house, he was so courteous to give us an Officer to attend us, opened the gates, and conducted us home to our several places, expressing how surprized he was that a place of that strength should be subdued in so small a time, when there was no loss of men sustained, or damage done; indeed he concluded it would have been more than a month's work; but that it happened as it did, was his good fortune. After this, we usually went to visit Mr. La Bordonnaye every two or three days, and were received with great respect; and, on my taking occasion to tell him it was difficult for me to ascend the stairs from a lameness, he desired I would forbear attending him, except at such times as he might think proper to send for me—he had long known me, at Goa, Pondicherry, and other parts. The making me prisoner at 66 years of

age was quite new to me; I had never experienced it before; and it is what I could never have expected from Mr. Morse, who kept me three days and nights without my knowing for why; and, on my asking him the motive, he gave me no answer. In two or three days after our freedom, I heard that a guard had carried Miguele de Gregorio a prisoner to the Fort, treating him with rigour. The morning after, I went to Mr. La Bordonnaye, and inquired why he was so treated? he told me he had not done it but for the request of Mr. Morse, who apprehended he was contriving to get away. I assured him there was no foundation for it;—he then asked me to be his security, which I accepted to be; and on this he was set at liberty. A small time after, I heard from the Company's servants, that Mr. Morse had capitulated with the French to deliver up all the effects in the Company's warehouses to them, together with half the munitions of war, and ten lacks of pagodas for the White Town, and another lack of pagodas for the Black Town. Mr. Morse sent for me, and told me as much, and, that in seven or eight days the place would be restored to the English, and the French would depart; and, on my asking how this was to be complied with, he said, half of the sum was to be discharged by Bills of Exchange on the English Company in Europe, and the remainder was to be delivered in two or three years at Pondicherry. And, as security for the performance, two English Counsellors with their families, two Factors and a Writer, two of the Children of the said Governor Morse, and two Armenians, were to remain with the French. I asked, why any Armenians should be included; surely they ought to be exempted, as being Merchants, and who paid duties to the Company. He said, Mr. Straton and family, Mr. Harris with his, Mr. Starke, and Mr. Belche, Company's servants, with the Governor's two children, and two Armenians, were appointed to remain at Pondicherry until the sum agreed for should be satisfied. He then told me, I must be one to go, and remain three months, another to relieve me would be sent, and so the term of time would be brought about. I answered, I could not go, as being infirm and 66 years of

of age; if I was forced, I could not help it, and leave behind me above fifty thousand pagodas in houses within the White and Black Town, which income had been dedicated to acts of charity. I had, moreover, above twenty thousand pagodas value in my warehouses; yet, however, if I was constrained to leave all, I could not avoid it. On this I was answered, that it was true I was old, and ought not go. Cojée Sultan was then sent for, and told what was required of him; to which he made his excuses also. Cojée Joannes de Cojamar and Cojée Mignele de Gregorio came next, and were acquainted they must absolutely go with the other persons above named to Pondicherry. On this I came away; and afterwards, on seeing Mr. La Bordonnay, I asked him why any of us were required to go as hostages,—we were merchants, and had nothing to do with it. He said, it did not concern him, but Governor Morse, who had put two Armenians into the capitulation: he might however name two others. We went next to our Governor, and found him and his counsellors highly displeased with us; which obliged us to say it was well, the persons appointed would prepare themselves to go to Pondicherry. [To be continued.]

On Biblical Restrictions the by Church of Rome, in Answer to C. B.'s Letters. No. V.
[Continued from the Gent. Mag. for June last, p. 555.]

Mr. Urban, Sept. 15, 1814.

HAVING received no intimation from you to the contrary, I suppose you will accept and insert my farther remarks on Mr. Butler's Two Letters.

When Dr. Francis Hare was only a *Presbyter of the Church of England*, he published that fine piece of satire and irony, under which Mr. Butler has taken refuge in his first Letter, Section IV.; where this gentleman says, "I must observe that some eminent Protestants so far agree with the Roman Catholic Church on this head, as to think that the indiscriminate perusal of the Scripture by the Laity is attended with bad consequences, and should therefore have some limitation. For proof of this,

GENT. MAG. September, 1814.

I PARTICULARLY refer you to the Treatise of Dr. Hare, a late Bishop of Chichester, 'On the Difficulties which attend the Study of the Scriptures in a way of Private Judgment.'

Mr. B. should have added, that the Doctor wrote this pamphlet "in order to show, that since such a study of the Scriptures is men's indispensable duty, it concerns all Christian societies to remove (as much as possible) those Discouragements." It is very very amusing to see how dexterously an experienced Catholic Lawyer can enlist a Protestant Bishop into his service; but, having thought it expedient (as soon as I had leisure) to consult Dr. Hare with my own optics, knowing that other "eminent Protestants" had been rather too boldly dragged forward as witnesses in this cause, I was not a little astonished to find the Bishop (then a Priest only) warmly defending our grand Protestant principle, and not that of the Roman Church!!

Archdeacon Blackburne, p. 9 of the Confessional, 3d edit. 1770, in a note, alludes to this Prelate as having "here ridiculed systematic attachments in a much admired irony; which owed all its beauty and force to the principle of Chillingworth," viz. that of appealing to the Bible only. See also p. 52, vol. V. of General Biography by Dr. Aikin, &c. 4to. 1804; and Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1779.

When I compared the actual title of Dr. Hare's book with that given by Mr. Butler, I was almost inclined to suspect that an essential part of the title-page was purposely omitted, in order to keep out of view the Doctor's ultimate design; viz. to "remove discouragements" in the perusal and private interpretation of the Scriptures. For, the work is thus entitled: "The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the study of the Scriptures in a way of private judgment; in order to show, that since such a study of the Scriptures is men's indispensable duty, it concerns all Christian Societies to remove (as much as possible) those Discouragements." Edition 3rd. 1714. The Author's Biographer, alluding to that satirical pamphlet, says, "this is one of the best pieces of irony in the English language. Its design, however, was at first misunderstood by

by some grave and serious Divines; and it was complained of in the Convocation, as calculated to deter persons from the study of the Sacred Writing." Indeed, Mr. Whiston tells us, it proved "rather an hindrance to Dr. Hare's preferment;" since the apparent design of it was conceived to be quite opposite to what was really intended.

Now, in fact, the author has here raked together all the strongest and most plausible arguments of Roman Catholics, to support *Tradition* and prevent the exercise of *private judgment* in the use of the Bible: and he even shews that on those principles the study of the Scriptures "can do no good;" it being "a much safer as well as a more compendious way to make a man orthodox, to study the *Tradition of the Church*." This, you know, Sir, is the scheme of Roman Catholic Priests. It was therefore consistently declared by Pope PAUL V. to Father Fulgentio, "*If any man keep close to the Scripture, he will quite ruin the Catholic Faith*;" and also by Archbishop Fenelon, "*The Bible should be given to those ONLY who, receiving it from the hands of the Church, seek for nothing in it but the sense of the Church*."

Dr. Hare's aim was to shew, that the study of the Bible ought not on any terms whatever to be limited or restrained; that it had been too much deserted already, among Protestants; that a most diligent examination of the Scriptures should especially be the Clergyman's chief business; but that all men of sincerely honest minds may do so, without hazard or inconvenience: "If (says he in conclusion) we would be true to the fundamental principles of the Reformation, as Protestants, *that the Scriptures are the only rule of Faith*; let us use our best endeavours to remove the great obstacles that lie against the study of them; let us do what we can, that learned men may have full liberty to study the Scriptures, freely and impartially; good encouragement given them to go through the labour and difficulties of such a study, not slightly and superficially, but with such application and diligence as the nature of the thing requires; and have leave to speak their sense with all manner of safety."

He goes on to press the necessity

of treating those diligent searchers with due respect; to entertain their opinions with candour; to protect them against injury in their persons or character, and against want in their maintenance: and, adds he, "*Let them be ever so much in the wrong, I can apprehend no danger from it to the Church*." Till such positive encouragement is afforded, the Doctor thinks men are receiving the interpretation of the Scriptures on trust, or at second-hand only; "and while we take the sense of the Scriptures in this manner upon content, and see not with our own eyes, we inevitably relapse into *Popery*, and give up the only ground on which we can justify our separation from the Church of Rome. 'Twas a right to *study and judge of the Scriptures for themselves*, that our first Reformers asserted with so good effect; and their successors can defend their adherence to them on no other principle."

So far from restraining or limiting Biblical readers, he exhorts us to heartily promote a very free and impartial perusal of the Bible: "Let us lay aside that malignant, arbitrary, persecuting, *Popish* spirit; let us put no fetters on men's understandings, nor any other bounds to their inquiries but what God and truth have set: let us, if we would not give up the Protestant principle, that the Scriptures are plain and clear in the necessary articles, declare nothing to be necessary but what is clearly revealed in them." As for those who differ from the author, and are desirous of restricting men in the use of the Bible, or who think the study of it should be discouraged, he hopes they will deem it "no injury to be thought to defend their opinion upon such reasons as have here been brought for it." But he solemnly warns them, "lest they come into the condemnation of those *who love darkness rather than light*; and, for their punishment, be finally adjudged to it."

Having now, Mr. Urban, cleared Bp. Hare from the misrepresentations of Charles Butler, esq. (which I was unprepared to do in my former communication), I shall only stop to point out another erroneous statement of his, though not so capital and essential, respecting Dr. Herbert Murk; which your Readers will perceive in the following

following words: "I request your attention," says he, "in the last place, to that numerous portion of the Protestant subscribers to the Bible Societies, which contends that the Bibles distributed should be accompanied with the Common Prayer Book, 'as a safeguard,' to use the expression of Dr. Herbert Marsh, whose learning places him at the head of those gentlemen." Mr. Butler does not know that "those gentlemen," with Dr. Marsh at their head, have at present declined uniting with the numerous Protestant subscribers, in support of the Bible Society and its branches: but, while I state this circumstance, it by no means will follow that *therefore* Dr. M. and his admirers approve of the mischievous restrictions imposed by Roman Catholics of all nations, in regard to the Bible. However, I shall now leave these learned Divines, &c. to vindicate themselves from the imputation here insinuated against their Protestantism; and go on to Mr. Butler's next subject, page 27, § V. *Gent. Mag.* for January last.

In his 5th section he attempts to repel a charge made by "several Protestants," (though he does not say by whom), "that it is contrary to the general principles of the Catholic religion to publish the Bible in a vulgar tongue *without Notes*." This is called an "unjust charge," and a "strange opinion."—Now, Sir, if this be the opinion of a few English Protestants, I think they may well be forgiven; because I find it is held by several Roman Catholics, and those men of education, who ought to be acquainted with the real facts: I find it to be a sentiment rather countenanced, if not expressly maintained, by some clergymen in Mr. Butler's own church, who ought to know better than Lay-Protestants. If Mr. Butler will turn to the late "Correspondence" between me and the Right Rev. Dr. Poynter, his present Vicar Apostolic; and if he also turn to the printed "Conversation" between the Rev. Peter Gandolphy and myself; Mr. B. will clearly discover, that the same "strange opinion" exists even in their enlightened and Catholic minds! To save him trouble, I will point out the pages in my "Correspondence" where he may see the proof of this remark, as

it applies to Bishop Poynter and Mr. Gandolphy; viz. pp. 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 28, 30. Mr. Butler should likewise re-peruse my copy of the "Resolutions of a General Meeting of Protestant Friends to the Circulation of the Scriptures among Roman Catholics," p. 26, &c.; whence he will learn, that the said notion entertained by them on this subject was wholly founded upon the declarations and conduct of "leading members of the Roman Catholic Church."

If the evidence contained in my "Correspondence" does not convince Mr. B. that English Protestants are in no greater error than his own Clergy, I would appeal to the uniform practice of Roman Catholics in this country with regard to the circulation of Bibles *without Notes*. I ask this learned gentleman, First, Whether any copy of the Old or New Testament in English was ever printed by Roman Catholics, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, *without Notes*? I am not acquainted with any such edition. Secondly, I ask him, Whether the *cheap* stereotype impression, formerly begun to be executed by Mr. Wilson, under the direction of the Catholic Board held at Lord Shrewsbury's, is not printed *with a considerable number of Notes*? Dr. Milner, the renowned anti-veto Bishop, has already criticised those Notes, as being too lenient and moderate to serve the good old cause of the Romish Church: but, I shall have occasion hereafter to give a curious history of this stereotype impression, if it should ever see the light! In the next place, I ask Mr. Butler if he does not know, that the great point for which Protestants have recently contended with his orthodox friends, the Bible Committee at the Earl of Shrewsbury's, was the printing of a Roman Catholic version of the New Testament *without Notes*; and that the Committee not only refused to unite with us in such a project, but printed one (*i. e.* began at least to do so) *with Notes*, as being more consonant to the practice of their Church?

Now, Mr. Urban, if all this does not shew something like a very strong attachment to their Annotations, I shall fail to produce conviction; but, as it concerns my own opinion, I believe

lieve that Roman Catholic Bishops are empowered (or not prohibited) by the rules of the *Index Expurgatorius*, if they chuse, to authorise the Bible in a vulgar tongue, either with Notes or without; and I certainly do know that in France, several good men (branded as Heretics and Janse-nists) printed translations from the Hebrew and Greek *without Notes*, to the great annoyance of their more orthodox adversaries. The same was done, surreptitiously, in Germany, Flanders, Spain, and Italy; but, to counteract these unsafe publications, a few Bishops sanctioned other versions, made from the Latin Vulgate, either with brief Notes, or having only some of the Church prayers, &c. annexed to the volume. If I were to develop the history of many such popular translations into the modern tongues, Mr. Butler would have no great reason to commend his Church, either for her pure love to the Bible, or for her generosity in allowing its free use. No, Sir, I could shew, that some translators have been terrified and expatriated, others imprisoned and calumniated; some have had their versions burned, and others their bodies, with circumstances of diabolical malignity against the Scriptures! It is painful to take a retrospect of these horrible transactions; and I would not now allude to them, if attempts had not been openly made of late to gloss over such enormities, and even to draw out a case quite of an opposite nature. The truth is, and Romish priests fully admit this fact, that wherever the common people have had Bibles to read freely, without the perverse Notes of Churchmen, Popery has suffered loss; and in proportion as the sacred text has been permitted to interpret itself, the Canons and Decretals of Rome have always sunk in estimation.

Let any honest and simple-hearted Roman Catholic bring the new creed of Pope Pius to the side of his unvarnished Bible; and by the light of the one, he will soon see the defects or redundancies of the other. We, therefore, cannot expect a thorough-bred priest to set his people on reading the Bible *without Annotations*; and, if you shew me an instance to the contrary, I will shew you a priest whom the Pope has designated as a double-minded and sus-

picious character, if not an incorrigible heretic. Should Mr. Butler refer me to the Continent, and especially to France, I shall refer him to countries and times wherein the pastors were under the controul of an "Holy Tribunal," called the "Inquisition," and where the Pontiff had the civil power in check by means of his emissaries: perhaps too, I might refer him, even in France, to the struggles made by the Sorbonne and the busy Jesuits, to wrest the naked Scriptures from the Laity.

The use or disuse of the Bible is considered by Roman Catholics to be a matter of *discipline*: and all exterior forms, ceremonies, and customs, they tell us, may alter; so that what was lawful yesterday, may be unlawful and inexpedient to-morrow! Again, the Church discipline is not alike in all places, nor in the same place at all times; and therefore, Mr. Butler may possibly make out a case, in some country and at a certain period, which will help him to establish a particular proposition against the views or allegations of Protestants. Even in matters of *faith*, a dissimilarity may be now and then traced among the professors of the Roman Church; for, as Dr. Geddes says, "at certain times, and in certain places, a proposition may be called heretical or nearly heretical, which at other times, or in other places, may be perfectly orthodox:" p. 8. Letter to the Bishop of Centuriæ. Possibly Mr. Butler and his friends "the Protesting Catholic Dissenters," think themselves out of the grasp of their Holy Father's inquisitors; else they might, before now, have been Bellarminites, Parsonites, Knottites, or staunch Milnerians. In such a dilemma, it becomes difficult to decide what is lawful and what unlawful in the Church of Rome, with respect to using the Scriptures *without Notes*. During the reign of our eighth Henry, Pope Leo and Cardinal Wolsey caused "a SCANDALOUS ERROR" of the Lutherans to be publicly condemned and preached against in England; viz. "That it is contrary to the will of God to burn Heretics;" yet, Sir, I am sure that Mr. Butler, and many of his intimate friends at the Board of English Catholics, will not now defend the very principle held by his Church

Church in Henry's time; but would rather be deemed false brethren and unorthodox, by Bishop Milner's party.

But, if this ardent principle were inculcated in a note of the Doway Bible, and that book put into the hands of any submissive son of the Church; would he not say (in the language of the amiable Fenelon), "Nothing besides the sense of the Church is to be received"? Or, might he not say, (in the language of the Catechism of Trent) "the words of the pastors of the Church are to be received as the Word of God"? For "pastors are the living Scriptures," as the Abp. of Cambray declares; and "asisting at the holy sacrifice of the Mass and hearing the public instructions," is called "hearing or reading the Scriptures," in the English Missal of 1763.

Even Mr. Butler himself tells us, *Hæc Bibl.* § xxiv. that "every Roman Catholic receives the Scripture from the Church, under her authority, and with her interpretation." Again he says, "I admit most unequivocally, that it is the acknowledged right of our Church and her pastors to direct when, where, and what notes should accompany the Bible." Consequently, Sir, any of all the ecclesiastical traditions, any of the Canons and Decrees of General Councils, any of the dogmatical notions broached from the head of that indescribable thing, THE CHURCH, may be swallowed by the multitude in a *Note to the Bible*!!! Upon the whole, then, it scarcely is important to determine, whether or not the Roman Catholic Laity may in general read a Bible *without Notes*; because they are always required to put the construction on the sacred text which their prelates and pastors do: the sense of the Church governs is all in all; and the verbal tuition of the priests during confession will alone guide the lower orders of the Laity. Of course the text can never be revered as of more value than the mouth or pen of the interpreter; and the lips of the Clergy are supposed to distil religious knowledge enough for the people. By their distinction of *Lex Scripta & non Scripta*, the legible Scriptures and the audible, poor Laymen are taught to distrust their own eyes, and to see through the visual organ of their di-

rectors; by which ingenious contrivance, an extinguisher is put effectually over the intellect of all who are willing to be enslaved and blinded. But, *SI POPULUS DECIPIT, VULT, PERIURIATUR.*

This section of Mr. Butler's first letter is replete with matter for observation; but, I must end this Address, at present, with the hope that you will allow me next month to make some additional remarks on the same subject. W. B. L.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXXXVI.

Progress of Architecture in England in the Reign of ANNE.

(Continued from p. 135.)

A STATUE of this Royal Female, daughter of James II. of excellent sculpture, is still in being in the area of a series of buildings at Westminster, denominated from this circumstance, Queen-square. The style of the houses evince the early part of her reign, that is, in the faint vestiges of the Wrenian school being yet in practice. The approaches to the square are, from the Park, North, and from Queen-street, South, a street, no doubt, coeval with the square as it bears every architectural character consonant with it.

Queen's-street; presents two classes of houses. 1st Class. Plan; passage, stairs, and room two deep. Elevations three stories and dormers; in parlour, first and second stories, between each story, plain strings, and general plain block cornice. Doorway, plain architrave with cornice, such having a very deep hollow. Windows show projecting key-stones; dormer windows pedimented. Interior; plain baluster stairs, plain mantle and jambs, chimney-piece (first departure from the Wrenian architrave chimney-piece); few mouldings to general cornice, and not any to the wainscot panneling. 2d Class. Plan; stairs, central, rooms two deep right and left. Elevation; similar to the foregoing, but of increased dimensions; taking one of the door-ways, it has an architrave, Doric pilasters pannelled, and a large cornice of many mouldings. The key-stones to the windows have heads in a variety of fanciful appearances; fools with cap and asses ears; heads bound with ivy, both male and female; others have caps

caps with horns; many Indicously shew their tongues; there are also, on the heads, caps and feathers; some are entirely composed of shells and sea-weeds; and not a few exhibit the features made out with foliage, &c. Interiors. Arched heads on pilasters leading to stairs; balusters to them more complex. Chimney-pieces, plain mantle and jambs, either with a plain or enriched surrounding moulding, kneaded or otherwise. General cornice; an accumulation of mouldings, wainscot panelling partakes of the like additions. It is as well to remark, that while the mouldings to the pannels in general give a new idea by a receding distribution of them, those pannels over chimney-piece retain their old protruding direction; one instance in particular has within its lines a looking-glass, gilded, with scrolls and foliage, since called a chimney-glass.

Queen's-square. It will be necessary first to notice the Statue of Anne (neglect and wanton mutilations daily preparing it, like the neighbouring externals of Henry's Chapel, for heart-stone venders and consumers): the attitude is certainly majestic; a swell-fronted pedestal, with side grounds and profile scrolls, much foliated, support the statue. Her hair is full in curls flowing down her shoulders; on her head a small crown; neck bare, rich collar of the Order of the Garter, stays braided with clusters of jewels; half sleeves festooned, lower part of the arms bare, holding the globe and sceptre, (sceptre lately destroyed); outer robe with ermine, brought forward in drapery; cordons depending from the waist; an excessive rich brocaded petticoat. The statue, until of late, occupied a conspicuous situation on the East side of the square, but now we find it huddled up in a corner, as who should say—"we have heard enough of the marvels of your domination, and as your memorial becomes lost to common observance, so let the historicals thereunto attached, die and be forgotten!" The houses making out a third class are still of the same fashion as those preceding, but possess a superior consequence by the enlarged degree of their elevations, though not so much in point of decoration, except the door-ways, such presenting a very

rich and singular form. Plan; hall with grand staircase, back ditto. Front one room, and two ditto in back front. Elevation; four stories and dormers, plain strings. Door-way, plain architrave, Doric pilasters on each side compartmented, in which are elaborate scroll ornaments; these pilasters support a projecting canopy in an architrave, frieze, and cornice; from the architrave depends two arches with corbells: this canopy is profusely embellished in all its parts, with heads, foliage and flowers; the mouldings full of enrichments. The canopy in profile gives one corresponding arch. Key-stones to the windows carry on the series of heads as before; plain general block cornice as before; also pedimented dormers. Interior: hall; arched head on pilasters as the pass to the back rooms, &c. scroll foliage brackets to stairs, supporting the balusters, with an accumulation of small lines, in twisted columns, vase necks, &c. In entablature to landing of principal floor, much foliage. John Carter has laid before us a drawing made by him some years ago, from a large and fine original picture of Rubens, of the triumph of Silenus (figures as large as life): it then occupied one side of the stair-case to the last house West, on the North side of the square. This picture is not at present in the same situation. Description; an ass whereon the drunken companion of Bacchus is riding, has fallen down, the unwieldy rider is likewise falling; but a Bacchante is supporting him in her arms, two Bacchantes and a boy ditto are hoisting up the braying associate, ridiculously enough. In the distance two dancing Bacchantes, one with a thyrsus and the other with a tambourine: a Bacchant is seen climbing a tree. In the extreme distance is Bacchus in procession, as preceding his inebriated votary.

Upon a comparison of the old fitting-up of the rooms to the several houses (some of them having been much modernized) it is to be concluded, that great ornamental detail was never manifested; the chimney-pieces, a plain mantle and jambs, enriched mouldings round them, protruding ditto to pannels over them, and receding ditto to the wainscoting; plain cornice, &c. In fact, a similar appearance to what is observ-

ed in the leading classes as above. Reverting to the external lines of all the houses in the street and square, the long narrow window is in use to each story: no direct tendency towards an area (areas common now, as introduced of late to most of the elevations); a mere half-light to the basements constitutes such convenience, nor is there any satisfactory precedent that the door-ways partook of sash lights (such however have of late in many instances been set up); the decoration of window sills of three mouldings, general in the square, (some of them modernized to the plain fascia sill,) and dripping eaves. Materials; walls, brick; strings and key ornaments, stone; door-ways, window frames, and general cornice, wood.

"The Bluecoat School, built in the year 1709." Westminster. This inscription is on the North front of the school, which it is understood was founded by a Mr. Green, Brewer, Pimlico; this is confirmed by many parts of the buildings to that extensive establishment being formed in a similar style of workmanship.

This School for educating the children of honest labouring men, calculated for 50, is, though small in dimensions, of a design the most pure and elegant in all its architectural detail, and, with its accompaniments of offices, gardens, &c. still confined to narrow limits, laid out with a degree of taste, at once pleasing and satisfactory.

General Plan. School-room; East, play-ground; North, entrance-court; South, garden; West, second entrance-court, such being the immediate communication to the offices on this side of the school, namely, master's house and garden; a secondary school for girls, their matron's apartments and garden; kitchen, wash-houses, out-yards, &c. The whole site is enclosed within an external wall of 143 feet by 88 feet. Great pains and study appear to have been bestowed in arranging each accommodation as judged expedient and necessary. The whole mass may be termed a scholastic cabinet, where every thing is found in miniature, common to seminaries of larger growth, either at Oxford or Cambridge.

Plan of School-room. An oblong 45 feet by 33 feet. Entrance front, North, flight of steps to door-way,

within it a Corinthian saloon, giving a second flight of steps ascending to the room, thus raising it above the level of the ground and procuring thereby a basement story or cellar. Three windows on each side, centre one West, a half-door-way ascended to by a flight of steps; in the piers niches: at the upper, or South end, chimney-piece, two windows, and two niches: here the master sits in a balustrade allotment; on each side the room inferior allotments for the boys, of the like fitting up.

Elevations. North, or entrance-front. Stone piers paneled, and sided with scrolls, to the entrance-court. The elevation in three divisions, centre and sides; in centre, flight of steps, Doric pilaster and grounds rusticated on each side-door-way; entablature with triglyphs; above door-way a pedestal with breaks and compartment inclosing the inscription, as noticed, supporting a niche and piers; in centre of the arch of niche, a human head. Within the nich, statue of a bluecoat boy in the costume of the day, holding a book. Still higher, and by way of finish to the upright, a compartment for a clock, sided by profile and inverted scrolls, and an open sweeping cornice, wherein was a busto, perhaps that of the founder, now destroyed. Side divisions, windows in one tier, compartments above and below them, and at the angles of the front, Doric pilasters without bases, an appropriate entablature: a parapet ensues. About this time we may date the bringing in of parapets, since handed down with every variety to this day.

South Front. Similar great parts, subdivided centrically into a double Doric pilaster frontispiece on a pedestal course, enclosing a niche with a painting of a scholar; above, three compartments, centre ditto has a painting of a shield with three stars. Angles of the centre division rusticated: side divisions have windows, compartments, and angle Doric pilasters in continuation with North front: termination of elevation, similar also, excepting that the circular pediment is not opened; an octangular chimney on it, in relative form to the whole exterior.

West side. Similar great parts; subdivided centrically into a double Doric

Doric pilaster frontispiece on pedestals, to which a flight of steps; between pilasters, half-door-way; above the entablature, compartments and pedestals, scrolls, &c. Side divisions, windows in one story, compartments, angle Doric pillars and parapet in continuation.

East side. Similar great parts, but simplified into one story of windows, compartments, angle Doric pilasters, and parapet in continuation.

To the windows and upper compartments key-stones, and sills of three mouldings. There is no appearance of a roof; such, we were informed, was taken down sometime back: suppose now a lead flat. On the angles over the several pilasters were vase necks and balls (destroyed).

Materials; general walls, pilasters, rustics, entablatures, pannels, &c.

red bricks, of most delicate execution: smaller dressings, as bases, sills, strings, keystones, cappings, circular cornices, scrolls, &c. stone. Door-way, North, wood.

Work to the offices in their pier entrances, garden walls, with pilaster breaks, pedestals, arched door-ways, windows, compartments, strings, cornices, &c. correspondent to the school-room, but simplified in the detail, although the same careful and diligent hand is visible in every particular. At the termination of the garden, West, a saloon garden seat; with double Doric pilasters, entablature, and pedestal course above, enclosing an arched entrance to a semi-recess coved, with baluster seats, &c. Thus every accommodation was prepared with equal attention and skill.

AN ARCHITECT.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Works nearly ready for Publication:

A Brief Survey of Holy Island, the Farn Islands, and the Adjacent Coast of Northumberland, illustrated by Engravings. By Mr. JOHN GREIG.

An Essay on Dew, and several Appearances connected with it. By W. CHARLES WELLS, M. D. F. R. S. 8vo.

The Second Volume of the History of the English Church and Sects, including an Account of the Sect who have adopted the delusions of JOANNA SOUTHCOFF. By the Rev. J. GRANT.

Theo-mania; or Historical Anecdotes of Religious Insanity and Delusion, from the earliest ages of the Christian Church to the pretended Mission of JOANNA SOUTHCOFF; including an impartial Memoir of the Life, Character, and Writings of that extraordinary Woman. By the Rev. Mr. NIGHTINGALE, Author of "The Portraiture of Methodism."

Alexis and Katharine, a Russian Poem, translated from the Original MS. of the Author, who fell in the Battle before Dresden. With Geographical Notes.

Preparing for Publication:

A new edition of the Life of King Robert Bruce, by John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen; and of the Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace, by Henry the Minstrel; from the MS. of both in the Advocates Library; with Biographical Sketches, Notes, and a Glossary; by Dr. JAMIESON.

A Memoir of the Expedition employed in the Conquest of Java, with a Survey of the Islands forming the Oriental Archipelago; with maps and views.

Some Account of the Life, with original Letters, of the Rev. T. ROBINSON, late of Leicester. By Rev. T. VAUGHAN.

An enlarged Correspondence between Protestants and Roman Catholics, on the Translation, Dispersion, and Free Use of the Scriptures: including Letters from the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Chifford, Right Rev. Bishops Foynter and Milner, Rev. Peter Gandolphy, Ant. Rich. Blake, and Charles Butler, Esq. With Select Notes from the Rheims Testament and Doway Bible, shewing the Genuine Principles and Policy of the Church of Rome in the Nineteenth Century. By WILLIAM BLAIR, Esq.

An Anatomical and Physiological Examination of the Brain, as indicative of the Faculties of the Mind. By Dr. SPRUEZHEIM.

The Principles and Practice of the Court of Chancery, in two large octavo volumes. By Mr. MADDOCK, Barrister.

The Second Volume of "Studies in History," which will contain the "History of Rome, from its earliest Records to the Death of Constantine, in a Series of Essays, accompanied with Moral and Religious Reflections, references to original Authorities, and Historical Questions, which are so constructed as to include the substance of each Essay. By the Rev. T. MORELL, of St. Neot's.

The Descent of Liberty; a Mask, in allusion to the close of the War. By Mr. LEIGH HUNT.

Post Roads in France, with the various Routes to the principal Towns and Cities in Europe; being a Translation of the *Etat des Postes*.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

24. BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA; or, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Books printed in the Fifteenth Century, and of many valuable First Editions, in the Library of George John Earl Spencer, K. G. &c. By the Reverend Thomas Frognall Dibdin. Three Volumes, very large octavo.

IT is a circumstance of proud exultation to this Country, that in the person of one illustrious Peer are united taste, wealth, hereditary honour, and, above all, old English probity and liberality. That such a Nobleman, with skill and discernment to appreciate their value, and generosity to give for them a liberal remuneration, should possess the most choice collection of early printed Books that has hitherto fallen to the lot of any individual, is, we repeat, an honour to that Country of which Earl Spencer is himself so bright an ornament. Of the abilities of the intelligent and indefatigable Compiler of the three beautiful Volumes now before us, the Publick have already had abundant demonstration: of his present labours, we shall not give any opinion till our Readers have perused his judicious Introductory Preface:

"The Library, of which a very important portion is described in the following pages, has long maintained a distinguished reputation throughout Europe. It has been entirely formed by the present Noble Owner within a space of time not exceeding 24 years; and the foundation of that department of it, which these volumes describe, may be said to have been laid by the purchase of the Collection of the late Count REVICZKY. But, since the acquisition of that Collection, many rare and valuable impressions of Classical Authors have been obtained; and many copies, once the property of the Count, have been exchanged for others of which the condition was more desirable.

"The greater portion of his Lordship's Library is deposited at Althorp*; in a suite of apartments which contain not fewer than 45,000 volumes. The choice, condition, and splendour of the entire Collection, are probably unrivalled. The Publick will, therefore, expect

that an attempt to make them acquainted with some of the Principal Treasures of such a Collection, should be particular and exact. Such, indeed, are the objects of the present Work; which is exclusively confined to an account of Books printed in the Fifteenth Century, and to some of the more important First Editions in the Sixteenth Century.

"Such a work, if executed with copiousness and precision, cannot fail to be interesting to the Bibliographer, to the Scholar, and to the Lover of Ancient Literature and the Fine Arts. I have, therefore, endeavoured to give a full and faithful description of each edition, according to its critical or bibliographical importance; and have not only consulted the principal Writers who have described it, but have attempted to correct their errors, to reconcile their differences, and to supply their deficiencies, when necessary and practicable; and occasionally to illustrate these descriptions by means of *Fac-similes** and *Embellishments*, so as to impress the volumes, thus described, more strongly upon the memory of the Reader.—In these three departments, it is presumed that the present Work is more splendid and complete than any similar one with which the Publick are acquainted.

"To escape errors, or avoid omissions, in a publication of this nature, is, perhaps, impossible; but every care has been taken to prevent the occurrence of either. Each volume described has been twice examined; first, during the composition of the MS. and, the second time on comparing it with the proof-sheets. Every authority also (some thousands in number) has, in like manner, undergone a double examination.

"The Collector of rare and valuable Books printed in the XVth Century must be aware of the importance of having such books carefully collated. No pains, therefore, have been spared in

* "It may be necessary to apprise the Reader that the *Fac-similes* sometimes vary in their appearances, arising from the same causes which occasion a difference in the originals themselves; namely, an unavoidable inequality in the power, or care, employed during the operation of the press.—The whole of the *Fac-similes* in the first volume, and the greater number of those in the second volume, were executed by the Author; who is, therefore, exclusively responsible for their fidelity."

* "Althorp Park, Northamptonshire; the residence of Earl Spencer's Ancestors for the last three centuries."

ascertaining the number of the leaves, and the order of the signatures. The latter attempt has never before, to my knowledge, been accomplished in regard to foreign publications. But, notwithstanding every effort to be accurate, I am far from supposing that the work is faultless in these particulars. It may, however, boast of a comparatively near approach to accuracy.

"In respect to the description of the condition of each copy, it may be safely affirmed, that such description is equally honest and particular. A Collection of Books, so splendid and uncommon as is the present, will not easily have its lustre dimmed by the unavoidable introduction of a few indifferent copies. In regard to those Editions where the names of printers, the places, and the dates are omitted, all that can be reasonably expected is, to state probable conjectures.

"The *Study of Bibliography* in this country is, perhaps, in its infancy; but it is daily acquiring strength and extension. However deficient have been my former efforts to give it interest, I presume to hope that these Volumes may make atonement for past errors; as they frequently contain descriptions of Works never before described, and enlarged and corrected accounts of many which have been but superficially or erroneously noticed.

"Of a Library, justly considered by one of the most celebrated of modern Bibliographers, to be the *richest private collection in Europe**, it was proper that the Catalogue of so material a portion as is contained in these Volumes should be equally splendid and accurate. If I have failed in the attempt to render it justice, it has not been from a deficiency of zeal in the cause of Bibliography; since one third of my life has been devoted to this congenial, and, I will add, useful, although laborious pursuit. In the present instance, the *Noble Owner* of the Collection has uniformly aided me by an examination of my MS.; by suggesting many improvements, and by supplying many important corrections. The freest access to his Library, and the most liberal use of the Volumes described, have been always granted. The failures, therefore, are entirely my own.

"I have other obligations to acknowledge. The *Manuscript Memoranda* of the late Count REVICZKY, and those of

the late Bishop of ELY (the former supplied by Earl Spencer, and the latter by the late learned Author of them,) have been occasionally of material service to me. The observations of the Count, although less luminous and concise than those of the Bishop, are more extensive; and were intended by their Author to form the chief materials of a new edition of the Catalogue of his own Library.

"But I should be wanting in a due regard to the memory of a distinguished character, if I omitted this opportunity of paying a feeble tribute of respect to that of the late Dr. THOMAS DAMPIER, Bishop of Ely: a Prelate not less beloved for his frank and affectionate disposition, than respected for his classical and philological attainments. In bibliographical knowledge he had few superiors: his discernment being quick and accurate; and his conclusions correct and instructive. His Lordship lived to examine only a few of the printed sheets of the present Work; offering his friendly aid to superintend the whole of the remainder. What, therefore, has been lost to me in this respect, by his decease, can be easily conceived; but the remembrance of his good opinion, and of his encouragement to proceed as I had begun, has constantly served to cheer me in the progress of my labours.

"My acknowledgments are also due to the ingenious Artists* who have so effectually contributed towards the splendour of this publication; and still more to the celebrated Printer in whose Office it has been executed. Those who are able to appreciate the care and skill requisite to render volumes of this nature beautiful and accurate, will readily admit that the present are executed in a manner worthy of the high reputation of the *Shakspeare Press*."

After a minute examination of these instructive and uncommonly elegant Volumes, we are at a loss which most to admire—the extent and magnificence of the Collection—the taste and erudition of the Editor—or the fidelity and beauty which are so conspicuous in the various *fac-similes*, and indeed in every other department of the Typography.

This important Work is divided under the following heads or departments:

1. **Block-Books**: comprehending Works executed in the infancy of Printing, namely, the *Ars Memorandi*, *Sancti Johannis Apocalypsis*, *Ars Moriendi*, *Historia Veteris et Novi Testamenti*, seu *Biblia Pauperum*,

* "Bibliothèque probablement la plus belle et la plus riche de toutes celles que possède actuellement aucun particulier. *RENOUARD, Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aldes*, vol. III. p. 8."

** "Mary, Ebenezer, and John Byfield." *Quindecim*

Quindecim Signa Extremi Judicii Diem Præcedentia, Enndkrist [Anti-Christ], Historia seu Providentia Virginis Mariæ, Litteræ Indulgentiarum Nicolai V. Pont. Max.

From each of these antient volumes very curious fac-similes are given; and with the account of the Apocalypse is an impression, in bistre, from an ORIGINAL BLOCK with which an entire page was formerly printed. — This block is in the collection of his Lordship, and was given to him by the late Mr. Asle. The account of the *Letters of Indulgence* contains some interesting details, as well as an engraving from the original Papal Seal appended to one of the Letters, and a specimen of the Type.

This first department concludes thus :

"In the preceding pages the Reader has been presented with an account of some of the earliest attempts at *Wooden Block Printing*. He has also witnessed, in the same pages, specimens of cuts, of a various nature, which cannot fail to interest every lover of the history of *antient Design and Engraving*. These cuts were, in all probability, executed before the first authenticated efforts of the pencil of Masaccio, or of the gravers of Finiguerra*, Schoen, Mecheln, and Wohlgemuth; and have escaped the critical attention of most writers upon the art of engraving, and especially of our own writers. As connected with the *History of Printing*, these wooden block productions have justly been considered of inestimable value in the cabinets of the curious. They were probably the first rude efforts which suggested to the inquisitive minds of *Oster, Gutenberg*, and *Fust*, those ideas of typographical improvement which might unite beauty with facility of execution. In the volumes produced by the two last-mentioned artists, sufficient evidence has been given of the great superiority of their works over those of their predecessors. Still, to the Typographical Antiquary and tasteful Collector, the possession of such specimens, as have just been described, must become a desideratum in proportion to the daily increasing difficulties of obtaining them; and to the

pleasure derived from contemplating the first rude outlines of an art, which so quickly attained to nearly all the perfection of which it was capable."

The second head is **THEOLOGY**; containing descriptions of the *Mentz Bible* of 1455; of the *Bamberg Bible* of 1460; of the *Mentz Bible* of 1462; of the *Roman Bible* of 1471; of the *Mentz Bible* of 1472; the *Venetian, Nuremberg, and Piacenza Bibles* of 1475; the *Parisian Bible* of the supposed date of 1475; the *Venetian Bibles* of 1476, by Jenson and Haibrun; the *Naples Bible* of 1476, by Moravus (UPON VELLUM), and several other early Latin Bibles, *without dates or names of Printers*. We have next an account of the earliest printed *German Bibles*, concluding with the first impression of that of Luther.

Next succeeds an account of the *first Italian Bible*, of the date of 1471. Descriptions of the *first Impression of the Dutch Bible*, of the *Complutension Polyglot*, of the *first Greek Bible* of 1518, of the *first English Bible* of 1535, of the *first Protestant Bible published in France*, of the date of 1535, of the famous *Polish Bible* of 1563, published under the patronage of Prince Radziwil, and of the *first Slavonian Bible* of the date 1581, immediately follow. In almost every article a fac-simile is given, together with an account more full and particular than has yet appeared in any French or English bibliographical work.

The following extract is selected as an interesting summary respecting the Polish Bible :

"The preceding is probably as minute a description of this extraordinary volume as has yet been presented to the publick; although Ringeltaube, in his *Gründliche Nachricht von Polnischen Bibeln*, Dantz. 1744, 8vo, may furnish the curious with more extended and useful details. Clement, in the IVth volume of his *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, p. 190—2, has availed himself of the aid of Ringeltaube; from whom we learn that

* "The name of Zani has been mentioned as connected with that of Finiguerra. One of the most elegant and interesting works, upon the subject of antient engraving, is that by Zani, entitled "*Materiali per servire Alla Storia dell' Origine e de' Progressi dell' Incisione in Rame e in Legrio*," &c. Parma, 1802, 8vo. It is adorned with a beautiful copper-plate, being a fac-simile of an engraving from a *Par*, executed by Maso Finiguerra between 1450 and 1460. The manner in which Zani describes his discovery of this treasure, shews at once his enthusiasm and good fortune."

Prince Radziwil was the liberal patron of this publication; that he procured a printer of the name of Woiewodky, to come from Cracow to Pinczow, a small adjoining town, where nearly twenty learned men (whose names are enumerated by Ringeltaube) laboured for six years at the present translation. During the whole time they were generously maintained by Radziwil; who, moreover, defrayed the expences of the publication, which amounted to 3000 ducats.

"Although the Polish Prince was at the head of the then sect of Socinians, yet as their separation from the Reformed Church did not take place till 1565, the present version is equally claimed by the Reformists; and the preceding extracts sufficiently attest its being a copy of the Vulgate text. Melchior Adam, in his *Lives of the German Lawyers*, gives us some account of this version; copies of which (he says) were bought and burnt *multitudo adversariorum**, 'c'est là (observe Clement) le meilleur moyen de pousser un livre à la dernière rareté.' Janozki, more than 60 years ago, pronounced a copy of it to be worth a hundred crowns. Schellhorn, Freytag, Vogt, and Bauer are only transcripts of the preceding authorities. De Bure speaks of the most perfect known copy of it, in the Emperor's library at Vienna; with which, in fact, the present perfect copy has been collated. He is unjust in dispraising the type and wood-cuts; as the bad quality of the paper only produces the rude aspect of the pages: Bibl. Instruct. vol. I. No. 79. Peignot is laconic, but interesting: *Dictionnaire des Livres condamnés, supprimés, ou censurés*; vol. ii. p. 67. He notices a copy in the public library at Stuttgart. Another is in the Duke of Brunswick's

library. The Bishop of Ely had one nearly perfect. The noble owner of the present copy was obliged to give 100 guineas for two imperfect copies, to render his own complete."

The department of Theology continues with the following: *Detached Parts of the Bible*, comprehending the famous Bamberg book of 1462, being an abridgment of the *Histories of Joseph, Daniel, Judith, and Esther*, with wood cut fac-similes, of which work there is only one other copy (in the Royal Library of France) known to exist: *Biblia Pauperum*, in German, also printed by Pfister, at Bamberg, with fac-similes, and a *Biblia Pauperum*, in Latin, executed by the same printer at the same place; and the *first Edition of the Greek Testament* of 1516: with a fac-simile of the device of Froben, the printer.

Descriptions (some of them exceedingly full and particular) of early printed *Psalters* follow: namely, of the Mentz *Psalters* of 1457, 1459, and 1490: with a rich and interesting fac-simile of the first verse in the first *Psalter* of 1457. The *Greek Psalters* of 1481 and 1486 succeed; with a fac-simile of each: Next, the *Aldine Greek Psalter* without date; and a *Saxon Psalter* printed upon vellum. An account of *Missals and Breviaries* ensues, including very copious particulars (with fac-similes) of the famous *Mozarabic Missal and Breviary*, of the dates of 1500 and 1502.

"When the Reader is informed that this Work was considered 'the scarcest book in the whole Harleian Collection,'

* "Perhaps a thorough knowledge of the bibliographical history of this interesting Volume cannot be acquired without a perusal, as well of the above authorities, as of H. Strobandus's 'Hist. Typog. Thorunensis;' or the 'Vita et Obitus Henrici Strobandi;' which seems to have supplied Melchior Adam with his principal materials. The testimony of Stanislaus Lubieniecius, as adduced by Lackman in his 'Selecta Quædam Capita Annalium Typographicorum, 1740,' 4to, p. 67, is animated and interesting. The works of this latter author, who died in 1633, and in the 74th year of his age, are briefly noticed by Sandius in his 'Bibliotheca Anti-Trinitariorum, 1684,' 8vo, p. 89. It may be worth adding that Sandius's superficial account of the history of early printing in Poland, forms the text of Lackman's Treatise upon the same; but the latter has enriched the original with notes, which are at least ten times more copious than the text. The presses that were worked by Rodeckius and Sternacius, contributed much to the aid of the diffusion of knowledge in Poland; of the latter, Lackman says, that 'his printing filled the world with a great multitude of books.' But it must not be forgotten that Rodeckius's Polish New Testament of 1577, was preceded by a similar version of the Bible, printed by Daniel de Leczyca in 1572; nine years after the above. Lackman, p. 97—104. It would appear that Sandius was ignorant of Radziwil's edition; the title of which is given by Lackman upon the authority of Kohl and Le Long, p. 62, note."

he will naturally expect both a particular account of the Volume itself, and of the circumstances which have contributed to its excessive rarity. As the latter involve in them some interesting historical details, it may be as well to notice them in a succinct point of view.—It is well known that the territories of modern Spain were, in the fifth and sixth centuries, completely subdued by the Goths; who instituted, according to their notions of the Christian religion, certain rites, which, when consolidated into one particular form, were called the Gothic Ritual—or, according to the modern term, *Missale Gothicum*. In the seventh century, St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville, corrected this ritual*; and, under this amended form, it was ordained, by the Council of Toledo, to be used in all Churches. The overthrow of the Goths, by the Moors and Arabs, succeeded in the four following centuries: but although many of the former preferred exile to the Moorish Government, yet, a great number of them, having a few Churches granted them for the free exercise of their worship, con-

tinued to be mingled and domesticated with their Conquerors; still using, but in a form probably somewhat corrupted, their Gothic Ritual of worship. In the eleventh century, Alphonsus the Sixth, having expelled the Moorish Arabs from Toledo, wished to substitute the Roman ritual, or the *Missal*, according to Papal Authority, upon the ruins of that of the Goths, or of the Mozarabic *Missal*. The heads of the Clergy, on the part of the latter, insisted upon the purity of their own ritual, founded on ancient usage, and sanctioned by the authority of their favourite, St. Isidore. A single personal combat was resolved upon to prove the superiority of the respective *Missals*; in which the champion of St. Isidore was victorious. King Alphonsus, continuing incredulous or dissatisfied, had recourse to a very different expedient. He ordered a fast to be proclaimed, and a fire to be lighted, when, after solemn prayers, the Mozarabic and Roman *Missals* were thrown into the flames; but the former only escaped combustion†. A miracle from Heaven now seemed to attest the superiority of the work under

* “La Serna Santander has observed that Mabillon and Brun have committed an error in supposing St. Isidore to have been the author of the above Ritual. He only ‘purged and amended it,’ as Oldys properly observes. But the former refers to Pinsius’s learned treatise ‘*de Liturgiâ Antiquâ Hispanicâ*,’ printed at the beginning of the VIth volume of the *Acta Bollandistorum*.”

† “It may not be unacceptable to present the Reader with an extract relating to this subject, from the life of Cardinal Ximenes by Alvaro Gomez: a work of extreme rarity in this country. It would appear, however, that Gomez sometimes uses the very words of Blasius Ortez, according to Beyer’s extract from this latter writer.—‘Cum per Mauros Arabesque vniuersa penè regio cæde incendiisque vastata, fuis, fugatisque Hispanorum copijs, in barbarorum ditionem venit. Cum autem in publica clade, vrbs quoque ipsa regia in hostium potestatem, idque ea conditione venisset, vt oppidanis liceret Christiano ritu, moribusque in ea viuere: quanuis pleraque ciuium multitudo spontaneum exilium Arabicæ prætulit seruituti, nonnulli tamen quibus patrij domesticique lares cariores libertate fuerunt, conditione accepta, sub Arabum et Maurorum imperio sacris suis retentis, in vrbe manserunt. Ergo eiusmodi homines quod Arabibus permitti viderent, Mistarabes appellati sunt, et illorum ecclesiasticus ritus, officium Mistarabum. Quæ vox cum temporis diuturnitate, tum barbarorum lingua est corrupta, et in Mozarabum degenerauit, qua nunc vulgus vtitur. Igitur ijs qui sic inter Arabes Toleti manserunt, sex ecclesiæ in quibus rem diuinam facerent a Mauris permissæ sunt, diuorum Marci, Lucæ, Sebastiani, Torquati, Eulaliæ, et Justæ numinibus dedicatæ; in quibus ritum illum Isidorianum, qui incolumi florentique ciuitate in templis omnibus cænebatur, captiua etiam quadringentos ferme annos conseruauerunt, quod Toletanum officium appellabatur. At verò vrbe ipsa diuina tandem benignitate, Alfonsique regis Ferdinandi magni F. felicibus auspicijs recuperata, cum de sacris in ea instaurandis restituendisque ageretur, rex Ricardi Massiliensis abbatis suasu, et Constantiæ reginæ vxoris assidua instigatione, ritum sacrorum à diuo Gregorio olim constitutum Toletano prætulit, quanuis populis elamantibus, vsum suorum sacrorum tot seculis inter medios barbaros conseruatum, per summam iniuriam aboleretur. Quæ verò de singulis militum certamine, altero pro Gotthicis sacris, altero pro Gregorianis dimicantibus, et quæ pyra in medio sacro Toleti incensa dicuntur, et in sacri vtriusque officij codices coniecti sunt, apud alios autores qui de rebus Toletanis scripturunt explicatus, et vberius, legi poterunt.’ *De rebus gestis à Francisco de Serna, Archiepiscopo Toletano, libri octo. Aluaro Gomezio Toletano, auctore, et ab Andrea de Angulo. Anno Domini 1569. fol. 41, recto.*—This book is in the Althorp library.”

description

description; and the followers of the Gothic ritual were left in undisturbed possession of their ancient form of worship.—Things continued in an unsettled state till towards the close of the fifteenth century; when Cardinal Ximenes (*'Vir verè magnus, et literis juvandis natus,'* as Cave has rightly observed) 'conceived it to be a sad and shameful circumstance, that the sacred ceremonies of the Spaniards, instituted by celebrated men, and corroborated by the evidence of witnesses, should come into such disuse as to threaten to be extinct. He began to consider the matter seriously; and as he was particularly anxious of preserving antient ceremonies, he undertook to establish the Mozarabic rites; and with the assistance of as many learned men as he could procure, he first began to consolidate all the books, written in Gothic characters, into the order of common writing; and to have a great number of copies of them executed with types, which were published at a considerable expense,' &c. This latter is the language of Gomez, the earliest biographer of Cardinal Ximenes, in his work referred to in the note [p. 245.] It may be worth adding that the Cardinal built a magnificent Chapel, and appointed thirteen priests for the celebration of the Mozarabic service. He also deposited six or eight copies of the Missal within the Chapel, forbidding them ever to be taken from it."

To this branch, succeed *Biblical Commentators* and the *Fathers*, alphabetically arranged, and comprehending descriptions of some of the rarest and most precious volumes connected with sacred writ; and with these the department of THEOLOGY concludes.

We now approach the Third Department, or the ANTIENT CLASSICS, which embrace the last 158 pages of the first volume, and the whole of the second volume. The Authors are arranged alphabetically, from *Æsop* to *Xenophon*; and among the more elaborate and interesting descriptions of editions, will be found those of *Æsop*, *Cicero*, *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Livy*, *Martial*, *Ovid*, *Phalaris*, *Pliny Senior* and *Pliny Junior*, *Ptolemy*, *Quintilian*, *Sallust*, *Statius*, *Suetonius*, *Terence*, and *Virgil*. We subjoin, as brief specimens, the conclusion of the account of the *Editio Princeps* of *Horace*.

"The foregoing is a more complete bibliographical description of this uncommon book than any which, to my knowledge, has preceded it. It now remains to notice the probable printer,

and date of its execution. In regard to the Printer, Maittaire has taken considerable pains, in his *Annal. Typog.* edit. 1719, p. 72. to prove that it was executed by Anthony Zarotus, at Milan. The 'character luculentus,' with which he says it is printed, and which he thinks 'deserving of praise,' appears to warrant him in this conclusion. But the character or type is very far from being clear or beautiful, or deserving of praise; and if the same bibliographer had had the good fortune to compare these Roman types with those which have the express name of Zarotus subjoined (for example, the edition of the *Commentaries* of *Acro* and *Porphyrion* of 1474), he would have found a palpable difference between them, and that the latter had a juster title to the epithet of 'luculentus.' Maittaire has unquestionably erred in his inference concerning the printer of this edition. The opinion of Maittaire was subscribed to by Orlandi, in his *Orig. e Progress. della Stampa*, &c. p. 101; and was adopted with hesitation by Saxius, in his *Hist. Lit. Typ. Mediol.* p. DLIX. who says, 'Cum editio ista careat omni nota loci, anni, et typographi, non ausus fuissim illam Mediolano adscribere, nisi animum mihi adjuccisset auctoritas Michaelis Maittaire,' &c. De Bure, who, as well as Saxius, never saw the edition, seems to lean to the opinion of Maittaire—but his account is jejune in the extreme. *Bibliogr. Instruct.* vol. III. p. 310—311. Gesner described it, somewhat particularly, in the prefatory matter of his *Horace* of 1753; but erred, as strangely as Maittaire, in supposing the types to have a resemblance to those of Jenson. They are as different from those of Jenson, as from those of Zarotus. The observations of Gesner will be found in the *Bibl. Revicz.* p. 49. The Abbé Morelli, dissenting, apparently, from both opinions, observed that the types were like those of the *APHORISMS* OF *PLUTARCH*, the *LUCAN*, and *FLORUS*, described at Nos. 1347, 2746, and 4676 of the *Bibl. Pinell.*; see vol. II. p. 324-5. Panzer has incorporated this remark, *Annal. Typog.* vol. IV. p. 143. No. 639, and Mitscherlich has left the point just where Morelli had found it. *Edit. Horat.* vol. I. p. LII. edit. 1800. Boni and Gamba observe that the edition seems to be like an anterior one of Philip de Lavagna, of the date of 1469—the four verses at the end, being in the style of Bonino Mombrizio, a poet, and corrector of Lavagna's press. *Bibliothec. Portat.* vol. II. p. 94. There is no impression extant, from Lavagna's press, of the date of 1469; and the types are absolutely different from those in the edition

edition of 1476, with the name of Lavagna subjoined, as the printer. The volume appears to me to have been executed at Venice, whoever may have been the printer. The e, and the semicolon, are very singular: the horizontal line of the former, upon which the upper or inflected part of the e rests, is elongated a good deal, comparatively, beyond their union. The upper part of the semicolon is like a note of interrogation placed sideways thus . Upon a close comparison, I have no doubt that the printer of the dateless edition of Florus, and of the present impression, was one and the same: the present being somewhat more heavily executed. The first efforts of the Venetian press, in the productions of John de Spira and Jenson, 1469, 1470, are of perfect beauty and skill, in comparison with the work here described*. There are neither signatures, numerals, nor catch-words."

And the beginning of the account of *Editio Princeps of Macrobius*.

"There are few books more interesting to the scholar and bibliographer, than the earliest impressions, even of fragments, of popular works; and it is not a little provoking to find a volume, like the present, which contains the first printed texts of parts of Homer and Lucretius, described in a cold and superficial manner by the most esteemed bibliographers. Mittarelli and Fossi must however be excepted: especially the latter. The former is brief but emphatic: 'Editio (says he) tum ob charactam, cum ob characteres optima et princeps. Lacunæ indicant figuras, et aliquot verba Græca, quæ locum implere debebant; characteres vero Græci, qui insunt, egregie signantur; nam non omnes desunt.' *App. Cod. Sec. XV. Impress.* col. 256. This observation is just; the Greek characters of Jenson, which are here more frequent than in the Aulus Gellius of 1472, make us regret that we have not an entire Greek volume from the

matchless press of that printer. Fossi is particular, although not copious; justly praising the beauty of the paper and the type. Like La Serna Santander, and Brunet, he concludes the impression to be very rare, on the authority of De Bure: *Bibl. Magliabech.* vol. ii. col. 113-4. The two former are the mere copyists of De Bure; who is sufficiently unsatisfactory, but who says that the edition is 'une des plus difficiles à trouver de la classe des premières impressions.' *Bibl. Instruc.* vol. iv. p. 194-6: *Dict. Bibliogr. Choisi*, vol. iii. p. 132. *Manuel du Libraire*, vol. ii. p. 82. Brunet is incorrect in his specification of the number of leaves; which are 166 (as Fossi observes), and not 116. Fabricius and Ernesti were ignorant of the existence of the impression; and even Sardini seems to depend upon preceding authorities: *Storia Critica di Nicolao Jenson Opera.* *Libr.* iii. p. 24-5. Harwood, Boni, and Gamba, are too superficial for reference: but Count Reviczky, in his MS memoranda, has bestowed a merited castigation upon the gross blunder committed by the Editors of the Bipont edition, in confidently affirming that the first impression of Macrobius was printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz in 1468, under the editorial care of the Bishop of Aleria!—'They contend (says the Count) that this point is settled beyond controversy*—yet they are willing to admit that no such impression is to be found in the memorable supplicatory epistle of these printers! It remains to give a comparatively full account of this interesting volume."

This Department also abounds with decorations, or fac-similes: see the embellishments belonging to the articles *Æsop*, *Aristotle*, *Boetius*, *Horace*, *Isocrates*, *Josephus*, *Orpheus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Terence*.

(We reluctantly, but unavoidably, defer the remainder of this truly interesting Article until our next Number.)

* "The 'SERMONES HORATII' described by Maittaire, vol. I. 296, as being in Gothic character, and of the date of 1470, is probably a purely supposititious edition. De Bure knew nothing of it. It appears to be of this impression, that Mitscherlich judiciously remarks—'de hoc libro nihil sane liquet.' Another observation of Mitscherlich may be worth attention: 'Ex edd. Sæc. xv. paucae admodum, neque satis accurate a Viris doctis exploratae sunt; ut adeo, quænam ex iis principes habendae sint, quæque ex aliis descriptae sint, certo definire vix possit.'—*Edit. Horat.* vol. I. p. XLIII."

† "Count Reviczky thus mentions the probable cause of the error: 'Error videtur fluxisse ex præfatione Jo. Andreæ Aleriens. Episc. &c. ad GELLIIUM anno 1468, ubi occasio hujus editionis innuit se non Latina tantum Gellii recognovisse set et Græca—' in Aulo, MACROBIO, Apuleio,' &c. perquisivisse atque indagasse—ex quibus non sequitur cum omnes hos Scriptores revera edidisse, &c.'"

25. *Journal of a Voyage, in 1811 and 1812, to Madras and China; returning by the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; in the H. C. S. the Hope, Capt. James Pendergrass.* By James Wathen. *Illustrated with Twenty-four coloured Prints, from Drawings by the Author.* Nichols, Son, and Bentley, and Black and Parry. 4to. pp. 242.

OFTEN has our attention been forcibly attracted to the pleasing communications of this ingenious and worthy gentleman, who, by the efforts of his pencil and a penetrating and observing mind, has contrived to keep the Readers of our Miscellany upon the alert, eagerly expecting some new information from him respecting his native land. Little, however, did they imagine his active spirit would produce them pleasure from the Empire of China, and knowledge from the shores of the Indies. The Introduction informs us, that Mr. Wathen has passed that period of life when the spirit of adventure operates most powerfully on the human mind: he therefore supposes it incumbent on him to assign some motive for undertaking a voyage to India and China, in which danger may at least be allowed to overbalance the probable pleasure, and to which no pecuniary views could have stimulated him. We are well aware of his partiality for exploring scenes of Nature new to his observation; and he observes that England, Ireland, and Scotland, offer few grand features of Nature and Art which he has not visited frequently as a Pedestrian Tourist. The temporary Peace of 1802 appeared to open other sources of gratification; and he had proceeded as far as Calais on a Continental excursion, when the death of a near relative, by recalling him to England, probably saved him from a long captivity under the contemptible system of Buonaparte, whose malice extended alike to all ranks of society, provided they belonged to a country with which he was at enmity. Thus at a loss which way to gratify an insatiable but laudable curiosity, Captain Pendergrass, in the East India Company's service, proposed a Voyage with him to India and back again. Eager to increase his knowledge, Mr. Wathen accepted the offer; and, contrary to expectation, obtained the permission of the Company.

"The Author," he proceeds, "however, met with the most liberal and condescending attention from the Honourable Chairman, William Astell, esq. M. P. and the Court of Directors, who granted his petition in the handsomest manner;" and he is (very laudably) profuse in thanks accordingly, as it is the only instance of such permission being granted, with the exception of Lord Valentia.

He modestly terms his entertaining pages merely a vehicle for the introduction of the Plates, which, he assures the publick, contain faithful representations of the subjects he has selected. Disclaiming all pretensions to elegance of composition, he insists upon no other merit than the faithfulness of his details, pledging himself that nothing is introduced in the narrative which did not actually occur: "he is conscious," he adds, "that he has not, in a single instance, deviated from truth." He excuses the apparent paucity of his descriptions of temples, pagodas, &c. by declaring he was at a loss for terms to explain himself, as the architecture of those buildings differs so essentially from that common in Europe: he, therefore, refers to the Views, as most explanatory.

"Pulo-Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, situated in the Bay of Bengal, is little known to the British publick. The Author hopes that the opportunities he enjoyed, and the facilities afforded him by Government during his short stay on that delightful spot, have enabled him to add something to the little already known in this Country of its scenery and of its present state. The ship also touched at Malacca, where, it will be observed, the Author did not find the native Malays so savage as they are almost universally represented by persons who have visited their coast. Macao and Canton have been often described by much abler pens than that guided by the Author; yet he trusts he has been enabled, by the liberal confidence placed in him by the Honourable Court of Directors, and its Agents at those celebrated Ports, to describe some traits of manners, and delineate some curious subjects, not before generally known in England, or published in accounts of Embassies and of former Voyages. He submits, however, the result of his undertaking to the candour and indulgence of the Publick, with that diffidence which becomes a person unused to write for

for the press, and perfectly unhackneyed in the modes of courting public favour."

Those who are not acquainted with the internal economy of a large ship, will be much gratified with Mr. Wathen's account of the *Hope*, in which he performed his voyage, and of the various nautical incidents attending it. When they are informed that the live stock provided consisted of a cow, 50 sheep, 71 hogs, and upwards of 600 geese, ducks, and fowls, they will not be surprised to hear the Author was awakened on the first morning after sleeping on board with all the discordant sounds of a farm-yard.

The friend to religion and morality will be still more pleased to hear of the strict attention paid on-board to the duties of the former: "The main-deck (on Sundays, &c.) was converted into a commodious Chapel. On each side of the mainmast, seats were placed for the sailors and soldiers; a table stood in the centre; the officers, passengers, and cadets, had appropriate places; and Bibles and Prayer-books were distributed. An awning was thrown over the deck, and the sides were hung round with the ship's colours." The fore-castle bell announced the hour for assembling; silence took place; and the Captain, assisted by an officer, performed the service.

The new and extraordinary scene which Madras offers to an European is described in lively terms:

"Soon after the ships had anchored, a new and surprizing scene commenced. Boats, or craft, in form and mode of navigating very different from any I had ever before seen, covered the roadstead. The larger are called *Massula* boats, and are employed by the Government to attend all ships lying in the roads, as it would be very dangerous for ships' boats to attempt to land at this place, on account of the surf. The *Massula* boats brought persons called *Dubashes* on board. They were dressed in white muslin robes, and long trowsers; on their feet they wore red slippers, and their heads were covered with large turbans. These men are of the Bannian cast, and came to offer their services to the strangers on board, as interpreters, factors, to provide them with servants, palanquins, purchase necessaries, exchange money, and transact all domestic affairs. While they were on board they conversed with the officers with

great earnestness, soliciting, as I suppose, their recommendation to the passengers. One was introduced to me by one of my friends, and strongly recommended for his honesty, diligence, and expertness in dealing. His name was Nullappy. He was a genteel-looking, slender, middle-aged man; his features regular and handsome, though black; his eyes quick, and intelligent; his ears ornamented with large gold ear-rings. He wore a long muslin dress, and a large white turban. On his forehead was marked, in three colours, the *cast* to which he belonged. Such was Nullappy. On his introduction, he bent his body very low, and touched the deck with his forehead, and the back of his hand, three times. I engaged him during my residence at Madras, and always found him gentle, patient, attentive, punctual, and strictly honest. An inferior description of persons came also on board, called *Coolies*. These are Hindoos of the fourth or labouring class; and came to offer their services as porters, to take care of the luggage of private persons, and to carry it to its destination."

The fashionables of Madras have a custom of promenading to a certain distance in the environs, and passing round a monument erected to the memory of the Marquis Cornwallis on their way back to the city. Mr. Wathen observes, the road was covered with carriages of all descriptions; and he was particularly amused with seeing the Persian manner of riding; and the rich housings of the little horses. Less pleasing was another of his rambles, when, upon entering a grove of cocoa-trees, his olfactory nerves were saluted with the horrible fumes from a funeral pile then consuming three bodies after the Hindû custom.

The state observed at Church on Sundays, where the Governor proceeded accompanied by a band of musick and a crowd of naval and military officers, in full uniform, and passed to his chair or throne under a canopy during a voluntary from the organ, seems oddly contrasted with the remark of Mr. Wathen, that he saw workmen employed in the vicinity, slating a house during the service. He had, however, an antidote in contemplating the neatness and devotion of about 40 charity children, and half that number of converted native females.

During

During his continuance at Madras the Author had an opportunity of seeing several marriage processions; but the most imposing he witnessed was in the village of Trincomalee, the account of which we shall present in his own words:

"The musicians preceded, sounding the great trumpet called the Tary (compared to which the Italian trombone is a toy), the gongs, tam-tams, large conch-shells, and other instruments, including a pair of enormous kettle-drums, placed on an elephant, and beat by two Indian performers, making altogether a most dreadful din. Next after the kettle-drums followed an elephant, richly caparisoned, carrying a magnificent *kondah*, canopied and curtained with finely embroidered silk, in which the bride and bridegroom were seated opposite each other, most magnificently dressed, and glittering with diamonds and other jewels. The furniture of the elephant was of silk richly embroidered. The bride, occasionally, drew aside her curtains, and favoured the numerous spectators with a view of her features, which were very delicate and beautiful, although her complexion was not so fair as that of the more blooming daughters of the North. *She was black, but comely, O ye daughters of Jerusalem!—she was black, because the sun had looked upon her.*—Two other elephants followed, carrying four persons each. Then came about 300 natives, uniformly dressed, in white robes and coloured turbans, each carrying on his head an ornamented vase, walking three abreast. In the centre of this party was a very rich canopy, borne on the shoulders of twelve men, over the heads of two persons who carried a box highly gilt, and finely ornamented with gold fringe, and other decorations. The procession was closed by an irregular multitude of spectators, who seemed much delighted with the scene."

We naturally wished to select some particular passage from which our Readers might duly estimate the turn of mind and abilities of the Writer. The following, we think, will serve to raise Mr. Wathen in the estimation of the publick, and is the introductory part of his visit to Conjeveram.

"At 12 o'clock we were ready to set off. I ascended my palanquin; but Mr.

Parkin was mounted on a clever horse, lent him by the Baron. The distance we had to travel was about 12 miles. After passing the barracks, and a great number of mud cottages occupied by the soldiers and their families, we entered a country that appeared but little cultivated; yet, at some distance from the road, we perceived some farm-houses, with cattle and sheep about them. The sheep, as I before observed, appear strange to an European, being long-legged, hairy, and having long ears hanging down. On the road side we saw several tombs, highly decorated, with some beautiful trees surrounding, and drooping over them. The custom of burying the dead near the highways is very antient. The Romans had this custom, as well as many other Nations. As we approached the sacred city, their tombs became more numerous, as well as more elegant. Within about four miles of Conjeveram, the road passed through a thick grove of most luxuriant tamarind-trees, affording a delightful shade from the scorching sun (the thermometer being this morning at 97 of Fahrenheit). Soon after entering this grove*, we came to an open space, where stood a picturesque building close to the road, overshadowed by a majestic banian-tree. In this building, a venerable bramin taught a numerous school of fine boys. On approaching the entrance of this seminary, we were courteously invited to enter; and after being seated on mats, our guide requested the master to cause his pupils to repeat their lessons before us, which they did with great volubility, and, no doubt, with equal precision. The lads regarded us all the time with their lively black eyes, but without the least timidity, or *mauvaise honte*. They then proceeded to write on plantain-leaves. Two of them copied our names, with the greatest exactness, on two leaves, which they presented to us. The master then selected 12 of his scholars to go through their war exercise: this they did with short sticks of about 18 inches in length, which they handled with surprising quickness and dexterity. A war-dance and the representation of a battle succeeded, and concluded this interesting exhibition. After presenting the master with a few rupees, we took our leave, giving and receiving the usual *salam* with great ceremony, every individual

* "These groves are frequently met with on the roads in Hindostan, and are called *Topes* by the Natives. Some of them are of considerable extent, containing perhaps 100 acres of land. The trees are planted in rows, and are generally tamarind or mango-trees. These topes are most grateful to the weary traveller, affording an inspersive shade, and a situation for rest and refreshment.

of the scholars joining the master in performing it.

"After taking a drawing of the school-house, we proceeded, the road still continuing through the tamarind-grove. I chose to walk to the end of this delightful wood. The road was covered with a soft red sand, completely shaded by those charming trees. The ground on each side was thickly planted with odoriferous shrubs and the most beautiful flowers. The air was perfumed by their odour, and the scene altogether realized the description of the groves of Shadaski, in Sir Charles Morrel's Tales of the Genii. I almost expected the appearance of some of those supernatural beings, when we perceived, at a small distance, many persons busily employed under the shade. They were of both sexes; the women and children spinning and reeling cotton; the men were weaving; their looms were of a singular construction, and fixed by stakes to the ground. The women performed their work, sitting on the grass, and used their feet and toes, as well as their hands, at their labour. They received us with artless civility and kindness. This scene, so remote from the turbulence and vices of populous cities, could not but raise emotions in our minds of the most pleasing and soothing nature. Here we witnessed, in these gentle beings, primeval simplicity of manners, laudable industry, and, surely, their mild and expressive features truly depicted the innocence of their hearts. May the Almighty continue his protection to this harmless race; and never may the savage yell of war disturb the repose of these delightful shades! The cottages inhabited by these people formed a considerable village, and were neatly constructed, and disposed in a picturesque manner.

"We left with regret the tamarind-grove, passing through a stone gateway, exquisitely ornamented, at its termination; but in about half a mile's distance we were consoled for its loss, and our wonder and admiration was excited, on entering a part of the road approaching the town of Conjevaram, planted on each side with enormous banian-trees, which extended their huge arms across, and completely overshadowed the road for a considerable length of way. We were compelled to stop, gazing at and admiring the unparalleled luxuriance of these first and noblest specimens of the vegetable creation. At length we entered the town, and all our

attention was attracted by an immense pagoda erected near the entrance of the villages*. The outward wall, which inclosed the pagoda, and a great number of temples, mausoleums, and oratories, was near a mile in circumference. The carvings which ornamented the masonry were rich and elaborate, representing mystic figures in grotesque attitudes, as well as fanciful decorations. We were permitted to enter the great court within the outer wall, which court was, indeed, the area in which the pagoda, temples, and other buildings were erected. Our attendants, the guide excepted, continued without the wall. Our admiration was extreme, when, on entering the gateway, we saw the great number of buildings, of costly materials, and of more costly workmanship, which glittered before us. One, in particular, claimed our admiration. It was a monumental pillar, erected by a bramin, who was at the time of our visit the chief priest of this pagoda, to the memory of his father. This pillar was made of copper, richly gilt with burnished gold; was thirty feet high, and about six in diameter at the base: it stood on a pedestal twelve feet in height, with steps to the shaft of the pillar. The expence of this most elegant memorial, erected by filial piety, amounted to 30,000 pagodas†. Not far from the golden pillar stood a large, spacious, and beautiful temple, which was the largest of all the numerous buildings within the walls. We ascended into it by a flight of 12 steps. The roof at the entrance is supported by pillars 12 feet high, each pillar being ornamented by carvings of grotesque, and some disgusting figures. The interior of the building is disposed into four long aisles, or passages, extending from one end to the other. We were permitted to walk through one of the aisles, and had an opportunity of seeing the vast extent, richness, and beauty of the building. It contained 1000 pillars: each pillar, highly ornamented, supports six lamps, which are all lighted at some of the festivals celebrated in honour of Vishnou. This is the principal temple in the court for the worship of this son of Bhawanny."

The subjects of the Plates are exceedingly interesting, and they appear to have been drawn in the most judicious points of view: many are extremely beautiful; and being executed in aqua-tinta, the colouring gives them a very close appearance of

* This pagoda is called the Dewal, or temple of Zuyambra Swammy.

† The name of the artist who constructed and gilt this pillar, we were informed, is *Spurbury Mendilla*.

Nature. Few, indeed, are the publications which deserve equal encouragement with this "Journal of a Voyage."

26. *Vol. I. Part I. of the Dictionary of the English Language; in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different Significations, by Examples from the best Writers: To which are prefixed, A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.* By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. With numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of many Thousand Words. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M. A. F. S. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records.

WITH the talents and industry which Mr. Todd has long been acknowledged to possess, there can be no doubt of his being fully adequate to the important task he has undertaken. We have only, therefore, to express our very sincere hopes that his eyes and his health may hold out, to enable him to complete the Work.

"The fruits of the present Editor's employment, will be found in an abundant supply of words which have hitherto been omitted; in a rectification of many which etymology, in particular, requires; and in exemplifying several which are without illustration. These words are often the property of authors, the 'very dust of whose writings is gold*'; of Pearson, and of Barrow, whose names might very frequently have graced the pages of a National Dictionary; of Bacon and Raleigh, of Jeremy Taylor, of Milton, and Hammond, and Hall, and many others, whose words indeed have largely, but of which the stock is not exhausted, conveyed, in the example, 'some elegance of language, or some precept of prudence or piety†.' These words commend to notice many writers also, who have been unjustly neglected or slightly examined; men who have taught with energy the lessons of human life, and who have explored with accuracy the source of 'English

undefiled‡.' The poet, as well as the philosopher, of elder times, will here sanction some expressions, which, from their sound or significance, deserve to be rescued from oblivion. Indeed, without recourse to such assistance, much valuable ore must still be buried in the mine; the structure of words must sometimes remain undiscovered; and the coinage of many forcible terms be still unguardedly imputed to the moderns§."

"What the present Editor has done, he considers but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the work of Dr. Johnson. He is content, if his countrymen shall admit that he has contributed somewhat towards that which many hands will not exhaust; that his efforts, though imperfect, are not useless. And if any should severely insist, that he ought to have preserved so much caution through the work, as rarely to sink into negligence; and to have obtained so much knowledge of all its parts, as seldom to fail by ignorance||; he has only to hope, that their frequent disappointment may be consoled by the following words: 'He that endureth no faults in men's writings must only read his own, wherein for the most part all appeareth white. Quotation, mistakes, inadvertency, expedition, and human lapses, may make not only moles but warts in learned authors; who notwithstanding, being judged by the capital matter, admit not of disparagement¶.'" The present Part contains 400 pages, and extends to B.10; and a Second Part may be expected in December.

27. *Carmen Britannicum; or the Song of Britain; written in Honour of His Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince Regent.* By Edward Hovell Thurlow, Lord Thurlow. 4to, pp. 25. White and Co.

THE gentle lute of this melodious Bard is here attuned to loftier Notes.

"O ye thrice-sacred Muses, three in name,
Divine Aëdē, and her sister fair,
Bright Mnemē, and sweet Meletē, who
claim
Of all the immortal Poets sovereign

* "Bentley, of Bishop Pearson, Dissert. on Phalaris."

† "Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary."

‡ "Spenser."

§ "Burnet objected against Milton, that he had coined many new and rough words; which is so far from being the case, that, if the remark of the old commentator on Spenser may be applied, 'the words are not only English, but also used of most excellent authors and most famous poets.' Addison also has charged Milton with the coinage of what had long been current."

|| "See Dr. Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary."

¶ "Sir Thomas Brown's Christian Morals, P. ii. § 2."

Fill me with wonder and exceeding
praise,

That, to the last of days,
Above the rolling of Oblivion's stream,
I may exalt my theme ;

And charge the shores of this resounding
world [tune hurl'd.

With words, like thunder, or great Nep-

" For I have need, who am the priest
of him,

Who sits enthron'd upon the triple shore,
And must maintain his glory with my
hymn,

And swell my cadence to the falling roar
Of waves, that break upon his chalky
floor : [West,

There sits he, the great monarch of the
On whom the Northern star with love
doth shine, [most blest,

Like a King's son, that is of Heav'n
And far above all of his kingly line ;

His line, that, from the skies deduced
clear,

Has upon earth no peer ; [pire
Nor shall have end, until the world ex-
lin the bright blaze of the last penal
fire."

The Loves of Jupiter and Alcmena,
and the birth of Hercules — and of
Glaucus — and a long race of Heroes,
form the burthen of the Song.

" Nought but a crown could please
The ever-mindful sons of Hercules :
And, in the rolling years, and sav'ring
heav'n,

Este, Genoa, Milan, Tuscany were given.
Then Azo, son of Hugo, rul'd the name,
A mighty prince, and heralded by fame :

He to the altar led the Scythian dame,
Unmarried daughter of Bava'ria's race,
From whom our kings the Saxon sceptre
claim, [place :

And the White Horse do in their banners
Had I the Heavens for space —

But, hold ! ambitious Muse :
'Twere best this boundless subject to re-
fuse ; [abuse."

Thou canst not paint their glory, but

Coming nearer to the present times,
his Lordship proceeds :

" Then Ernest had to wife Bohemia's
child,

A kingly maid, and of fair Britain born ;
All Nature on the beauteous marriage
smil'd,

And all her lights conception did adorn :
The Sun infus'd the vigour of his beams,
The Moon the soft completion of her
sphere,

And golden fancies, and immortal dreams,
That a true king should to the world
appear : [sov'reign sway,

Then the first George maintain'd the
And sate enthron'd upon Augusta's shore,

And the whole World did his great
thoughts obey,

Faras the winds can sweep, or billows roar
Thames, first of riv'rs, in his sacred time
Receiv'd the wealth of ev'ry burning clime.

And then a second glorious king arose,
Wise, prudent, brave, as all his fathers
were, [flows,

He shone in arms, where mighty Rhenus
And with his clarions quail'd the silver
air : [were,

The earth his bed, the stars his tapers
In pitched camps he ever lov'd to dwell,
With the hoarse cannon's breath, and
trumpet's blair, [tell :

To the wide World did his great meaning
Truth he maintain'd, and justice he up-
held, [was quell'd.

And through his reign the tyrant's force

Meanwhile a Prince, whose virtue had
no peer,

The likely hope, and promise of his reign,
Fell, like a star, too swiftly from his
sphere,

And ev'ry poet did to Heav'n complain :
Like the unsoiled lily on the plain,
Or crimson rose, the regent of the year,
He fell, and England thought her ruin
plain, [appear :

But the Third George did to her eyes
Like Phosphor, mid the purple weeds of
night, [light.

He peer'd abroad, and bless'd us with his

O, I could sing, till all the stars were
pale, [less night,

And the bright Sun was quench'd in end-
Above the lunar horns in thought prevail,
Painting our English King, the world's
delight : [friends,

The best of fathers, husbands, and of
Most brave of men, most faithful to his
God, [ends

Most gentle Sov'reign, whom no private
E'er from the track of virtue sent abroad :
If blameless be the crystal star of morn,
Then all the virtues do our King adorn

But God, who virtue by affliction tries,
And, whom he loveth, chasteneth still
the more,

Ere yet they gain the Amaranthine prize,
And sit enthron'd upon the tranquil
shore, [roar,

Where sorrow never weeps, nor tempests
When now the sceptre, for full fifty years,
He had in justice, and in mercy sway'd,
Then chang'd his hand, and 'mid the
people's tears,

A heavy judgment on our father laid :
That beauteous mind, that did in truth
delight [night ;

He quench'd, alas ! and hid in darkness
Yet, Britain, not repine : for what He
wills is right.

Let

Let prayers unfeigned from your
 hearths arise,
 And all your churches echo with the same,
 Fear not to weary the indulgent skies,
 And let the organs make their sacred
 claim,
 And the bassoon with pensive voices rise:
 O Heav'n, restore again,
 From darkness, and from pain,
 Him, who in virtuous law did ever love
 to reign: [increase,
 And all our waves shall yield their full
 And all our fields their ripen'd corn pre-
 sent, [peace,
 And all our meads the lowing herds of
 And our rich gardens, sweetly eloquent
 With fair Pomona, our just vows content;
 All is too little for this bounteous wift,
 O gracious God, be in thy mercy s our
 To whom we bow the head, and
 join'd hands uplift.

Meanwhile the King's great armies on
 the land, [crown'd:
 And floating navies are with triumph
 Where'er the cross of Britain can be
 scann'd,
 Besure, that Victory to her staff is bound:
 Her name is known, the orb'd world
 around, [worth:
 For matchless courage, and unblemish'd
 Then let the merchants catch the glori-
 ous sound, [earth:
 And the sweet poets spread it o'er the
 In every tongue, on every shore be heard,
 That Britain to the World is by the
 World preferr'd.

What song can speak the wonders of
 thy praise,
 Thou polish'd Prince, of victory the lord,
 Who, studious of thy father's sacred ways,
 Art justly for thy conqu'ring arms ador'd,
 And beauteous counsels, with full wis-
 dom stor'd?
 Our dark estate turn'd into golden day,
 And peace dispers'd through the affright-
 ed air, [weigh:
 All Europe sav'd: let men these triumphs
 And History to paint thee shall despair:
 When thou command'st thy banner be
 unfurl'd,
 Thou hast no peer, or equal in the World."

28. *The Inconstant Lady; a Play. The Author Arthur Wilson, Esq. sometime of Trinity College, Oxford. To which is added an Appendix.* Oxford, 1814, 4to.

WE now refer to the notice of our Readers a literary curiosity presented to them from the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which does honour to the press of that city. The Editor, who modestly conceals his name, is nevertheless well known to the publick; nor will the present publication dimi-

nish the respect his talents have already procured him.

The Appendix affords every necessary particular respecting the Author of "*The Inconstant Lady*," in which we are informed that he was baptized at Yarmouth Dec. 14, 1595. The Rev. Mr. Barlee, who furnished the Editor with the extract from the Register, could not, however, discover the name of any probable relation of Wilson for many years preceding and following the date of his birth. This Dramatist left a manuscript account of his life, written by himself; and Mr. Peck presented it to the world in his "*Desiderata Curiosa, 1735*," whence it is reprinted in No. III. of the Appendix. There is a quaintness in the style and wording of his narrative which renders it amusing; and we cannot but smile on observing his doubts as to the effects of a charm on an ague he suffered under at Clerac in Gascony, where a miller thus cured him and many others. The change in religion operated strangely upon Wilson's mind; and he contrived, through his contentions on that subject (though he confesses himself insincere), and a bitter satire in verse levelled at a maid in the house of Sir Henry Spiller, to obtain his discharge from the office of a clerk to that gentleman in the Exchequer. Some little turn to dissipation and expensive companions early in his life led to a small deviation from honesty, in a theft of ducats from his father; but he expiated his crime by bitter repentance. There is a curious anecdote of the Castle of Chartley in Staffordshire, now reduced to two round towers and a wall between them, which introduced him to the notice of the Earl of Essex, where he rescued from death a laundry-maid, who with two others had fallen into the moat in pursuing their occupation. The favour he thus acquired produced nearly fatal consequences with an envious person who spoke against his character; with whom Wilson would have fought a duel; and to his affecting account of this deviation from morality, and a subsequent encounter with an Irish wrestler, we would recommend the presumptuous seeker of honour, as an antidote to that false pride which leads to single combat. As the life of Wilson is by no means new to our Readers as related by him-

self,

self, we shall omit the remainder, and merely mention additional information, amongst which are the heads of his will proved Oct. 16, 1652. He resided, when it was made, at Felsted in Essex; and its dispositions do his memory honour, as charity and gratitude are its predominant characteristics. The Earl and Countess of Warwick received from him the whole of his library, and 50*l.* to be laid out in purchasing "a piece of gold plate" as a memorial particularly applying to the latter, "in testimony," as he adds, "of my humble duty and gratitude for all her noble and undeserved favours to me."

No. VI. of the Appendix consists of a character of Wilson, written by Edward Bathurst, B. D. Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, which is transcribed from the original MS note on a leaf prefixed to the copy of his "History of Great Britain," folio, London, 1653, now in the Library of Trinity College, Oxford.

"The Author of this History, Mr. Arthur Wilson, was a fellow-commoner of Trinity Colledge, in Oxon, when Dr. Kettell was president, for the space of one whole year, 1632, being then in his full ripeness of age; during which time he was very punctual in frequenting the chappel and hall, and in observing all orders of the Colledge and University. He had little skill in the Latin tongue, less in the Greek, a good readiness in the French, and some smattering in the Dutch. He had traivailed in Germany, France, and Spain. He was well seen in the Mathematicks, and was a commendable poet. He made some Comedies, which were acted at Black-Friers in London, by the King's players, and in the Act time at Oxon, with good applause, himself being present. Part of this book he composed in Trinity Colledge, some yeares before the civill warrs. He attended on Robert Devereux Earle of Essex from his youth; from whom he afterwards received an yearly pension. So that the Reader may the less wonder if he finde him somewhat falsbyassed, favouring that Earle and allies, and vnder-prizing such

as were more in the King's favour. His carriage was very courteous and obliging, and such as might become a well-bred gentleman. Having had a good knowledge of him, and some acquaintance with him, I thought good to give the Reader this advertisement."

This is followed by Wood's account of him, which a note in the writing of Thomas Warton says, is partly transcribed from Bathurst's character of Wilson; and this remark is confirmed by the first glance on each article.

Our exordium has, we trust, excited some interest for Master Wilson in the minds of the Bibliomaniacs our readers; and presuming upon that supposition, we shall present them with the explanatory Advertisement prefixed to his "Inconstant Lady."

"The Manuscript, from which the Play now brought before the Publick is printed, was bequeathed, in the year 1755, to the Bodleian Library, by Richard Rawlinson, D. C. L. Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and, for many years, a Gentleman Commoner of St. John's College, Oxford."

"In 1646 and 1653*, three Plays were entered on the books of the Stationers' Company as the productions of Arthur Wilson; their titles were, *THE SWITZER*, *THE CORPORAL*, and *THE INCONSTANT LADY*; but it does not appear, that either of them was printed.

"By a list of dramatic pieces formerly in the possession of John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald, we find that *THE INCONSTANT LADY* (erroneously ascribed to WILLIAM WILSON) was, at one time, in his collection of old plays in manuscript; but as most of these were destroyed through carelessness (*see Notes at the end of the volume*), this play was supposed to have shared the fate of its companions, and to be totally lost, till Dr. Rawlinson's copy was accidentally discovered.

"From this copy the present edition of *THE INCONSTANT LADY* has been printed with the greatest care, retaining line for line, letter for letter, as in the original MS. This will account for a very singular orthography in some places, and an erroneous division of the metre in others;

* "4^o Sept. 1646, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Mozely entered for their copies, under the hands of Mr. Langley and Mr. Whitaker, Wardens, these several Tragedies, hereunder mentioned, viz.—Here follows a long list of 48 plays by various writers, amongst which

Switzer, } by Mr. Wilson.
The Corporall, }

"Sept. 9th, 1653, Mr. Mozely entered for his copies, the several Plays following. —Here follows a long list of 42 Plays by various writers, the last of which is, 'The Inconstant Lady, by Arth. Wilson.'"

a system which was deemed necessary, in compliance with the present taste for *bibliographical accuracy*.

"Of the Author all the particulars that can now be recovered are, it is hoped, given in the Appendix. As it appeared very likely, that some entries in the Register at Felsted might afford further information relative to our Author and his family, application was made to the resident Minister, Mr. John Simpson, who informs by letter, that the volume containing the burials, &c. from 1636 to 1678, has been lost for many years. He adds, moreover, that the Vicar of the parish has some recollection of an inscription to Wilson's memory; but this cannot be retrieved, as that part of the chancel where the stone lays is now covered with pews for the convenience of the parishioners.

"We are obliged for some of the Notes, and various hints and improvements, to Sir Egerton Brydges, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Utterson, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Henry Ellis, and Mr. Haslewood. And we owe to Mr. Cochran, of Fleet-street, an exact copy of the entries from the Stationers' Registers, relating to our Author's three plays."

The Play is divided as usual into five acts, and those subdivided into scenes, but the Author leaves it to the imagination of the Reader, or fancy of the Manager, to create the actual places where the dialogue is conducted, with the exception that the Country must be supposed "Burgundie." There are thirteen characters, four of which are of the female sex, and the language is in blank verse. The play extends to 105 pages. As we conceive nothing can be more unpleasant to the auditor of a new piece, than the developement of the fable, previous to the representation, so we feel no disposition to take from the zest of perusing this play by giving more than part of a scene of it as a specimen, which in our opinion is creditable to the genius and invention of the Author.

"Enter Aramant.

"Ara. Here's no falce brothers, sure,
nor no falce women :

Theise woods breed noe such monsters—
I'll dwell heere—

The harmeles beasts are my companions.
Now I may sleepe secure, but that I feele
An vnkind noise that whispers to mee,
Aramant, [spirit?

Thou art vndone for euer. Where art,
I do coniure thee post away theise shap

That hurry in my braines. Where shall
I rest; [to vex mee?
I shall find none here. Who's this come
More monsters yett!

Enter Cloris.

Clo. Alas! hee raues.

Ara. What art thou?

Art thou a daughter of thinne ayre or
earth?

A child of night or day?

Clo. I am a woman.

Ara. Then none of theise, and yett
compos'd of all,

A faire and firme, darke-minded vanitie.
But you do seeme to weepe! O, you haue
teares, [and vowes,

Sad killing teares; weepe on I pray:—
Haue you no blasting ones? Keepe of —

What power [hurfull?

Makes vs affect that most, that is most
I will not looke vpon yee—I haue reason
now—

Where abouts lyes thy soule?

Clo. In euery part.

Ara. No, there is none in thy face;
that's not deform'd: [shall find

But draw that painted curtaine, wee
A horrid figure vnder it, would fright
Man in his best of reason. But I like
thee—

Speake truly what thou art.

Clo. I am a spirit, [in thee;
The genius of that loue once dwelling

Which had a noble habitation,
Till vnkind vsage forc't it from thy
breast, [back againe—

And then I went with it, to bring it
And I haue brought it for thee.

Ara. O, where is it?

Clo. Wrapt vp within my hart.

Ara. How shall I come by 't?

Clo. I will infuse it by some happy
charme,

If you will leaue your rage.

Ara. I pri'the doe then.

Clo. But come not nere mee 'till I do
present it, [are ayrie,

Least it take wing againe, for spirits
Not to bee toucht: this loue I bring is
such

Vntill it bee applied.

Ara. Come, show thy skill,

Thou prittie spirit, for wee must giue way
Vnto those powers that dispose of vs.

He settis downe, she rubs his temples.
Song*.

Clo. Hee sleepest! A blessed silence
crowne his ey-lids, [am I?

And shut vp all his rage! But where
Am I not lost in finding him? O Loue,
How thou dost arme thy seruants! Wild
beasts now [ger,

Cannot affright mee, nor my sister's an-
Which is as terrible; I followed him

hunts doe their chace,
 as ye persues an emptie place;
 I feale no vnchast thought
 within mee. [I tice garde
 es, you high powers, whose jus-
 cent; and as my spotles, free
 hart speaks truth, so pros-
 er mee."

actus secundus, Scena IV. p. 40.
 ay observe, generally, that the
 re both useful and amusing.

*Discourse on Natural and Practical
 Agriculture.* By William Greaves, of
 Ald. Published by J. Bumpus.
 p. 68.

Treatise, the result of atten-
 tion and active experi-
 ments of practical and judi-
 cial on the important heads
 of Cattle, Seeds, Trees, Farina,
 Smut, Sowing, Ploughing,
 Ridging of Land, Faring
 ing, Weeding, Injuriousness
 was, Application of Manures,
 and to avoid the Fly, Laying
 and in Grass, Preventing Hay
 ring, and of the Drill System,
 in an unobtrusive style. The
 on the Cover of his Book, par-
 requests that no Purchaser
 d it, or inform any other per-
 cept his own family of the con-
 t to try the maxims laid down,
 n insert a paragraph in some
 Newspaper to say how they
 swered, so far as he may have
 tem; as in so doing he will
 be Publisher, and likewise the
 at large, by giving them that
 tion.

refrain from enlarging on seve-
 the very interesting hints dis-
 ciple in his Work. The cool sci-
 Agriculturalist will be struck
 he rational ideas which are
 out; and we hope they will
 a more improved application

of soil, and tend to obviate, in some
 measure, the mortifying disappoint-
 ment of a failing crop.

30. *Dyer's History of the University and
 Colleges in Cambridge; continued
 from p. 153.*

WE return with real pleasure to
 Mr. Dyer's introductory observations.

"The first and most authentic do-
 cuments respecting Cambridge lie in
 the archives of their respective Col-
 leges, and consist of charters of founda-
 tion, licences of mortmain, and bulls
 of Popes; of papers relating to livings,
 estates, and benefactors; to the customs
 and jurisdiction of the University, and
 fragments of College History. Many
 papers relating to different Colleges are
 in the libraries so rich in MSS.—Arch-
 bishop Parker's in Bene't's College, and
 Gonville's and Caius's. In the Univer-
 sity there are but two or three, with the
 exception of Mr. Baker's.—The Bodleian
 Library at Oxford contains MSS. which
 relate to Cambridge: but the Harleian,
 Cottonian, and Sloanian Libraries, in the
 British Museum, are very abundant. I
 am, indeed, disposed to believe, that
 those three Libraries possess more con-
 cerning Cambridge than all the Cam-
 bridge MSS. in the public and private
 Libraries put together; and of the prin-
 cipal of these MSS. whether in the Libra-
 ries at Cambridge, or in the Museum,
 it may not be improper to say a few
 words.—The principal of those that re-
 late to the University at large are pre-
 served in the public chest, and by the
 Vice-Chancellor and Registrar; and of
 these the best known is the famous Liber
 Niger, or Black Book, of which more
 in its due place. At present I shall only
 say, that, before Mr. Hare made his
 Collection, this book was considered of
 great use, though some part was never
 considered as of any authority.—In the
 year 1587, Robert Hare, esq. formerly
 of Caius College*, completed his famous
 Register of all the Charters, Liberties,

in Caius's Library there is, among the MS collections, another MS. written
 Hare."

will be seen by the following inscription, that Hare was a Catholic—it is
 Registrar's copy: "Ad honorem et gloriam omnipotentis domini nostri
 Christi, Salvatoris Mundi, ejusdemq; gloriosissimæ et beatissimæ genetricis
 Virginis, sanctorumq; omnium celestium. Ego, Robertus Hare, armiger,
 s privilegiorum, libertatum, aliorumq; rescriptorum negotia, almæ et imma-
 Universitatis Cantabrigiæ concernentium, ex archivis regis, variisq; regis-
 quia, & monumentis fide dignis, magno labore et sumptu in hunc ordinem
 in seriem collegi, & in tria volumina redegi in favorem & commodum tam
 orum, quam futurorum, venerabilium, cancellarii, magistrorum et schola-
 usdem celebratissimæ Universitatis. Si quid eis cedat in commodum, sit
 k laus Deo & mihi peccatori in salutem animæ.—Amen."

NT. MAG. September, 1814.

and

and Privileges of the University and Town, of which the original is in the public chest. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar too has each a copy, made by Hare himself in 1589. — However little consequence some of the originals possess, yet as a transcript, Hare's Collections are allowed by all to be faithful, correct, and of the highest authority; and Hare received the public thanks of the University for his most assiduous performance. — There are four large volumes of this collection, of which three relate to the University, and one to the Town. An index to these volumes was written by Dr. Parris, of Sidney College, in 1735, and afterwards passed through the hands of Dr. Ashton, Master of Jesus College. Both were Vice-Chancellors in their turn, and by right of office possessed Hare's Register; and few men were ever better acquainted with the affairs of the University."

In a subsequent page, speaking of the sources of his information, Mr. Dyer says,

"The principal of these are, two MS volumes, in quarto, entitled an Index to Hare's Collections of the Charters and Privileges of the University, from the earliest time, together with a Collection of Statutes, Graces, Decrees of Heads, Interpretations of Statutes, and King's Letters, from the year 1570, when Elizabeth's Statutes were first given, to the middle of the last Century, made from the Vice-Chancellors' and Proctors' Books, and from the Grace Books and other Records of the University, and since revised and corrected with some care; signed and written by F. S. Parris, 1735. — This is the valuable MS. already described; and Dr. Parris, the compiler, has already been spoken of as Vice-Chancellor, and as best acquainted of any man in his time with the archives of the University. For this knowledge he was indebted to Hare's Collections. Dr. Francis Sawyer Parris was principal librarian, and chosen master of Sidney College, in 1746. He left at his decease to the College, a very valuable library, together with 600*l*.; and it is not improbable that these volumes have strayed, as valuable books sometimes do, from their proper course. I purchased them of Mr. Barrington, bookseller in the Strand, who informed me, that he purchased them of a bookseller who had left off business. — These

two volumes I have called an Index, and so they are, in most exact chronological order, containing the bones of every chapter in Hare's Collections; but they contain a vast deal more; viz. the principal charters at large, of the University, from the time at which they are universally allowed to be authentic. So, that the Reader will perceive, I am possessed of some things that might be considered secret, of many that are most valuable, and of all, perhaps, that are worth publicity. The worth of these volumes is obvious. They are important in themselves; interesting, though it were only from curiosity; but to me, for the purpose of accurate inquiry, they are invaluable; and I have considered them as a balance against many disadvantages, which, in the inquisitiveness and ardour of investigation, I have often seriously experienced, of not being an M. A., and of not being always on the spot to consult archives. — I suspect, by the mark C. A. subjoined to a short note on the side of the first page, that these volumes afterwards became the property of Dr. Charles Ashton, master of Jesus College. The hand-writing was immediately recognized by a gentleman of that College well acquainted with it. It is, however, not probable that these books were among the MSS. bequeathed by Dr. Ashton to Jesus college. Had they been so, they must have appeared in some catalogue of MSS. in the library, and must have been known to have been there by the above gentleman, to whom I shewed Dr. Parris's volumes. At my decease, probably, I shall give them an opportunity of finding their proper home."

The other MS Collections relative to Cambridge are, principally, those of Baker, Cole, and Richardson. The printed Works are those of Dr. Caius, Stow, Abp. Parker, Mr. Parker of Caius College, 1622, Fuller, Carter, Loggan, Blomefield, and Masters; to which may be added Mr. R. Smyth's MS additions to Carter from the original in the possession of Mr. Nichols*; and some previous labours of Mr. Dyer himself, which he thus describes:

"I must conceive it some advantage to this work, that I had, some years since, written the *Cantabrigiana*, in a periodical publication. This latter abridged me of my accustomed desultoriness both of reading and writing, by subject-

* "In the 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. V. p. 48, may be seen a list of Mr. Smyth's other Writings and Collections. It is there added, and I doubt not with truth, that whatever is more particularly valuable in Carter's History either of the County or University of Cambridge (for he published the Histories of both), is to be attributed to Mr. Robert Smyth—as, indeed, I conjectured myself, before I read the passage in the *Literary Anecdotes*."

to a series of reading, to habits of attention, and a course of writing, in Cambridge. They were commended with the greatest attention; and, their progress through the press, in a few years, I was assiduous in my search to Cambridge and the British Museum. The Cantabrigiana are not commonly considered, merely as the work of one or more writers: they are very few, correctly distinguished, and always acknowledged. The

body of the work consists of my own observations on men, books, MSS. with other articles, deemed interesting, respecting Cambridge. There exist reasons for my being thus particular and explicit. It was part of the agreement entered into with the Editor, that I should make such use of those papers as I deemed proper, in any future publication of my own: I have accordingly made a little use of them in the present history, though but a little."

VIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Un tel compositeur possède un cachet qu'il imprime à tous ses ouvrages, un cachet qui lui est propre, qui tient à sa manière de sentir."—BAILLOT.

Mr. G. E. Griffin's first Concerto for the Piano with Accompaniments for a full orchestra: dedicated to Mr. J. B. Cramer. Opera I. pp. 20. 6s. 6d. Clementi Op. 26.

G. E. Griffin is considered, we are told, to be the first in excellence among J. Cramer's pupils. He certainly possesses great musical taste, and is fair to become eminent in composition. The present concerto is full of great fire and brilliancy of execution; but no great originality is to be seen in the passages, in general, are polished and pleasing; but they are well known, and strike us as imitations or improvements of those of other authors. Indeed it is only by analyzing the works of others, and endeavouring to imitate their peculiarities and modes of composition, that the young composer, who has vanquished the chief difficulties of counterpoint, acquires, by degrees, a style of his own. If he is insensible, his compositions, however correct, will be dry and uninteresting; for a susceptibility of passion is absolutely necessary to produce and enjoy the higher beauties of music. Let it not be understood that we reprove the Author for the licence to which we have alluded; no, where amounts to plagiarism. It is only reasonably to expect that the composer, the more we shall prize originality in his productions, the more originality is the only criterion of a composer's genius. How rarely we meet with it? The imitations of whose works are in this concerto, are, Cramer, Viotti, and Camidge. The opinion of a modern solo con-

certo requires three movements, an *adagio* between two *allegros*. According to Quantz, the first movement should occupy about five, the second five or six, and the third three or four minutes, in the performance; the whole concerto requiring about a quarter of an hour. The character, the number, and the duration of the movements may, however, be varied at the composer's discretion. Mr. Griffin commences with a *largo maestoso* of 13 measures, common time, in the key of A, major mode. It ends on the dominant, and is followed by an *allegro moderato* in common time, of 369 measures; of which the first 71 are a *tutti*, beginning and ending in the major triad of A; the next 104 are the first *solo*, beginning in A and ending with a perfect close on the dominant; the next 12 are a *tutti* in E; the next 61 are the second *solo*, commencing in E major, and terminating with a perfect close on C major; the 19 following are a *tutti*, leading from the latter key into A major; the third *solo*, beginning like the first, occupies the next 90 measures; the remaining 12 are a *tutti* in the original key. The great variety of modulation that is usually found in the second solo, renders it the least pleasing to common ears, and the most difficult to common players who have little acquaintance with the theory of harmony. One motive to practise thorough bass is, that it enables the performer to execute with greater ease and certainty, and to enjoy with higher relish, those uncommon modulations. Mr. Griffin's slow movement is in E, a *larghetto* of 83 measures. Mrs. Jordan's air the Blue Bell with variations.

variations. The last movement is a rondo *allegretto*, of 283 measures, in two-crochet common time. It is in this we find some resemblance to Camidge and Viotti. A passage on page 23 reminds us of Rameau's *Reveille-matin*: so much for musical association!

8. *The Sky-rocket, a new Jubilee Waltz, for the Pianoforte; composed and inscribed to Colonel Congreve, by Samuel Wesley.* pp. 3. 1s. 6d. Hodson.

IT is certain that the ingenious Colonel has been more successful in sky-rockets than the composer. It is lamentable that this very learned musician should not find it more advantageous to employ his distinguished talents on their proper objects than on unmeaning trifles, like the present, that do him no credit. But to the generality, wealth is preferable to fame; and *il n'y a rien de tel pour se défaire de sa marchandise, que de savoir la tourner au gré de l'acheteur*. This waltz will amuse those who are partial to the easy trick of sliding the finger up the keys of the instrument. In these slides, we find consecutive perfect fifths which some composers would avoid; they are, however, very inoffensive. In Mr. Wesley's trifles there is always harmony, never sentiment-expression. For the sake of young organists, we wish he would continue his organ voluntaries, abandoning trifles to composers of inferior knowledge.

9. "*Where shall the Lover rest?*" Song of Fitz Eustace, from *Marmion*; the Music for 3 Voices. Dedicated to Miss George, by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. pp. 5. 2s. 6d. Power.

IT is curious to observe how differently the same words are set to music by different composers. This beautiful song has been furnished with music by Clarke, Attwood, and others; but Clarke's is the most known and admired. The present, having bass solos, cannot be performed with good effect by one singer, like Clarke's. As in many of Sir John's songs, there is a peculiar elegance and softness of character, often approaching to sickliness and affectation. In the twelfth measure on page 1, there is a favourite jerk in the melody, common to him and Mr. Tho-

mas Moore. This has sometimes proper effect, but generally the reverse. The sweet melody on the tenth measure, page 2, is changing the key, from the measure of "Balmey Sweetness flowing," by Dr. Boyce. (Hyde's collection, v. 2. 16.)

10. *Instructions for the Pianoforte consisting of 32 Progressive Lessons, ed, prefaced, and interspersed with various necessary Observations; to which is added a short Prelude in the principal keys; the whole carefully selected, and arranged, by F. J. Lavenau.* pp. 17. 5s.

THE lessons are very short and easy, like Challoner's, and the position of the hand is seldom changed in circumstances which render them proper for young beginners of dull intellect. The fingering is for the most part unobjectionable; the book is well printed, and the price moderate. Many teachers would prefer beginning the 20th lesson with the finger to beginning with the 1st on a short key, as marked. On page 9, *al segno* is used for *dal segno*; on page 17, *guisto*, for *giusto*; *al* is used for staff; and bar instead of measure. The book contains no directions for the pupil's position of the instrument, nor for holding the keys over the keys.

11. *The Pearl, a Ballad, sung by Rennell, in the Comic Opera Farmer's Wife; written by C. I. Reeve, composed by Wm. Reeve.* Preston.

THE words of this Song are a burlesque on a certain class of gaudily printed ballads; and Reeve's music is rather pretty.

Music Meetings.

Gloucester, 86th Triennial Meeting of the three choirs, Sept. Collection Cathedral £.693. 18s. 2d. Mr. B. conductor.

Newcastle, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23. Ashley, conductor.

Chester, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30. Greatorex, conductor.

Birmingham, Oct. 5, 6, 7. Mr. Greatorex, conductor.

Winchester, Oct. 13, 14, 15. Dr. conductor.

Exeter, Oct. 19, 20, 21. Mr. P. conductor.

SELECT POETRY.

SONG OF THE FAIRIES.

By LORD THURLOW.

UNDERNEATH the planet's beam,
Which pale Hecate guides,
We trip it o'er the silv'ry stream,
Footing the salt tides :
Here and there we sport and play,
Laughing at the substant day,
For Titania is our queen,
And we are seldom seen :

But, when lovers pass the seas,
Under the cold moon,
We, to do their spirits ease,
Seek their pillows soon :
Then we fill their minds, God wot,
With a kiss, a smile, what not ?
For so Titania bids,
To bless their sleeping lids.

With the moon in journey thus,
Pendent on her pallid face,
Night is pregnant joy to us,
We the wat'ry circle trace :
Sometimes dive into the deep,
Sometimes on the moonbeams sleep,
Sometimes soar on high,
Where our queen bids us fly.

Sparkling seas, and night we love,
Swelling floods, and golden air,
When the lover looks above,
Delighting in despair :
But to-morrow ne'er we know,
For Aurora is our foe :
The moon's brave children, we
Away from Phosphor flee.

LINES

*Composed as a Congratulatory Address to the
ALLIED SOVEREIGNS on their Visit to
Oxford.*

Redeunt Saturnia regna.—*Virg. Ecl. 5.*

FROM deep embow'ring shades and
Gothic cells, [dwells,
Where, wrapt in thought, celestial Science
Oxonia calls, with glad triumphant voice,
And, crown'd with olive, bids her sons
rejoice.

Long thro' these groves the distant
peal of war [gleam'd from far
Had roll'd; and o'er these turrets
The lurid flames which wrapt the
Tyrant's car;

When from his eyrie, high in arctic snows,
Resistless rush'd the eagle on his foes;
He hurl'd Heav'n's vengeance on the
Usurper's might, [night,
And quench'd his Comet fires in endless
For ever then the blood-red standard furl'd,
And bless'd with peace a liberated world.

Yes! the enchantress Peace her snowy
hand [land;
Waves, rich in blessings, o'er our smiling

Yes! France, long prostrate, now revives
to see

Her Monarch reigning and her children free:
Free to entwine, forgetting all their woes,
Her opening lily with her rival's rose;
Whilst proud Britannia, Empress of the
Main, [again;
Lifts from her cliffs the branch of peace
And bids her guardian thunders round the
shore, [more.

Roll one loud peal of joy—then roll no
By patriot ardour fired, the classic
throng [songs;

Join, willing join, the dear, the rapturous
Swell with their sacred hymn the buoyant
gale, [hail.

And bid their Prince, their mighty Patron,
Hail! sacred Sovereign, to these hal-
low'd walls, [calls

Where memory, taught by gratitude, re-
Thy lengthen'd line of sires, whose fos-
tering care [declare.

These antique tow'rs, these awful farnes
Perhaps e'en now thy Alfred's shade de-
scends [bends,

O'er this proud scene, serenely smiling,
Still feels a Father's pride, and joys to see
His work completed and adorn'd by thee.
Wise, vigorous, prompt, and fearless
form'd to stand [land,

Heav'n's chosen guardian of our favoured
Thy praise, dread Prince, shall wake the
classic lyre,

Worthy to reign—and worthy of thy Sire :
And all thy sons in one loud chorus sing,
Hail! great Deliverer, Conqueror, Father,
King.

Nor yet, illustrious Frederic, should the
Muse

To twine a laurel wreath for thee refuse,
Did not the olive round thy sacred head
A chaster beam, a lovelier radiance shed.
Thy diadem, with spotless honour worn,
A starry wreath—thy virtues best adorn;
And even Victory in the arduous fight
Glews on thy virgin crown with softer light.
From war and tumult once again retired,
Take, virtuous Prince, the bliss so long de-
sired :

Peace on thy fertile plains again shall smile,
Peace shall thy hours of solitude beguile,
And bless the groves that shade thy sweet
sequestered Isle*.

But who with rash adventurous hand
shall raise [praise?

For thee, great Thunderer, the hymn of
Who tell the terrors of thy warlike form—
The deathful gloom of thy embattled storm?

* A beautiful villa, belonging to the
King of Prussia, to which he frequently
retires, called the Pfauen Insel, or Island
of Peacocks.

When,

When, Heaven-directed, with a countless host

From Polar deserts to Batavia's coast
You came, bestowing in resistless fires
On Europe's sons the freedom of their sires?
No meaner Bard—for, as he sunk in death,
Thy praise delay'd great Klopstock's fleet-
ing breath*;

And, as he falter'd on the verge of fate,
His dying song to thee was consecrate.
Once more the chords with lyric fervour

rung,
And fainting thus the sage prophetic sung:
"Europe's songs thy conqu'ring arm shall

tell, [dwell;
Her sons unborn shall on thy glories
Peace and Humanity shall crown thy fame,
And countless myriads venerate thy
name†."

Yet, ere these humbler notes in silence
die,

One grateful tribute shall ascend the sky.
Thou God of Battle, by whose arm alone
The Tyrant, trembling, left his bloodstain'd
throne— [command
Whose smile bids virtue bloom, and whose
Heals with the balm of peace a bleeding
land, [belong:
To thee, for boundless good, our strains
Thine was the saving power, be Thine the
highest song.

VERSES

Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 15.

OXFORD, exult!—behold the period
come, [dome:
When scepter'd heroes grace this classic
Oxford, raise high thy head, and gladly pay
The homage due on this thy festal day.

Oft hast thou here adjudg'd the Poet's
meed

To valiant action and to virtuous deed:
Here oft have Warriors gloried in thy
praise,

And Statesmen here enjoy'd unfading bays,
But not since first our Alfred's star ap-
pear'd, [rear'd,

And thro' the mists its morning splendour
Has ever yet on Isis' favoured stream
Yon flaming orb diffus'd so bright a beam.
For now to thee, great Prince, her vows
sincere [here.

Thy Oxford pays, and bids thee welcome
Long may'st thou live on peaceful arts to
smile,

And long a Brunswick rule fair Albion's Isle.

Yes! we have heard, by hostile tumult
torn [mourn.

Thro' all her states, desponding Europe

* One of Klopstock's last Odes was written in praise of the Emperor Alexander.

† und tausend Stimmen
Feyerten Russiens Alexander.—
Kaiser Alexander.

Yet Hope, sweet Seraph, sooth'd her anxi-
ous breast,

And lull'd her thus to visionary rest:
"Lo! where mid Northern blasts yon flags
unfurld

Advance to renovate a prostrate world.
See! how in crowds their dauntless legions
frown; [down.

See! how they pour like mountain torrents
Hark! where on Gaul's own plains their
shouts declare,

That God presides, the just avenger there."
And was indeed the pleasing vision true?
Did Fancy then a real prospect view?

Yes! then she heard from Moscow's tow'rs
afar,

And Berlin's heights, the rising din of war.
Yes! then she saw the kindred eagles soar
From vast Siberia's bounds to Liscaj's
shore.

Down, Despot, down: the mighty task
is done;

Thy iron sceptre falls; thy course is run.
And deem'd you not of this, mid northern
snows, [arose?

When shrieks of death thro' all thy ranks
Mark'd you not well from off the Kremlin's
height, [night,

When lurid brightness scar'd the eye of
How Justice then prepar'd thy deeds to
weigh,

And Vengeance prophesied of Leipzig's day?

And that dread day did come. Throw
off the chains

From captive Kings: again a Louis reigns.
Again to Gaul are Golden times restor'd,
And willing thousands greet their rightful
Lord.

Speak, Europe, rescued from the whelm-
ing flood, [blood?

Had polar winters chill'd yon BARRAS's
Had FREDERIC's converse with the tented
field [steel'd!

His breast 'gainst Mercy's gentle influence
No—by fair Gallia's still unravag'd plains,
Her towns unsack'd, her unpolluted fanes,
By all her merchant wealth, and artist
pride, [ful side,

From Seine's tall towers to Garonne's fruit-
By her fall'n Tyrant's show of princely state,
His limbs unchain'd, his life inviolate,
By these, far lands and distant times shall
know, [foe."

"How Christian valour spares the prostrate

Still not to you, Great Chiefs, tho' high
your praise [lays;

Transcend the Historian's pen, or Poet's
Yet not to you alone shall mortals bow
In awful love, and pay the grateful vow;
But ye yourselves must bow, your praise
be given,

To Him the Lord of Lords, your King in
heaven!

HENRY BOSANQUET,
Corpus Christi College.
ECHO

Inscribed to the Memory of Miss BLANE, a Young Lady whose melancholy fate is recorded in our Obituary of August 1813.

IN solemn strains attune each trembling string,
To the deep notes which anguish'd sorrows bring.
Must fall'ring accents to the ear convey,
Or brooding silence mark the dismal day,
When every female worth that Nature gave
Fell the sad victim to a watery grave?
Then, O ye fair, who fondly used to stray
Where curling streams, or dimpling eddies play,
Where the dank sedge in sullen stillness grows
To warn the danger, and the depth disclose.
Or where the margin'd bank in slipp'ry state,
With caution tread, and shun Louisa's fate.
But why her fate? 'Twas Heaven's wise decree,
God alone knows what mortals cannot see.
Her race of life is run, her prize was sure,
Her blossom early, and her fruit mature.
Rest maid, farewell! the gentle spirit's fled;
She sleeps serenely with the tranquil dead:
To realms of bliss her spotless soul ascends,
And Science mourns among her weeping friends.

ECHO AND SILENCE.

*A Sonnet by Sir EGERTON BRYDGES.
(From CAPT. LOFFT'S "Laura; or, an Anthology of Sonnets.")*

IN eddying course when leaves began to fly
And Autumn in her lap the treasure strew,
Amid wild scenes I chanc'd the Muse to
Through glens untrod, and woods that frown'd on high. I spy:—
Two sleeping Nymphs with wonder mute
And lo she's gone:—in robe of dark-green hue [flew:
'Twas Echo from her Sister Silence*
For quick the Hunter's horn resounded to the sky!
In shade, affrighted Silence melts away.
Not so her Sister.—Hark!—for onward still
With far-heard step she takes her hasty way,
Bounding from rock to rock and hill to hill.
Ah! mark the merry Maid in mockful play
With thousand mimic tones the laughing Forest fill †!

* "Echo and Silence, Sister-Maids. Poems by John Walters, B. A. Jes. Coll. Ox. Doddsley, &c. 1782."

† "What a subject for allegoric Painting with the most interesting Landscape Scenery!—C. L."

Translation from LOPE DE VEDA.

By COLLIER. (From the same.)

MY haughty fair a SONNET bids me make;
I never was in such a fright before.
Why—Fourteen lines, they say, these Sonnets take:
[four.
However, one by one, I have ek'd out
These rhymes, said I, I never shall complete, [done!
And found the Second Stanza half-way
If now the Triplets had but all their Feet,
Thesetwo first Stanzas pretty well might run.
On the first Triplet thus I enter bold:
And, as it seems, my speed I still may hold;
Since this Foundation is so fairly laid.
Now for the Second.—And so well dispos'd
My Muse appears, that Thirteen lines are clos'd. [Sonnet's made.
Now count the whole fourteen!—The

Mr. URBAN, Blandford, Sept. 4.

Your kind reception of several former communications affords me a powerful inducement to offer you the following Lines, sanctioned as they have been by the approving verdict of some judicious friends, in the hope that the sentiments they contain may not be without benefit to society. A train of adverse occurrences, which some years since drove me from the place of my nativity, has not been able, in these scenes of comparative retirement, to efface from my recollection the interest I always took in the progress of Truth, and the transactions of those Societies which had this laudable purpose in view. Having been prevented, however, from largely contributing to their support by the circumstances above alluded to, I would willingly afford what is still in my power.

Yours, &c. M. CHAMBERLIN.

A PRAYER

For the Use of all Societies engaged in the Propagation of Christianity.

O God! assist us rightly to discern;
Thethings belonging to our final peace,
Still may our thoughts with pious ardour burn,
Our heartfelt gratitude to thee increase.
For life and breath, and all that we possess,
But more, for those aspiring hopes that grow
From the celestial doctrine we profess,
With silent rapture may our bosoms glow.
And may we ever manifest its power,
By active services to all around:
May each revolving day, each fleeting hour,
With deeds of pure philanthropy abound!
While we confess thee, Father of Mankind,
May those relations, which from thence obtain
Their common origin, our conduct bind,
And every narrow sentiment restrain?
Are

Are we not brethren ! children of one Sire ?
Hath not one Lord for our Redemption
died ?

Oh ! may one Spirit all our views inspire !
Heighten our charity ! abate our pride !

For deeds of mercy, Lord ! our souls pre-
pare ;

Root out all envy ; plant in every heart
The generous wish, that all the World may
share

Whatever good thy bounty may impart.

But chief, that saving knowledge from
above,

Thy sacred Volume can alone afford ;
There may they learn the wonders of thy
love, [Word.

Shewn in thy works, and tasted thro' thy

SACRED STANZAS;

which were sung in the Chapel of St.
Bartholomew's Hospital, near Sandwich
in Kent, at the Annual Commemoration
of the Founder and Benefactor of that
municipal Charity, on Wednesday the
24th of August, 1814, by order of the
Governors, to whom they were present-
ed for that purpose by Mr. W. BUNCE,
of Northiam in Sussex. See p. 212.

OF those who rais'd this sacred Pile,
And gave the Dwellings round,
Where age and poverty at last
A blest retreat have found ;

Let ev'ry grateful tongue recite
His Benefactors' praise,
And celebrate their "noble works,"
The deeds of former days.

But to the great Eternal Pow'r
Who thus dispos'd their hearts,
And of his own exhaustless store
Of liberal gifts imparts ;

To thee *, the Founder of the worlds †,
Whose glory fills the sky,
Ascribe we all that man derives
From thee, the Lord most high.

LINES

Addressed to a very amiable Young Lady.

SUPREME the Graces long have reign'd
In minds that are ideal,
For beauty that is only feign'd,
While you possess it real.

Nature to thee is doubly kind,
Nor needs the help of Art,
To give thy features, or thy mind,
A welcome to the heart.

* To thee.—The Author is aware that
this transition is not strictly correct ; but
it is requisite to constitute an act of ado-
ration, to which the foregoing stanzas are
preparatory.

† The heavenly bodies, some of which
are supposed to be habitable worlds.

Thyauteous form alone, 'tis true,
Might constitute thee fair ;
But, when we keep thy heart in view,
What beauty centers there !

The blossom that is half conceal'd,
And sips the morning dew,
Is, when its charms are all reveal'd,
What most resembles you.
Wych Street, Strand. J. CROW.

*A Fragment of a lost Tragedy, attributed to
ÆSCHYLUS, by JUSTIN MARTYR ; trans-
lated from the Greek by H. S. BOYD.*

CONFOUND not God with man, nor vain-
ly deem,
His form is human, and of flesh like thine.
Thou know'st not him : sometimes as fire
he seems ; [darkness.
Bright, dazzling fire : as water now, as
In savage beasts behold him now revealed ;
In winds and clouds, in lightning, thun-
der, rain.

Seas, rocks, to him in ministration bend ;
And ev'ry fountain worships while it flows.
Earth trembles : trembles the profound
abyss

Of mighty Ocean, and the towering hills,
Whene'er with dreadful gaze their Lord
surveys them !

To govern all, supreme, omnipotent !
This is the glory of the highest God !

EPITAPH

*Written by GREGORY NAZIANZEN, and
translated from the Greek by H. S. BOYD.*

ON HIS FATHER

(Who is supposed to speak from the Tomb.)
SMALL is the pearl, yet Queen o'er every
gem,

And Christ was born in lowly Bethlehem.
Thus small, yet precious, was the flock I
fed : [head.

Be thou, my Son, their Pastor, and their

Mr. URBAN, *Boston, June 1.*

I presume to request that you would
insert the following Latin Epigram, which
was addressed to a Lady eminent in the
Literary world, and is, I think, a *chef
d'œuvre* of its kind. I subjoin an English
Translation. OXONIENSIS.

Ad ELISAM, Popi Horto Lauros carpentem.
Elysios Popi dum ledit læta per hortos,
En avida lauros carpit Elisa manu :
Nil opus est furto ; lauros tibi, dulcis Elisa !
Si neget optatas Popus, Apollo dabit.

In Pope's Elysian garden's bow'r
Whilst gay Eliza plays,
A sprig of Laurel to her breast.

She eagerly conveys ;
But, sweet Eliza, why this stealth
Dost thou, so tim'rous, use ?

The wish'd-for Wreath, should Pope deny,
Phœbus will not refuse.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 6.

LORD Castlereagh moved the Thanks of the House to the Army (including the Forces in India), Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, and Volunteers, for the eminent services rendered to their King and Country during the course of the War.

On the suggestion of **Mr. Baring**, a Vote of Thanks also passed to the Duke of York, to whose ability and unwearied exertions the Army was indebted for its discipline and efficiency, qualities which ensured victory abroad. Several members bore testimony to the impartiality with which rewards and promotions had been distributed, and the humanity uniformly evinced by his Royal Highness to the widows and children of the officers and soldiers. The latter Vote gave very general satisfaction.

Mr. Vansittart, in moving a resolution that twenty millions and a half of War Taxes be continued to his Majesty for the service of the current year, said that all these taxes had increased in productivity. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 8.

The general opinion of their Lordships being against the Small Pox Prevention Bill, it was abandoned by Lord Boringdon.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the Reversion Bill was thrown out.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord **Castlereagh** expressed his surprise at the Princess of Wales's letter to the Speaker, accepting only of 35,000*l.* per annum, as in two letters written by Her Royal Highness to him on the same day, she made no objection whatever to the grant of 50,000*l.* per annum, as it was unfettered by any conditions.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the precise amount of the sum never entered into her Royal Highness's consideration; he had advised her acceptance of only 35,000*l.* as sufficient for her wants: he could not have voted for the larger sum. Her Royal Highness acceded to the grant from the Crown, not as a mark of grace and favour, but as an act of justice. He felt happy in the conviction that it was not voted by the House, nor accepted by the Princess, as a compromise, barter, sale, or purchase of any right of person, dignity of station, or purity of character. 35,000*l.* per annum was then voted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 11.

On further petitions for the Abolition of the Slave Trade being presented, Lord **Gent.** *Mag.* September, 1814.

Holland said, that if Russia, Austria, and Prussia were sincere in their wishes and endeavours to put an end to this traffick, they might exclude from their ports all colonial produce from States that had not abolished the trade. This measure would lead France, Portugal, and Spain, to yield to the calls of interest, if not of humanity, as those Powers export more produce from their Colonies than they could consume, and would be thus shut out of all the foreign markets. He would recommend the recovery of Senegal, either by the sacrifice of money or territory; it was a possession of little value to France. The abolition had been complete there, and productive of the best effects. The face of the country was gradually improving. If the Colony was ceded to a slave-trading Power, not fewer than 20,000 victims would be hurried in the first year from their homes, and be conveyed in the holds of slave-ships to misery and degradation. Yet formerly not above a tenth of that number was exported from that coast annually.

The Earl of **Liverpool**, in reply to Lord **Holland**, said that only those Powers would be permitted to send Deputies to the General Congress at Vienna, who were in a state of independence at the breaking out of the late war, and who were *de facto* engaged in the late war (*i.e.* since 1803,) either with the Allies or with France.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee of Supply, some discussion took place respecting the War Estimates. Lord **Palmerston**, in reply to **Mr. Freeman** and **Captain Bennett**, said every reduction possible in our expenditure would be made; but he could not say what would be the amount of our Peace Establishment. His Lordship then detailed the intended allowance to officers on half-pay.

Mr. Croker, in moving the Navy Estimates, said that the reduction was 3,264,000*l.* The resolutions were then agreed to.

On **Mr. Holford** moving that the Bill for better regulating the City Gaols be taken into consideration, it was opposed by **Sir W. Curtis**, who proposed an amendment for its rejection, and being seconded by **Sir J. Shaw**, **Messrs. Combe** and **Atkins**, was thrown out by 22 to 17.

July 12.

Lord **Castlereagh** suggested, that on account of the extent of the measure, the variety

variety of interests involved, and the lateness of the session, it would be better to postpone the East-India Shipping Bill till next Session, and in the mean time adopt a temporary measure.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, though convinced of the necessity of the Bill, acquiesced.

Mr. *Baring*, on presenting a Petition from the merchants and bankers in the City against the removal of the Post-office, moved that it be referred to a Committee, as the site would cost 300,000*l.* and the building as much more.

Mr. *Butterworth* presented a Petition from 4000 gentlemen, merchants, bankers, and traders, in favour of the removal; he was assured that the present Post-office was so close and confined, as to be injurious to the health of those concerned; and two guineas were weekly expended for vinegar to fumigate the rooms and prevent infectious fevers. The access was so narrow and difficult, that the mails were prevented getting up to take the letter-bags. In the event of removal to Cheapside, the letters would be delivered half an hour earlier, and received half an hour later; at the same time a house would be established in Cornhill for receiving foreign mails and the delivery of foreign letters.

July 13.

Gen. *Gascoyne* moved for an Address to increase the pay of Lieutenants in the army to 4*s.* 6*d.* and that of Ensigns to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day.

It was opposed by Lords *Palmerston* and *Castlereagh*, and Mr. *Vanittart*, on the ground of economy, and as being unnecessary, applications for Ensigns' commissions being frequent. The motion was negatived on a division, by 32 to 28.

Sir *W. Congreve*, in answer to Mr. *Tierney*, said that the Board of Works had issued orders for the buildings in the Parks; that he had estimated the expence at 15,000*l.* deducting the sum for the construction of the bridge across the Canal in St. James's Park, as it would remain and form a direct line of communication from St. James's-street to Westminster.

An estimate was moved of the Cottage or Palace now building in Windsor-Park for the Prince Regent, who has no country residence near town. Granted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 14.

The Bill disfranchising the Electors of Melstone was thrown out, time not being afforded to go through the evidence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 15.

On the second reading of the Alien Act, Mr. *Addington* said it was a renewal of the Act of 1802; that it would continue only one year; and that there were 18,000 Aliens in this country.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 100,000*l.* was voted for the Relief of the German Sufferers, and was opposed by Messrs. *Gordon*, *Whitbread*, and *Tierney*, who remarked that a tenth of this sum had been refused to reward the services of subaltern officers who had fought the battles of the country.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved that the sum of 118,000*l.* be granted towards supplying the deficiency of the Civil List.

Mr. *Tierney* attacked the items.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied.

Lord *Yarmouth* said that the Lord Chamberlain knew nothing officially of the buildings now erecting in the Park.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 18.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Scotch Judges, Glass Duty, Irish East-India Duties, Irish Judges, Irish Sugar Drawback, Bank Restriction, and several other Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Montrose, and Lord Redesdale.

The third reading of the Bill making Freehold Estates liable to sale for the payment of Simple Contract Debts, was supported by Lord *Erskine*, who observed that the provisions of the Bill only went to make that general which had been already sanctioned partially. He mentioned an instance of a Mr. *Kerrison*, who, with an estate of 18,000*l.* a year, issued paper to the amount of about 600,000*l.* and whose estate, when he died a bankrupt, would have remained untouched but for the accidental circumstance of his son having been a partner in the bank at Norwich.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, Lords *Stanhope*, *Eldon*, and *Ellenborough*, opposed the Bill as unnecessary, and rendering all purchases of landed property hazardous and insecure; besides promoting the worst of all litigation, Chancery suits, to the prejudice of trial by Jury.

The question for the third reading was then negatived, and the Bill thrown out.

July 19.

The Duke of *Sussex* said, he rose under feelings of considerable anxiety to put certain questions to a Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool). He was instigated neither by party views nor by party feelings. He should put them without having consulted any individual whatever, being actuated by all those feelings of respect and duty which he ought to entertain towards the Illustrious Person, who now, in the name and on the behalf of his Father, administered the Government of this Country. He should put the questions separately; so that their Lordships might, if they thought fit, enforce the order for the exclusion

clusion of strangers. 1st. Whether the Princess Charlotte of Wales has had the same liberty of communication with her friends since her arrival at Carlton-house, as she had at the time she resided at Warwick-house? [This question being repeated, the Duke of Sussex said, if the Noble Earl did not think it proper for him to answer, he should take his silence as an admission of the fact.]—2d. Whether the Princess Charlotte, since her arrival at Carlton House, has had the same liberty of communication with her friends by writing or by letter—the same use of pen, ink, and paper, as when she resided at Warwick House?—3. Whether since her arrival at Carlton House she had been in the same state of liberty as a person not in confinement would be in?—4th. Whether the same recommendation had been made last year to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales as to the use of the sea-baths as had been made this year?—5th and lastly, Whether the Princess Charlotte of Wales, being at the age of 18½ years, and past the age when Parliament had recognized the capability of persons of the Royal Family to exercise the functions of Government without assistance, there existed any intention of forming an establishment for her Royal Highness, suited to her station, and calculated to promote her communication with persons of high rank, with whom she must some time associate, and over whom it might be her fate at a future period to reign?

The Earl of *Liverpool* appealed to their Lordships whether such questions ought to be put, and whether they ought to be answered. The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was the father of the Royal Family, and it belonged to his prerogative to regulate the education of the Princess Charlotte, and of all the children of the Royal Family, if there had been any others, as he might think proper. There was no precedent, nor had any grounds been produced, for the interference of their Lordships. He should conclude, therefore, with stating, that in the exercise of his prerogative on this occasion, the Prince Regent had done nothing with respect to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, except what was for her benefit; that he felt towards her as a father ought to feel, with the strongest and warmest affection, and was only anxious to perform those duties which God, nature, and the laws of the land, had imposed upon him. He trusted that, under circumstances like the present, their Lordships would give his Royal Highness credit for not having conducted himself but on grounds the best calculated to promote her comfort, benefit, and honour. He was sure that he should not do

his own duty, nor consult the feelings of the House, if he were to say a word in answer to the questions which had been put to him.

The Duke of *Sussex* disclaimed the slightest disrespect towards a certain quarter: had he been guilty of it, he would have been called to order. Not being satisfied with what had fallen from the Noble Earl, he now gave notice that he should on Friday bring forward a motion on the subject; and moved that the House be summoned.

The *Lord Chancellor* gave the illustrious Duke credit for not intending any disrespect; but said that if the Noble Earl had answered the questions which had been put to him, he would have betrayed every duty which he owed to the quarter to which he had alluded; and he now told him, that if he had answered those questions—he meant the first four of them—the Noble Earl and he would never have conversed together again. Unless strong grounds were laid, Parliament had no right to interfere in the education of the children of the Royal Family. If the advice which had been given, and followed in the most laudable manner by his Royal Highness, was wrong, his Ministers were responsible; and if his Royal Highness had been misled, he at least would have the satisfaction of having acted as one who deserved applause, and not censure.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Ebrington*, after dwelling upon the professional services of Lord *Cochrane*, and keeping clear of the question of his guilt or innocence, moved an Address to the Regent, praying the remission of that part of the sentence which went to inflict the punishment of the pillory.

The motion gave rise to considerable discussion, in which the *Solicitor General*, Lord *Nugent*, Lord *A. Hamilton*, Messrs. *Barham*, *Wrottesley*, *M. A. Taylor*, and *Whitbread*, participated. Lord *Castlereagh* terminated it, however, by declaring that the Crown had been pleased to remit that part of the punishment; not only with respect to Lord *Cochrane*, but also Mr. *Butt* and *De Berenger*. The extension of mercy was not from any doubt being entertained of the guilt of the parties, or the propriety of the sentence, but solely because the crime was rare, and there was no probability of its recurrence.

Sir *F. Burdett* said if he were to state in the Lobby that frauds on the Stock Exchange were very rare, every one would laugh in his face. He was glad of the remission, however, though not for Lord *Cochrane's* sake, who despised that part of the sentence, but for the Navy and the Publick, whose feelings were deeply interested.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 20.

A Vote of Credit for three millions was agreed to.

On account of continued indisposition, the Duke of *Sussex's* promised motion was postponed. Lord *Lauderdale* was unable to learn the nature of the motion.

In the Commons, the same day, a Vote of Credit for three millions was granted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 23.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following Bills: Irish Stamp Duty, Irish Postage, French Wine, Irish Revenue, Sugar Drawback, Hop Duty Regulation, Land Tax Redemption, Tobacco and Snuff Importation, Burying in Woollen, and several private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rickman* was introduced as Assistant Clerk in the House, and took his seat accordingly.

Mr. *Rose* moved that an Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying him to adopt such measures as may be most suitable for carrying into effect the experiments of Capt. *Manby*. Ordered.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 25.

The Earl of *Hardwicke* presented the Report of the Committee on the Corn Laws. The Report is not final, because, as the Committee had not been enabled to investigate all the branches of the question, it is intended to appoint another Committee next Session.

Earl *Stanhope*, after shewing the progressive rise of husbandry labour, cattle, horses, agricultural implements, to the amount of 3 and 400*l.* per cent. in about fifty years, with the exorbitant taxes levied on all classes, moved the following Resolution:—"That to provide for the Publick an ample supply of provisions at all times, is a national object of the very first importance. But that such ample supply cannot at all times be provided, unless due and steady encouragement be given to the growers of Corn and Grain in Great Britain and Ireland, so as to enable them to carry on the improved systems of agriculture with advantage, at the same time that it enables them to sell the produce of their farms at moderate prices to the consumers. And that, in order to obtain the said essential united objects, it is highly expedient that those taxes which bear the most heavily, either upon the growers of Corn or Grain on the one hand, or upon the labouring part of the country on the other, be repealed, as far as the return of Peace shall enable us to diminish our taxes, keeping inviolable faith with the

public creditors, and providing for a sufficient Peace Establishment."

The Earl of *Hardwicke* approved of the first part of the Resolution, but declared that it was impossible to give any pledge at present to the repeal of unspecified taxes. The Resolution was rejected.

The Duke of *Sussex* said, as he collected that the Princess Charlotte of Wales was allowed to ride on horseback in Windsor Great Park, and as she had been in town a few hours on Saturday, he should withdraw his intended motion, satisfied that his object had been attained, and that more lenient measures would be observed towards her. He trusted that she would also be permitted to go to the sea-side, and not be importuned upon subjects upon which he knew she had made up her mind. Lord *Bacon* had remarked that "reading made a learned man; writing, a correct man; and conversation a ready man;" to which he would add that retirement, coercion, and seclusion, were not the means calculated to instruct and give the Princess of Wales the most favourable idea of the beauty and advantages of the constitution of that country over which she was one day to rule.

Earl *Grey* said he had advised the Royal Duke to withdraw his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 26.

Major-General Henry *Fane* being come to the House, Mr. *Speaker* acquainted him that the House had, upon the 24th day of March last, resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to him for his able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at *Orthes* on the 27th of February last, and the occupation of *Bordeaux* by the Allied forces; and Mr. *Speaker* gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly, as follows:

"Major-General *Fane*,—It has been your fortune to bear a conspicuous part in the earliest and latest actions of the Peninsular War; and having now closed your services upon the Continent, by re-conducting the whole British cavalry through France, you have this day to receive our thanks for your exertions in the great and decisive battle of *Orthes*. In that battle, the Enemy, formidably collected, and strongly posted on ground of its own choice, nevertheless, when assailed on all sides by the valour of the Allies, was compelled to seek for safety in retreat; but the Conqueror had resolved that their defeat should be also their destruction; and the gallant Commander, whose name has since been ennobled by his Sovereign for his exploits at *Almaraz*, pressing hard upon the Enemy's retreating march, the British Cavalry under your command bore down upon his broken battalions, and completed

completed the victory. Distinguished long since by deeds achieved in Portugal and Spain, you have now obtained fresh trophies won by your sword in France. Three times already you have claimed and received our thanks; we have thanked you for your gallantry on the days of Rolia and Vimiera, in the glorious stand at Corunna, and in the hard-fought field of Talavera; and I do now also, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous thanks for your able and distinguished conduct throughout those operations, which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied forces."

Upon which Major-General Fane said, "Mr. Speaker,—I am most sensible of my good fortune in having been, for the third time, deemed worthy of the Thanks of Parliament. Although I am quite unequal to express, in proper terms, the high sense I entertain of the honours conferred upon me, yet I trust that the House will believe that I feel them as I ought."

Major-Gen. Lord Edward Somerset being also come to the House, Mr. Speaker acquainted him that the House had, upon the 24th day of March last, resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to him for his able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes on the 27th of February last, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied forces; and Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly, as follows:

"Major-General Lord Edward Somerset,—Your name also stands recorded amongst those distinguished officers whose gallantry was conspicuous in the last great action which called forth the strength and valour of the British cavalry. In defiance of the early scoffs of an insulting Enemy, this Nation has, during the late Continental war, re-established its military character, and vindicated its antient renown. The Nobility of England sent forth its sons to the tented field; and there, trained up under the great Commanders who have obtained and dignified the honours of the Peerage, they have acted throughout upon the just persuasion that, in this Free Country, the willing tribute of respect paid to high rank and birth can only be secured by a continued display of the same great qualities which ennobled the Founders of their Race.—The profession of arms, which you had gallantly chosen, you have successfully pursued; and, in those Provinces of France where your Ancestors, of noblest descent and royal alliance, have in former ages fought, conquered, and governed,

you have renewed, by your own sword, the claims of your illustrious House to the respect and gratitude of your Country. I do therefore now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous Thanks for your able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the Enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the Allied forces."

Upon which Major-Gen. Lord Edward Somerset said,

"Mr. Speaker,—Deeply impressed as I am with the high honour which has just been conferred upon me, I feel totally incapable of expressing my gratitude in adequate terms. The Thanks of this House, which must at all times be received with the most lively sentiments of satisfaction, have been rendered doubly gratifying to me by the handsome manner in which you, Sir, have been pleased to express them.—Commanding British troops, and holding that command under the Duke of Wellington, a British General can never fail of supporting the character of the British arms. It is to this favourable circumstance, more than to any merit of my own, that I consider myself indebted for the high distinction which I have this day received. Sir, I can only repeat, that I shall ever entertain the highest sense of the honour conferred upon me by this House."

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 27.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the 24,000,000*l.* Loan, the Loan Correction, Game Laws, Tea Export, High Treason, Corruption of Blood, Thames Navigation, and several other public and private Bills.

Lord Sidmouth moved the Order of the Day upon the second reading of the Irish Sedition Bill. After premising that the present was a different measure from what had lately passed the House, inasmuch as by the present an alteration of an important nature is intended to take place in the existing laws, and to confer new and extraordinary powers on the Magistrates; he proceeded to describe the character of the present disturbances, which were not those occasional ebullitions that manifest themselves in riots at fairs and public meetings, but dangerous, secret, nightly meetings and combinations, formed and united together by serious oaths, and confined chiefly to the lower classes, the fruits of which were the most mischievous, nefarious, and outrageous acts, too frequently attended with the most lamentable and premeditated murders. His Lordship commented upon the nature and form of the oath which they took, which exceeded that

that on former occasions in its dangerous and horrible tendency, which he illustrated by reading the oaths. The dreadful examples that had been made had no effect in deterring these offenders. His Lordship then detailed the provisions of the Bill, pointing out the extraordinary powers it conferred, and the mode of executing its provisions; and then proceeded to remark upon the difficulty of finding persons to give evidence, such a system of terror was inspired; and in many cases some of the peaceable inhabitants were obliged to sit up all night to protect their neighbours. He concluded by declaring that he should not discharge his duty to his King and Country, if he proposed any measure short of the present.

Lords *Carysfort*, *Holland*, and *Stanhope*, opposed the measure, as being uncalled for, and unconstitutional.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Marsh* gave notice that he should, early in the next Session, move for an inquiry into the conduct of Sir G. Barlow, late Governor of Madras.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 28.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Agent-General's, East-India Silk Handkerchief, Hackney Coaches, Scotch University Paper Drawback, Westminster Improvement, Gunpowder Carriage, Spirits Intercourse, and several other Bills.

An Address to the Prince Regent was agreed to, praying his Royal Highness to bestow upon Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, some mark of his Royal favour, in consideration of his long, faithful, and exemplary services.

Earl *Stanhope* repeated his objections to the Irish Sedition Bill; and was answered by Lords *Liverpool* and *Redesdale*. Earl *Stanhope* then proposed an amendment, that the term of three years be omitted, and that until the next Session of Parliament be substituted, which was negatived without a division.

July 29.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Princess of Wales's Annuity, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Exmouth, Mill, Combermere, Beresford, and Lynedoch's Annuity, the Office of Works, Copyright, Aliens, Harbour Improvement, and the Appropriation Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 30.

Mr. *Tierney* said, he wished to ask the Noble Lord opposite (*Castlereagh*) some questions. It had been rumoured that

her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had made application, through his Majesty's Ministers, for permission to return to the Continent. Whether for the purpose of a temporary visit to her brother at Brunswick, or for the purpose of taking up her abode there altogether, he should view this step with deep regret. If the Noble Lord should answer, however, that her Royal Highness intended to make only a temporary stay, and that he would take precautions to insure her early return, he (Mr. T.) would feel no great objection to it. But if either her Royal Highness or his Majesty's Ministers expressed an intention on the part of her Royal Highness to leave this country altogether, he must protest most solemnly against such a measure. In voting for the increased revenue to her Royal Highness, he had done it solely on the conviction that the vote would show that she had the countenance and support of the House of Commons. He would never have voted for it, nor, he was persuaded, would the House have voted it, had it been imagined that it was for any other purpose than to maintain her Royal Highness in adequate dignity and splendour in this country. He hoped the Noble Lord was no party to this scheme, and that if it were put in execution, he would take care that no remittances should be sent out of the country without the concurrence of Parliament.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied, that the Hon. Gentleman had been a little unfortunate in his selection of the person of whom to ask the intentions of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. An Hon. Friend of the Hon. Gentleman's, not then in his place, (Mr. Whitbread) was more in her Royal Highness's confidence than he was. He knew not her Royal Highness's intentions; all that he knew was, that she had signified to one of his Majesty's Ministers to have it communicated to the Regent, her intention of going to the Continent. What the Right Hon. Gentleman's objects in voting for the grant were, he knew not, but he was sure that Parliament had no intention of imprisoning her Royal Highness in this country.

Mr. *Rose* termed the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman extremely improper, if it were not absurd. He asked what right Mr. Tierney had to identify the House of Commons with himself, in stating what was intended by passing the Bill for augmenting the income of the Princess of Wales? He (Mr. R.) did not know what right the House of Commons had to interfere.

Mr. *Tierney*, after repeating the great interest he and the Country must take in this subject, declared that he was satisfied that there was not a man in the whole Empire who would not feel the greatest alarm

on an occasion like the present.—He afterwards took the opportunity of stating, on the part of Mr. Whitbread, that in making the proposal to quit the country, the Princess of Wales had acted not only without, but directly contrary to, the advice and representations which Mr. W. had felt himself called upon to give.

In the House of Lords, the same day, the Royal Assent was given by commission (Commissioners Lords Eldon, Chalmers, and Staftesbury,) to the Clergy Residence Bill, the Irish Assaults Bill, Irish Sedition or Disturbances Bill, Post Office Duty Bill, and to the whole of the Bills remaining before the House, except two or three, which were read the third time.

At two o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent came from Carlton House in State, to prorogue Parliament.

The Speaker, attended by about forty Members, soon afterwards appeared at the bar. The Speaker addressed his Royal Highness in a speech of some length. He commenced by noticing the importance of the period at which they had met, and of the events during their Session, of which, though distant, they had not been idle spectators. They had proceeded in their usual course to correct errors which experience shewed them had crept into our old institutions; to originate new measures experimentally; and to collect information, which, though not immediately acted upon, would be the basis for progressive improvements hereafter. With regard to their financial arrangements, they had, without having recourse to new burthens upon the People, been enabled to sustain, on the extended scale to which it had been raised, the mighty military establishments of the country. From these great establishments in the South, co-operating with the powerful efforts of the Northern nations, and from their joint exertions, had sprung those glorious events, which had ended in the overthrow of that enormous military despotism—the disgrace of our times. He then paid a compliment to the wisdom, justice, and ability, with which our military affairs had been conducted at home, and the consummate skill and bravery which abroad had contributed so much to the happy termination of the contest. The Speaker then adverted to our efforts in concluding a peace, not less prosperous than the war had been glorious; a peace which had demonstrated the justice of our diplomatic system, and raised our national fame as high in policy as in arms. He eulogized the temperance and firmness displayed on this occasion, and characterized the peace as equally honourable and advantageous to all the Contracting Powers. Peace restored, Commerce revived, and Thrones re-established,

furnished well-founded hopes that the same master-hand which had accomplished these things, would be equally visible in the approaching Congress, and only cease in its endeavours when it had left the world in a state of universal happiness. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by alluding to the contest with America, and observing, that however desirous of Peace we might be, it neither could nor ought to be attained by any compromise of our maritime rights. — He then presented the Three Million Vote of Credit Bill, to which the Prince Regent gave the Royal Assent in person.

The Prince Regent then addressed the Parliament:

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,
“I cannot close this Session of Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty’s lamented indisposition. When, in consequence of that calamity, the Powers of Government were first entrusted to me, I found this Country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe. I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and such trying difficulties. The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty’s subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great Commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valour and intrepidity of his Majesty’s Forces by Sea and Land; have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had to contend. I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this Country, combined with those of his Majesty’s Allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive Tyranny under which it has ever laboured. The restoration of so many of the antient and legitimate Governments of the Continent affords the best prospect of the permanence of that Peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty’s Allies, I have concluded: and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching Congress, to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so auspiciously begun; and to promote, upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear to be best calculated to secure the tranquillity and happiness of all the Nations engaged in the late war. — I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked

sion of the Government of that Country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the Restoration of Peace between the two Nations upon conditions honourable to both. But, until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigour.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year.—The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the Continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination to reduce the expenses of the Country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is a peculiar gratification to me to

be enabled to assure you, that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions on the Continent, has preserved this Country against all the designs of its Enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominions of the British Empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other Nations as to our own. His Majesty's subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded that they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that Constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my Family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the People of this Realm have enjoyed more of real liberty at home, and of true glory abroad, than has ever fallen to the lot of any Nation."

The Lord Chancellor then declared Parliament to be prorogued to the 27th of August next.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Whitehall, July 8, 1814.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, upon the humble Petition of the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, representing to his Majesty that his Lordship's grandmother, Elizabeth Thurlow, wife of the Reverend Thomas Thurlow, was the only surviving sister and heir of Robert Smith, of Ashfield in the county of Suffolk, gent. and the lineal descendant and sole heir general of Richard Hovell, who was an Esquire of the Body to King Henry the Fifth, and died in the third year of King Henry the Sixth, possessed of divers lands in Rickingham, Stowe-Langtoft, Badwell-Ashe, Walsham-in-the-Wil-lows, and Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk, at which latter place the elder male line of his descendants continued to reside in regular succession down to the above-mentioned Robert Smith; having, however, in the mean time (in or about the reign of Queen Elizabeth) added the surname of Smith to that of Hovell, and called and written themselves for some generations by the name of Hovell *alias* Smith; that the above-mentioned Robert Smith, previous to his marriage with Anne, the daughter and co-heir of Robert Torkington of Brettenham, in the said county of Suffolk, appears to have dropt the name of Hovell; for, in the marriage articles bearing date the 1st December, 1701, he signs himself Robert Smith only; and from and after that marriage, he and his issue were called and known by the name of Smith only, although an estate in Ashfield

called the Lea, which was settled by the said marriage articles upon the issue of the said marriage, and which is now in his Lordship's possession, had been bequeathed to him, the said Robert Smith, by his father, under the description, and by the name, of Robert Hovell *alias* Smith, and although it can be proved, by Pedigrees recorded in the College of Arms, and by other authentic evidence, that the true ancient name of the Family was Hovell; has been pleased to give and grant unto his Lordship his Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority, that he may, out of respectful regard to the memory of his said Grandmother, whose representative and heir-male he is, and an anxious desire of reviving the name of so respectable and antient a family, assume and take the surname of Hovell in addition to and before his paternal name of Thurlow, and bear the arms of Hovell, quarterly with those of Thurlow; such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of Arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office: otherwise his Majesty's said Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect.—And also to order, that this Royal Concession and Declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

Admiralty-office, July 30.—Admiral Lord Exmouth has transmitted a letter from Capt. Gower, of his Majesty's ship Elizabeth, dated off Corfu, May 25, stating that the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieut. Roberts, captured on the same day, under the guns of the island of Yida, close

close to the town of Corfu, the Aigle French national schooner, mounting six guns, a howitzer, and two swivels, and having on board 41 men.

[This Gazette also contains a Proclamation for recalling and prohibiting his Majesty's natural-born subjects from serving in the Sea and Land Forces of the United States of America; concluding by an offer to pardon all natural-born subjects of his Majesty who shall, within four months, withdraw themselves from the service of the United States; and declaring that all who shall continue to serve, or may hereafter enter the Enemy's service, guilty of high treason, and shall be punished with the utmost severity.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 2. — Extract of a letter from Capt. Malcolm, of his Majesty's ship *Rhin*, to Rear-adm. Brown, Commander in chief at Jamaica, dated in the Mona Passage, June 5.

I have much pleasure in informing you that at half-past 9 A. M. Cape Engano in the Mona Passage bearing S.W. by W. four leagues, I captured, after an anxious and close chase of eleven hours, the American privateer schooner *Decatur*, commanded by Capt. Dominique Diron, the same who commanded her last year when she took his Majesty's schooner *Dominica*, Capt. Barrette; she sailed from Charleston on the 30th March, and had made no capture. The *Decatur* is a beautiful vessel, and was only launched in April 1813, coppered and copper-fastened, 223 tons; she is well calculated in every respect for his Majesty's service.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 9. — Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, esq. the under-mentioned letters, viz.

From Capt. Nourse, of his Majesty's ship *Severn*, stating the capture, on the 1st of May, of the American privateer schooner *Yankee Lass*, of 9 guns and 80 men, 20 days from Rhode Island, without making any capture.

From Capt. Watts, of his Majesty's sloop *Jaseur*, stating that her boats, under the direction of Lieut. West, on the 2d of May, captured and brought out from under a battery in the Chesapeake the American letter of marque schooner *Grecian*, pierced for 20 guns, but only 4 mounted, with 5 swivels, and having on board 27 men.

And from Capt. Hayes, of his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, reporting the capture, on the 22d of May, of the American letter of marque schooner *Dominica* (formerly his Majesty's schooner of that name), mounting four long 6-pounders, and manned with 36 men.

Genl. Mac. September, 1814.

Downing-street, Aug. 8. — Extract and copy of dispatches received from Lieutenant. Sir George Prevost.

Head-quarters, Montreal, July 10.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship the safe arrival at Michilimackinac, on the 18th of May last, of Lieutenant. M'Douall, with the whole of the reinforcements of troops and seamen, and of the supplies of stores and provisions, with which he sailed from Nottawasaga river on the 25th of April preceding. — The difficulties experienced in conducting open and deeply laden batteaux, across so great an extent of water as Lake Huron, covered with immense fields of ice, and agitated by violent gales of wind, could only have been surmounted by the zeal, perseverance, and abilities of the officers commanding this expedition; for nineteen days it was nearly one continued struggle with the elements, during which time the dangers, hardships, and privations, to which the men were exposed, were sufficient to discourage the boldest amongst them, and at times threatened the total destruction of the flotilla. By uncommon exertions, however, the obstacles to the progress of the boats were surmounted, and the whole, with the exception of one only (the landing of which was saved), reached the place of their destination, to the great joy of the garrison, who had been anxiously looking out for this timely relief. Measures were taken by Colonel Macdonald, immediately after his arrival, to strengthen the defences of the fort; and I have had the satisfaction of hearing from him as late as the 18th of June, that the works had assumed so formidable an attitude, as to leave him no apprehension of the result of any attack which the Enemy might make upon this post. — Col. Macdonald reports to me the arrival at the fort of nearly two hundred of the Western warriors, under Mr. Dickson; a reinforcement which he considers highly important. He describes these Western warriors to be a warlike and determined race, on whom great reliance may be placed.

Head-quarters, Montreal, July 13.

My Lord, — Since my dispatch to your Lordship, of yesterday's date, I have received from Lieutenant-general Drummond, Major-gen. Riell's official report of the sortie made from the lines at Chippawa, which, together with the Lieutenant-general's letter, I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship. I do not understand that the Enemy, since the action, have attempted to advance. I have, &c.

Earl Bathurst. GEORGE PREVOST.

Kingston, July 10.

Sir, — I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Major Riell's official report

report on the subject of the landing of the Enemy between Chippawa and Fort Erie on the 3d inst. and of the Major General's attack upon their position on the 5th.—It is highly satisfactory to observe, that the gallantry and steadiness of British soldiers was conspicuous throughout the conduct of every individual engaged; and that the 2d regt. of Lincoln militia, under the command of Lieut.-col. Dickson, which composed part of the advance, under Lieut.-col. Pearson, equally distinguished themselves, although their brave and vigorous efforts proved unavailing against the prodigious superiority, in point of numbers, which the Enemy possessed, and which induced the Major-General to withdraw his small force to the position at Chippawa. I have, &c. GORDON DRUMMOND,

Lieut.-general commanding.
His Excellency Sir G. Prevost, bart.

— *Chippawa, July 6.*

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that the Enemy effected a landing on the morning of the 3d inst. at the Ferry, opposite Black Rock, having driven in the picquet of the garrison of Fort Erie. I was made acquainted with this circumstance about eight in the morning, and gave orders for the immediate advance to Chippawa of five companies of the Royal Scots, under Lieut.-col. Gordon, to reinforce the garrison of that place. Lieut.-col. Pearson had moved forward from thence with the flank companies of the 100th, some militia, and a few Indians, to reconnoitre their position and numbers; he found them posted on the ridge parallel with the river, near the ferry, and in strong force. I received information from Major Buck, that they had also landed a considerable force above Fort Erie. In consequence of the King's regiment, which I had every reason to expect the day before from York, not having arrived, I was prevented from making an attack that night.—The following morning, the 4th, a body of their troops were reported to be advancing by the river; I moved to reconnoitre, and found them to be in considerable force, with cavalry and artillery, and a large body of riflemen. Lieut.-col. Pearson was in advance during this reconnoissance with the light company of the Royal Scots, and the flank company of the 100th, and a few of the 19th light dragoons, four of whom, and eight horses, were wounded in a skirmish with the Enemy's riflemen.—Having been joined by the King's regiment on the morning of the 5th, I made my dispositions for attack at four o'clock in the afternoon. The light companies of the Royal Scots, and 100th regt. with the 2d Lincoln militia, formed the advance under Lieut.-col. Pearson. The Indian warriors were, throughout, on our right flank in the woods. The troops moved in

three columns, the third (the King's regt.) being in advance. The Enemy had taken up a position with his right resting on some buildings and orchards, close on the river Niagara, and strongly supported by artillery; his left towards the wood, having a considerable body of riflemen and Indians in front of it.—Our Indians and militia were shortly engaged with the Enemy's riflemen and Indians, who at first checked their advance; but the light troops being brought to their support, they succeeded, after a sharp contest, in dislodging them, in a very handsome style. I placed two light 24 pounders, and a five and a half inch howitzer, against the right of the Enemy's position, and formed the Royal Scots and 100th regt. with the intention of making a movement upon his left, which deployed with the greatest regularity, and opened a very heavy fire.—I immediately moved up the King's regiment to the right, while the Royal Scots and 100th regt. were directed to charge the Enemy in front, for which they advanced with the greatest gallantry, under a most destructive fire. I am sorry to say, however, in this attempt they suffered so severely, that I was obliged to withdraw them, finding their further efforts against the superior numbers of the Enemy would be unavailing.—Lieut.-col. Gordon and Lieut.-col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, commanding these regiments, being wounded, as were most of the officers belonging to each, I directed a retreat to be made upon Chippawa, which was conducted with good order and regularity, covered by the King's regiment, under Major Evans, and the light troops under Lieut.-col. Pearson; and I have pleasure in saying, that not a single prisoner fell into the Enemy's hands, except those who were disabled from wounds.—From the report of some prisoners we have made, the Enemy's force amounted to about 6000 men, with a very numerous train of artillery, having been augmented by a very large body of troops, which moved down from Fort Erie immediately before the commencement of the action. Our own force, in regular troops, amounted to about 1500*, exclusive of the militia and Indians, of which last description there were not above 300. Fort Erie, I understand, surrendered upon capitulation on the 3d inst.—Although this affair was not attended with the success which I had hoped for, it will be highly gratifying to you to learn, that the officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am particularly indebted to Lieut.-col. Pearson for the very great assistance

* 1st Royal Scots, 500; 1st Batt. King's, 480; 100th Reg. 450; with one troop of the 19th Light Dragoons, and a proportion of Royal Artillery.

I have

I have received from him, and for the manner in which he led his light troops into the action. Lieut.-col. Gordon, and Lieut.-col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Major Evans, commanding the King's regiment, merit my warmest praise for the good example they shewed at the head of their respective regiments.—The artillery, under the command of Captain Mackonochie, was ably served, and directed with good effect; and I am particularly obliged to Major Egle, of the 19th light dragoons, for the manner in which he covered and protected one of the 24-pounders, which had been disabled. I have reason to be highly satisfied with the zeal, activity, and intelligence of Captain Holland, my Aide-de-camp, Captain Elliott, Deputy-assistant-quarter-master-gen. Staff-adjut. Greig, and Lieut. Fox, of the Royal Scots, who acted as Major of Brigade during the absence of Major Glegg, at Fort George. The conduct of Lieut.-col. Dixon, of the 2d Lincoln militia, has been most exemplary; and I am very much indebted to him for it on this as well as on other occasions, in which he has evinced the greatest zeal for his Majesty's service. The conduct of the officers and men of this regiment has also been highly praiseworthy.—Lieut.-col. Pearson has reported to me, in the most favourable terms, the excellent manner in which Lieut. Horton, with a part of the 19th Light Dragoons, observed the motions of the Enemy, while he occupied the position he took on his first landing, and during his advance to this place. I have, &c. P. RIALI, Major-general.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the right division, in action with the Enemy, in advance of Chippawa, July 5:

Total Killed:—3 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 135 rank and file.

Total Wounded:—3 field-officers, 5 captains, 18 subalterns, 18 sergeants, 277 rank and file.

Total Missing:—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 44 rank and file.

Horses: 2 killed; 1 missing.—Total 3.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed:—1st batt. Royal Scots, Captain Bailey—100th reg. Lieut. Gibbon, Ensign Rea—Militia, Capt. Rowe and Turney, Lieut. McDonnell.

Wounded:—General Staff, Capt. Holland, aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Riall, sev. (not dangerously).—Royal Artil. Drivers, Lieut. Jack, slight.—1st batt. Roy. Scots, Lieut.-col. Gordon, sl.; Captains Bird and Wilson, sev. and prisoners; Lieut. W. Campbell, sev.; Lieutenants Fox, Jackson, and Hendrick, sev. (not dangerously); Lieut. McDonald, sl.; Lieut. A. Campbell, sev.; Lieut. Connel, sev.—8th reg. Lieut. Boyde.—100th reg. Lieut.-col. the Marq. of Tweeddale, sev. (not dangerously); Capt. Sparrard, sev. (not dangerously); Captain

Sleigh, sev.; Lieutenants William, Lyon, and Valentine; Lieut. Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed prisoner; Ensigns Clarke and Johnson, Adj. Kingston.—Militia, Lieut.-col. Dickson, sl.; Lieut. Clement, sev.; Lieut. Bowman, sl.; Ensign Kirkpatrick, dangerously.

Downing-Street, August 10.

[Transmitted by Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.]

Moose Islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, July 12.

Sir,—Having sailed from Halifax on the 5th inst. accompanied by Lieut.-col. Nicholls of the Royal Engineers, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Capt. Dunn, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that we arrived at Shelburne, the place of rendezvous, on the evening of the 7th inst. where I found Capt. Sir Thomas Hardy, in his Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, with two transports, having on board the 102d reg. under the command of Lieut.-col. Herries, which had arrived the day before. I did not fail to lay before Sir Thos. Hardy my instructions, and to consult with him the best means of carrying them into execution.—As we concurred in opinion that the success of the enterprise with which we were entrusted would very materially depend upon our reaching the point of attack previous to the Enemy being apprised of our intentions, that officer, with his accustomed alacrity and decision, directed the ships of war and transports to get under weigh early on the following morning; and we yesterday, about 3 o'clock p. m. anchored near to the town of Eastport.—On our approach to this island, Lieut. Oates (your Excellency's Aide-de-camp, whom you had permitted to accompany me on this service) was detached in a boat bearing a flag of truce, with a summons (a copy of which is transmitted) addressed to the officer commanding, requiring that Moose Island should be surrendered to his Britannic Majesty. This proposal was not accepted: in consequence of which, the troops which were already in the boats pulled off under the superintendence of Capt. Senhouse of the Royal Navy, whose arrangements were so judicious as to insure a successful issue: but previous to reaching the shore, the colours of the Enemy on Fort Sullivan were hauled down; and on our landing, the capitulation was agreed to, of which the copy is inclosed. We found in the Fort a detachment of the 40th reg. of American infantry, consisting of six officers, and about eighty men, under the command of Major Putnam, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war.—This Fort is situated on an eminence commanding the entrance to the anchorage; and within it is a block-house, and also four long 40-pounders, one 18-pound carronade, and four field-pieces. The extent

extent of the Island is about four miles in length, and two in breadth, and in a great state of cultivation. The militia amount to about 250, and the population is calculated at 1500.—We have also occupied Allen's and Frederick Islands, so that the whole of the islands in this Bay are now subject to the British flag.—It is very satisfactory to me to add, that this service has been effected without any loss or casualty among the troops employed in it.—To Capt. Sir Thomas Hardy, I consider myself under the greatest obligations; having experienced every possible co-operation, with an offer to disembark from his squadron any proportion of seamen or marines which I considered necessary.—I beg to acknowledge my thanks to you in allowing your Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Oates, to accompany me upon this service. He has been of great assistance to me, and will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has also in his possession the colours and standard found in Fort Sullivan. I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PILKINGTON,

Lieut.-col. Deputy Adj.-gen.
Lieut.-gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K.B.

[Here follow the summons above adverted to, with the articles of capitulation, and return of ordnance and stores.]

[This Gazette likewise contains a list of 12 captures and recaptures by the squadron under Admiral Cochrane, dated June 17. And the official account of the taking of the Ghurrie of Entouree, in India, by Lieut.-col. Adams, Commandant in Rewah. The place was carried by assault after a desperate conflict, in which Surnaid Sing the Chief, and most of the garrison, were slain.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 27. Letter from Vice-adm. Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K.B. dated at Bermuda, July 18.

SIR,—I am happy in again having an opportunity of calling their Lordships' attention to the zeal and activity of the Officers of his Majesty's squadron, stationed off New London, under the orders of the Hon. Capt. Paget.—The enclosed copy of a letter from him will acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of a very gallant and judicious service, performed by a division of boats of the *Superb* and *Nimrod*, under the command of Lieut. Garland, of the *Superb*, whose ability is most conspicuously displayed in the masterly stratagem he resorted to, for bringing off the whole of his force unhurt, in the face of a numerous militia, after having destroyed upwards of 2500 tons of shipping, and a valuable cotton-mill belonging to the Enemy, situated at some distance up the country. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. COCHRANE,
Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Superb, Martha's Vineyard Sound, June 14.

SIR,—Having received intelligence that a fine ship and brig, just built, the former for a letter of marque, the other for a privateer, were, with several other vessels, lying at a place called Wareham, at the head of Buzzard's Bay, I proceeded hence, and detached the *Nimrod* through Quicks-Hole, with the boats of this ship and two from the sloop to destroy them, under the direction of Lieut. James Garland, first of the *Superb*; and I am happy to add, that the service was perfectly performed without any loss on our part, though it was achieved under critical circumstances. The extreme intricacy of the navigation rendered it too hazardous to attempt the enterprise without the assistance of daylight, which, however, necessarily exposed the boats upon their return down the narrow stream to a fire of musketry from a numerous militia, which had collected from the vicinity on the first alarm being given. But the foresight and prompt resolution of Lieut. Garland completely succeeded in obviating the danger that was thus to be apprehended; for having first destroyed all the vessels and the valuable cotton manufactory, he then assembled the principal people of the place, and secured them as hostages for a truce, till the boats were conducted back out of the reach of difficulty: the influence that these persons had over the militia that collected, and threatened a cross-fire upon the boats from both banks of the river, has been fully proved by their abstaining to molest them; and of course the hostages were afterwards re-landed at the first convenient spot. The cotton-manufactory had been lately built at great expence, was full of stores, and belonged to a company of 60 merchants of Boston. I herewith send a list of the vessels, &c. destroyed; and I cannot in justice omit to report to you, the steady and exemplary conduct of the seamen and marines, who, though exposed to incessant temptation of liquor, &c. did not in any single instance fail to spurn the offers made to them, and strictly to hold sacred private property. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES PAGET.

[Here follows a list of 17 vessels, amounting to 2522 tons, destroyed at Wareham, by the boats of the *Superb* and *Nimrod* brigs; besides a cotton manufactory, valued with the cotton it contained at the time, at half a million of dollars.]

[Another list follows of 14 vessels captured, re-captured, detained, or destroyed, by Sir Alexander Cochrane's squadron, up to July 22.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 30. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Butcher, of the *Antelope*, dated at Sea Aug. 16.

I have

ided the produce among the emi-
in the ratio of their respective

Churchwardens of the parishes
city of Nismes, in France, ar-
desirous to see a Prince spring
ie Bourbon stock, have made a
vow to dedicate to the Almighty
statue of a new-born infant, if
chess of Angouleme should have
spring. This vow was solemnly
med in the churches; and it is
remarked, that the birth of Louis
as in consequence of a similar vow!
putation was sent to Paris to
nicate this curious resolution to
uchess, who, it is stated, was
moved, and had her eyes fre-
moistened with tears. She re-
"I feel very sensibly the senti-
you bear towards me, and I am
ly touched by the vow of which I
object."

attachment of the French to the
and memory of their good King
IV. is remarkable—it is almost
Two of his teeth, a piece of
r of his beard, and of the linen
is wrapped round his corpse (hav-
n preserved by an officer belong-
the church of St. Denis, at the
hen the royal tombs were violated
y the revolutionary miscreants),
en presented to the present King
ce.

of the late Paris papers contains
ment of the military force which
arte had at the battle of Leipsic;
entry amounted to 178,000; ca-
8,000.—Grand total, 206,000 men,
pamphlet, lately published at
it is stated, that the French army,
e battle of Leipsic, marched 200
ithout having their wounds dress-
eeiving any medical assistance.
ench paper says, that on the 5th
an alarming noise was heard
out the department of Lot and
e, which was followed in several
nes by the fall of a great quantity
ites, or stones fallen from Heaven.
Prefect of the Department has
me of them to Paris to be sub-
to the analysis of scientific men.
ench paper says, that on the 5th

papers of the 20th inst. notice
arture of Talleyrand on the 14th
na: in his absence, Count de
rt has the portfolio of Foreign

HOLLAND.

angement between Great Britain
land has been signed, on the part
ormer by the Prince Regent, and
t off on the 29th ult. to Brussels,
ive the signature of the Prince

Sovereign of the Netherlands. The
Cape of Good Hope, Demarara, Essequi-
bo, and Berbice, are to be retained by
this country. Batavia, and all the rest
of the islands and places, as Surinam,
Curacao, and St. Eustatia, conquered
from the Dutch during the war, are
agreed to be restored by the treaty.
Ceylon, of course, remains with us, as it
was ceded to Great Britain before the war.

SPAIN.

Sir H. Wellesley, our Ambassador in
Spain, has concluded a general Treaty of
Alliance with the Spanish Government,
which engages not to renew the Family
Compact with France. There is, how-
ever, no stipulation for the Abolition
of the Slave Trade.

The conclusion of a definitive Treaty
of Peace between France and Spain has
been made public at Madrid: it was
signed on the 30th July. The property
of Spaniards in France, or Frenchmen
in Spain, are to be respectively restored.

Ferdinand the VIIIth has evinced his
enmity to the Liberty of the Press, and
to the diffusion of knowledge among his
subjects, by the suppression of not fewer
than fourteen journals. Some of these
had acquired reputation during the Re-
gency, by their political strictures, and
the liberality of their opinions. In this
number may be enumerated the Conciso,
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he has abolished the torture, and prohibited all Judges from employing it to extort confessions from criminals, or evidence from witnesses.—So inveterate are the old prejudices of the Spaniards, and so great their antipathy to the French, that a lady was lately torn to pieces at Madrid, for wearing a transparent French veil. They were enraged because it was transparent, and they were further enraged because it was French.—An article from Bayonne, in the Paris papers, states a curious fact, that the bridge of Yrun, over the Bidassoa, had been destroyed by order of the Spanish Government, whose object was supposed to be to prevent all communication with France.—The Spanish Government has apparently given up the hope of recovering its South American possessions. The following article, which appeared in some of the late French papers, dwells on the power and resources of Spain previous to the discovery of America, and seems written for the purpose of preparing the public mind for this important event :

"*Madrid, Aug. 14.*—The news from the province of the Caraccas is very distressing. The disarming of the few vessels which were ready to sail, seems to indicate that the Government has relinquished its intention of opposing the innovations of which our colonies are the theatre. Formerly the Peninsula was powerful in its own resources, and made Europe tremble before the discovery of America had added mighty means to those supplied by our soil. These local resources were neglected when the treasures of the New World dazzled the successors of Charles V. We hope to recover them under the vigorous and enlightened administration of a King, whose very name is a happy omen for Spain."

ITALY.

Italy, which though favoured by nature, and justly proud of her soil, her productions, and her numerous ports, mourned for so many years the despotic regulations of the deposed Tyrant, has begun, under the auspices of more benevolent Sovereigns, to cherish the dawn of happier days. The ports of Leghorn, Naples, &c. presented last month a most animated sight. They were crowded with shipping, and merchant-vessels succeeded each other without interval, bringing cargoes of colonial goods, the deprivation of which had been for a long time felt by its luxurious population.

The official Gazette of Palermo states that the King of Sicily still maintains in full force all his claims to the Kingdom of Naples.

The Pope, determined to return to all the usages of the darker ages, has issued a decree prohibiting secret assemblies, particularly those of Freemasons, under severe and degrading penalties, attended with the confiscation of property ; informers are to be rewarded, considered honourable, and friends to church and state.

Among other superstitions revived at Rome, is that of lighting up the shrines of saints by gifts of individuals, and with the old representations.

The Pope has issued a Bull, by which the Order of Jesuits is formally re-established. This Order was abolished by Pope Ganganelli, as inconsistent with the liberties and improved civilization of Europe.

Pope Pius, on the 7th ult. celebrated high mass at the altar of St. Ignatius, in the church of Jesus at Rome ; and afterwards, ascending a throne, ordered a Bull to be read, re-establishing the Order of Jesuits. The motives which his Holiness assigns for this act are as singular, as the act itself is important.—He had been called upon some 13 years ago by the Emperor *Paul* of Russia, and King Ferdinand of Naples (the first professing the Greek faith, and unquestionably out of his mind ; the latter acknowledged to be of imbecile understanding) to allow of the establishment of the Jesuits in their dominions ; and having kindly condescended to grant their request, he now diffuses that which their *enlightened* minds esteemed so great a blessing, over the rest of Europe. The Bull says, "the Catholic world demands with one unanimous voice, the re-establishment of the company of Jesus, and we daily receive pressing petitions from the Archbishops and Bishops to that effect." The Bull re-establishes the order of Jesuits by name in the empire of Russia, in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Ecclesiastical States, and all other States ; constitutes Taddeo Barzozowski, *ad interim*, General of the Company of Jesus ; lawfully delegates to him and the other members of the Company all suitable and necessary powers, to receive and distribute those who may wish to enter the order, among the different colleges, where they shall conform their mode of life to the rules prescribed by St. Ignatius of Loyola. It also declares, that they "may freely and lawfully apply to the education of youth in the principles of the Catholic faith, to form them to good morals, and to direct colleges and seminaries—likewise bear confessions, preach the word of God, and administer the sacraments in the places of their residence." The most offensive passage is in

in the conclusion; it presents a clear view of the Pope's pretensions:—"We ordain, that the present letters be inviolably observed, according to their form and tenour, in all time coming; that they enjoy their full and entire effect; that they shall never be submitted to the judgment or revision of any judge, with whatever power he may be clothed;" again, "should any one attempt to infringe, or by an audacious temerity oppose any part of this ordinance, let him know that he will thereby incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the holy apostles Peter and Paul."

It is but justice to mention, as some set-off to these bigoted proceedings, that his Holiness has, by two other decrees, prohibited the wearing of arms, to prevent assassinations; and also abolished all the sanctuaries to which criminals usually fled for protection, when in danger of being punished for their crimes.

GERMANY.

The Princess of Wales, it seems, has met with a most cordial and flattering reception in her native country. Her Royal Highness arrived at Brunswick on the night of the 19th ult. She was received at Wolfenbittel by the City Guard, and at the Palace by the Public Authorities; and in the evening there was a general illumination.

Liege has been evacuated by the Prussians, and taken possession of by the troops of the Sovereign of the Netherlands.

The Emperor of Austria has adopted Buonaparte's Order of the Iron Crown, as one of the standing orders of his house, and announced that he will himself be the Grand Master. This step is perhaps intended to conciliate the people of Lombardy, among whom much discontent prevails, in consequence of the disappointment they feel in not becoming an independent state. Many officers of the Italian army have refused to transfer their services to Austria.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

We have now to announce the termination of the war in Norway by the submission of Prince Christian. The Swedish Bulletin, announcing this event, is dated Aug. 10, and states, that the Swedes had been successful in several affairs, and the Crown Prince had made dispositions for surrounding the army of Prince Christian in its position near Moss; when the latter made proposals to relinquish the contest, which were accepted, and the union of Norway to Sweden may therefore be considered as finally decided.

GENT. MAG. September, 1814.

A Treaty of Peace has been concluded in London between Denmark and Spain.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 18th ult. notice the appointment of Count Nesselrode to the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the place of Count Romanzoff, who had been permitted to resign on account of ill health.

The Emperor Alexander, in a Ukase addressed to the Holy Synod and Council of State, has declined the appellation they had bestowed on him of "Blessed."—"My whole efforts (he observes) are directed to the imploring of the blessing of God upon me and my faithful people, and in order to be blessed by my beloved subjects, and generally by all the nations of the earth. This is my warmest wish and my highest happiness. But after all my efforts to attain that object, I cannot, as a man, allow myself the boldness to accept of that appellation, or presume that I have already attained that felicity. I deem it so much the less compatible with my principles, inasmuch as I have at all times, and on every occasion, exhorted my faithful subjects to moderation and humility of spirit; and I will not now set an example which would contradict those sentiments."

TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte having by recent treaties guaranteed all vessels under the Austrian flag from being attacked by the Barbary corsairs, the Grand Seigneur found it necessary to issue, on the 26th June, three firmans, addressed respectively to the Dey of Algiers, and the Beys of Tunis and Tripoli, enjoining them and their subjects not only to abstain from attacking, searching, or impeding Austrian vessels at sea; but to give them protection and assistance in their commercial enterprizes, as is usually granted by the Porte to the subjects of the most favoured nations. The necessity for maintaining the present harmony existing between the two Courts, is dwelt upon by the Grand Seigneur in this firman to his piratical vassals with an earnestness, which sufficiently manifests his uneasiness at the renovated power of Austria; and his apprehension that, at no distant period, some pretext for a rupture would be sought by his powerful neighbour.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Accounts from Montreal of the 24th of July, furnish the details of a gallant enterprize on a small scale. They state, that Major Evans, on the 12th July, had taken a party, consisting of 22 men, in order to observe the position and strength

strength of the American army under General Swift; and that he was surrounded by 200 Americans, but had heroically cut his way through, with very little loss. The American General Swift, and 17 men, were killed in this gallant skirmish. Major Evans was taken prisoner, but soon made his escape. The American army was in the same position that it had taken after the action with the British under General Riall.

Dispatches from Sir George Prevost, brought over by Capt. Jervoise, have announced a glorious and important victory obtained on the 25th July, by Gen. Drummond, over the Americans, near the Falls of Niagara. At the commencement of the engagement, the British did not exceed 1600, and the subsequent accessions did not raise the amount to more than 2800, while the assailing army was in number 5,000. The General justly terms it an "extraordinary conflict," it having been carried on in the obscurity of a very dark night, amidst almost impervious woods and wilds; the hostile forces being so closely intermixed, that the muzzles of their guns were advanced within a few yards of each other, and several of the artillery men bayoneted in the very act of loading. The immediate consequences of the action were decidedly important. The Enemy, who had retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippawa, did not dare to maintain that position; but abandoned the camp, destroyed his own camp equipage, stores, and whatever might have impeded his progress, and fled in the greatest disorder towards Fort Erie. In the American official account of this battle, written by Capt. Austen, an aid-de-camp, in consequence of the Generals Brown and Scott being disabled by wounds, a victory is claimed by the Enemy, who, it is asserted, remained on the battle ground; but, unfortunately for this claim, the subsequent retreat is admitted.

The Rhode Island Telescope, of the 27th August, contains an official account of an attack made by the British army upon Fort Erie, to which the Americans retreated after the signal defeat on the 25th July. If we may credit this statement (which is written by an Enemy accustomed to claim a victory when defeated), our troops were repulsed with considerable loss. The following contains all the particulars yet known of this unfortunate affair:—

"After the disastrous battle of the Chippawa, and during the retreat, the command was assumed by Gen. Ripley. The head-quarters were nominally removed to Buffalo, which is on the Ame-

rican side of the Straits, connecting Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and within the frontier. Nearly the whole of the routed army sought shelter in Fort Erie; and from the period of their arrival, they were busily engaged in erecting new outworks, repairing those that were standing, and strengthening others. In these labours they were engaged twelve days. During that time they were joined by many hundred fugitives, who under cover of the night, had during the battle at Chippawa, secreted themselves in the woods, and escaped. On the 7th August, General Gaines arrived with a fine body of troops, including 300 riflemen, and superseded General Ripley in the command. Reinforcements now continued to arrive daily from all quarters; and up to the 14th Aug. the American army had received an accession equal to what it lost in the late battle. In number it could not be much less than 5000 men. Repeated skirmishes took place, with various success. The Enemy derived considerable advantage from the Erie squadron, which was at Buffalo. On the 15th, the preparations of the British being completed, an attempt was made to carry Fort Erie by assault. The outworks were taken at the point of the bayonet; but, after a sanguinary contest, the strength of the fortress, and the superior numbers of the Enemy, prevailed. In one quarter the scaling-ladders were found too short, and the assailants were exposed to a murderous fire. In another, one bastion being taken and crowded with troops, the Enemy fired into the magazine beneath, which exploded, and killed 200 men. The British were repulsed. Their loss, which is perhaps exaggerated, is estimated in killed, wounded, and prisoners, at 600 men. The brave Colonel Drummond, who did not cease to animate his men till he fell, was found among the slain. After this disaster, it was believed that the British had retreated, in consequence of want of provisions, towards Fort George."

We are glad to find it admitted, in the Rhode Island papers, that Admiral Cochrane was in the Chesapeake with 46 sail, consisting of men of war and transports, and that he had effected a landing with 4,000 men, with an intention of marching against Washington. The fears entertained for that capital are not of an ordinary nature; for we find it stated that "an express from Gen. Winde had arrived at Baltimore, with confirmation that if reinforcements did not arrive in 24 hours, Washington, which had been declared in a state of siege, would be left, though a force

force of 7000 men had been collected to oppose our advance. At Baltimore 10,000 troops were also assembled: so that the numerical strength of the Enemy is formidable. The British force engaged in this expedition, including marines, is 12,000 men.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN CAPITAL.

[Just as this Sheet of our Magazine was going to press, dispatches arrived from Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, announcing the capture and destruction, by his Majesty's forces, of the City of Washington, on the 24th ult. after a severe but decisive action at Bladensburg, in advance of Washington, in which a very superior number (between 9,000 and 10,000) of the Enemy were driven from a strong position, and totally routed, with the loss of all their cannon. Commodore Barney's flotilla, a frigate of the largest class on the stocks, the dock-yard, arsenal, and all public property and buildings, have been destroyed. Our force in the action did not exceed 1,500 men. The dispatches were published at length in an Extraordinary Gazette, of which a copy will appear in our next Number.]

From a published dispatch of Christopher's Secretary of State (Count de Liméade) to M. Peltier, and a letter from Port au Prince, the seat of President Pétion's power, it appears that they are both making vigorous preparation to resist, to the utmost extremity, any attempt to subjugate them by an Expedition from France. Pétion expects an attack from France about December; and has in consequence notified, that upon the first appearance of an Enemy, all the buildings, towns, &c. upon the coast, are to be set fire to. Every thing moveable has been conveyed to the mountains, and the strong holds in them filled with cured provisions and ammunition. The arsenals are actually provided with torches to begin the work of conflagration the moment the Enemy (the French) are off the coast. We have some doubts, however, of the authenticity of these papers.

The last accounts from Buenos Ayres prepared us for the speedy fall of Monte Video. We now learn that it surrendered by capitulation to the arms of the government of Buenos Ayres on the 20th of June. It appears that Monte Video having been closely blockaded for two months by sea, its naval force annihilated, no prospect of succours from Spain, no chance of relief from the interior, its walls hard pressed by a large force, and its inhabitants reduced to the greatest misery by famine, was compelled to accept terms of capitulation, the garrison to remain prisoners of war, and the Governor-gen. Vigodet to return to Spain. Upwards of 6000 stand of arms,

about 500 pieces of cannon of all sizes, many of them brass, and an immense depôt of military and naval stores, are the fruits of this surrender. The fall of Monte Video is considered as a death-blow to the monarchical system in this part of the world. It was the last strong-hold to which, had it been able to make a stand, the mother country might have sent supplies; as it is, the army employed in the siege will be enabled to direct its course against Peru. Capt. Brown, who commanded the Buenos Ayrean squadron, is an Englishman, and to his skill is attributed the overthrow of the Monte Videans. After the victory, Brown's wife was presented by the Government of Buenos Ayres with a necklace of the value of 15,000 dollars; and her husband is said to have received for his services 10,000 dollars.

IRELAND.

Aug. 10. Miss Fanning, of Waterford, 17 years of age, entitled to a very respectable fortune, took the white veil, in the society of the Presentation Convent, a Roman Catholic chapel at *Clonmel*.

Sept. 1. The *Mars*, a fine ship from Liverpool to Quebec, with a cargo worth near 100,000*l.* took fire off *Wexford*, and instantly burnt to the water's edge. The flames burst forth in the fore-castle. The captain, passengers, and crew, had barely time to step into a boat; and after some time were picked up by the *Orbit*, of Liverpool, Capt. Peers, and landed at Cork.

The following extraordinary circumstance occurred within these few weeks: A certain man in the town of *Dundalk*, co. Louth, in Ireland, having built a row of small houses, waited on his landlord the Earl of Roden, and informed him that it was his wish to call his buildings after the Hero of the Peninsula, *Wellington Place*. His Lordship, highly approving of his intention, gave his tenant his entire approbation, and assured him that he would esteem him the more for his so doing. A stone was accordingly engraved, when the Popish Priest (the builder being of his flock) hearing of his resolution, informed him that he entirely disapproved of it; that the Duke of W. was an enemy to their religion, and had done their cause a great deal of injury; and that, in short, no such stone should be put up. The man pleaded his landlord's approbation, and urged the point in vain: the Priest persisted, and assured him that if the inscription appeared, it should be removed. At length the stone was erected, and on the following night it was torn down.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 30. Last week the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of *Northwich* expended

experienced a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail and rain. A cow was killed. The electric fluid passed through a row of houses in Witton-street, and injured some of the furniture in each house. In the school-room of Mrs. Green, several of the children were struck senseless.

Sept. 1. Great damage was sustained at *Coventry* by a hail-storm of extraordinary severity last week. Pieces of ice, weighing from 5 to 7 oz. fell in heavy torrents, breaking and destroying every thing that they came in contact with. The injury sustained by one gentleman alone from the demolition of glass in his hot-house, &c. is estimated at upwards of 400*l.*

An explosion of foul air lately took place at Gen. Spen's colliery, *Rutherglen*. Two young men, brothers, were killed; and another man had his face and arms much burnt, and his body wounded.

Lately, at *Hepburn Colliery*, Newcastle, Elias Mould, under-viewer, had descended one of the pits with the deputies and overmen to change the course of the air for ventilation, when the pit fired, and himself and ten others were burnt to death.

The Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for purchasing an estate to be annexed to the title of Earl Nelson, have, it is said, bought *Standlynch House* and Park, about six miles from Salisbury, on the road to Romsey, for 120,000*l.*; and it has been named Trafalgar Park. This domain was late the property of H. Dawkins, esq.

Through the recommendation of Col. Wodehouse, seconded by Mr. Coke, a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson is to be erected in *Norfolk*, his native county.

Lord Byron, it is said, has recovered *Newstead Abbey*, his patrimonial seat; the gentleman who purchased it having relinquished it, and obtained another residence and extensive estates in Wales.

Such is the increased value of land in *Craven*, that the late Miss Stackhouse's *unlused* estates at Burnsall and Hartlington were last week sold for 7,564*l.*; the rent of the former, being 35*l.* produced 2,045*l.*; of the latter, being 110*l.* produced 5,545*l.*; and this for the purpose of farming.—*Leeds.*

To Incumbents.—By a decision of Sir Vicary Gibbs, at *Winchester* Assizes, it is absolutely requisite, according to the late Act of Parliament, that all licences to Stipendiary Curates be placed in the Parish Register-chest in the Church, where they may be open to the inspection of the Churchwardens and others: and unless the said licences bear date on or about the 5th day of Jan. 1814, the Incumbent is liable to an action; and the specific penalties would be readily recovered for any interval from that time to the date of the licence.

The Lord Chancellor has given the final decree on the appeal of Professor Christian against the election of Mr. Serjeant Freere to the Headship of *Downing College, Cambridge*. His Lordship, after commenting on the will of the founder, the late Sir Jacob Gerrard Downing, bart. declared that the election appeared to him to have been perfectly conformable to the statutes for the regulation of that Society, and therefore it became his duty to confirm it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Sept. 3. "His Majesty continues tranquil, and in good health."

The following medical document has been published:

"Certificate.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales being still not altogether free from the complaint in her right knee, and her Royal Highness's general health being considerably impaired, we recommend a residence on the sea-coast for two or three months this autumn, as the means most likely to restore her general health, and to cure what remains of the local affection.

"M. BAILLIE, H. CLINE, R. KEATE.

"July 6."

Friday, Aug. 5.

Judgment was given this evening in the matter of the Choristers of St. Paul's Cathedral. This was a Petition in behalf of the Choristers of St. Paul's, presented to the Master of the Rolls, under a recent Act, to provide a summary remedy in cases of abuses of Trusts created for Charitable purposes. The Petition came to a hearing on the 28th of April and 2d of May last; when Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Shadwell, and Mr. Stephen, spoke in favour of the Petition; Mr. Leach, Mr. Hart, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Greenhill, on the part of the Dean and Chapter, Chancellor, Precentor, and Almoner of St. Paul's. His Honour reserved the case for further consideration; and on the 5th of August delivered his opinion to the following effect:

"A very considerable proportion of this Petition relates to objects either wholly out of the jurisdiction of this Court, or with regard to which the Court cannot exercise its jurisdiction in this summary mode of proceeding. It complains that the Statutes of St. Paul's Cathedral have not been obeyed; that there are various duties to be performed by the Precentor and the Almoner, and that these duties are not performed at all, or at least to the extent, or in the manner, enjoined by the statutes. I conceive this Court has nothing to do with the observance or non-observance of the Statutes of a Cathedral, or the performance of the duties of its various ministers and officers.

"It then states, that there are certain charitable funds, which are not applied to the

the purposes for which they were given, according to the intention of the donors. It is an application to the jurisdiction of the Court; and, if it had jurisdiction, it would be a proper ground of complaint; but it is not every question of charitable trust that now can be decided here. The Act gives the Court jurisdiction to proceed in a summary manner to rectify abuses of a Trust, and to give directions relative to the administration of it; but where the question is as to the existence of a Charitable Trust, it becomes a question of property, and ought to be decided in the same solemn manner as every other question of property is decided. It is not because a charity makes a claim upon my estate, that I am bound to attend to that claim. I conceive that in that case it is fitting that an Information should be filed, or that a Bill should be filed, in order to litigate the question in the same manner as every other question of property should be litigated. Now in this case, it is the existence of the Trust that is the thing in controversy between these parties. It is attempted to be shewn that the estates of the Dean and Chapter and of the Chancellor are liable to certain burthens and trusts, to which within living memory they have never been subjected. Documents are produced, which are ancient instruments, for the purpose of shewing that Grants have been made to the Chancellor of lands, tithes, and other property, for the purpose of supporting and maintaining a School for the education of the Choristers; but it does not appear to me that these documents do at any time distinctly shew that to have been the purpose of these Grants. But it is sufficient to say, that the Officer* does not admit the existence of any such Trust; and the question is, whether there is any Trust, (and that must be decided in another form, not upon Petition); whether the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's can be subjected to the payment of any Grants to them, or any other sums than those which they confess themselves to be bound to pay to the Almoner, to be applied for the support and maintenance of the Choristers. The Act of Parliament says, not that the Court is summarily to decide whether the estate be subject to a Charitable Trust; but that in every case of a breach, or supposed breach, of any Trust created for Charitable purposes, or where an order of a Court of Equity was deemed necessary, it should be lawful for the Court to proceed upon Petition. It assumes the existence of the Charitable Trust as something that is admitted, or as so plain that there can be no question relative to it.

"The only case in which it is stated that there is any Devise or Grant to the Al-

moner for a charitable purpose, is that of the will of Richard de Newport, who gave certain houses to the Almoner for the maintenance of one or two boys for a period not exceeding two years after their voices are broken. The Petition states that as a charitable use; but the Almoner in his affidavit takes no notice whatever of that allegation in the Petition; he does not say whether these houses do or do not exist; whether they are or are not liable to the charitable use: he passes it by entirely. Now the Trust by the will is plain and express; and I find that Mr. Hodgson* in one of his affidavits says, 'he is informed and believes that the Almoner of the Cathedral, for the time being, has been in the habit occasionally of maintaining a Chorister or two, after they have ceased to sing in the Cathedral in consequence of the breaking of their voices, until they have been otherwise provided for.' This therefore should seem to be a subsisting and an undisputed charity; and it appears to me, that there must be an enquiry what the Trusts consist of, what are the rents and profits, and how those rents and profits are applied. That is the only part of the Petition upon which I can make any Order, however laudable the motives may have been by which this Petition has been set on foot, or however desirable the object to which it is applied."

Mr. Leach.—"Does the Court make any Order respecting the Costs?"

Master of the Rolls.—"No; I do not think it is a Case in which I can subject the Petitioners to the payment of Costs."

Sunday, Aug. 21.

A fire broke out, about one o'clock in the morning, in the back room of the first floor in the house of Mr. Watson, a haberdasher, in King-street, Seven Dials. The fire was not discovered until it had communicated to the front part of the house, when the watchman endeavoured to rouse the inmates. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, who slept in the front room of the first floor, escaped nearly naked; but B. Stephenson, a tailor, aged 45, and Mary his wife, who occupied the second floor, and Mary Anne Catherine, 15 years of age, servant to Mr. Watson, and who slept in the garret, perished in the flames.

Sunday, Aug. 23.

This evening the inhabitants of the Metropolis and many miles in its vicinity were alarmed by a fire at the mustard and oil-mills of Messrs. Wardle and Jones (late Lingard), on Bankside. It is supposed to have kindled from the iron-work of the machinery being overheated by friction, and communicating to the adjoining wood-work, which suddenly caught fire, and burst forth with an irresistible force and rapidity. It was nearly low water, and

* Registrar to the Dean and Chapter.

one of the floating engines, which was moored below London-bridge, could not be worked up against the tide until near nine o'clock. Before that period five wharfs fronting the Thames formed one tremendous conflagration. The extensive premises of Messrs. Wardle and Jones were the first which were demolished. The fire in a few minutes after it got to a considerable height on these warehouses, was seen to extend its approach both ways, and continued to spread each way with equal fury till it reached the flour-warehouses of Messrs. Thell and Steele, which being a new and very substantial building, with a very thick party-wall, prevented the flames from extending themselves further Eastward, and saved not only those warehouses, which were full of flour belonging to that company, but a great many others between them and London bridge, which, had they caught fire, must have inevitably shared the same fate. Mr. Hammock's corn-warehouses, in which were immense quantities of various kinds of grain, and a large portion of fine old beans, and those of Mr. Resden, which adjoined them, were all burnt to the ground. Messrs. Clarke and Myers's hop warehouses, and those of Mr. Evans (in the same line) followed next. Messrs. Ball and Jones's iron-foundry, Mr. Ayres's corn-warehouses, part of the premises belonging to an eminent dyer, and a great deal of stabling belonging to Thell and Steele, were totally consumed. The oil in the mustard manufactory blazed with great fury, and vast quantities ran into the river, spreading on the top to a considerable distance. Four barges, which were moored off Hill's coal-wharf, containing 60 chaldron of coals, and which could not be removed on account of the ebb-tide, were consumed. The flames extended backwards to Clink-lane, in the neighbourhood of which seven or eight houses built of wood, and inhabited by poor families, were destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost; but many persons were so much hurt as to be sent to the hospital. One horse in a private stable was burnt. The fire was not got under till near 11 o'clock. It being Sunday night, when most people are quite at leisure, the conflagration was viewed by near 100,000 spectators; the two bridges, the wharfs, quays, banks of the Thames, and the craft on the river, being crowded. At one time Barclay and Perkins's brew-house, in Maid-lane, the Borough-market, and the adjoining Church, were considered in danger. The property destroyed is valued at 150,000*l.*; but the insurance does not exceed 60,000*l.*

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Most of our readers must have seen or heard of the ingenious machinery at Battersea for sawing veneers with circular

saws from 10 to 18 feet diameter, the invention, and, in part, the property of Mr. Brunel, to whom the country is indebted for the block machinery in Portsmouth Dock-yard, and other valuable works. Owing to a quantity of veneers being on the mill-floor, which was the only part that could not be conveniently made fire-proof, it is probable that some of the saw-dust, by being overheated, may have smothered, and the fire thus generated have extended to the floor. At half-past ten o'clock this night the fire was discovered by some person on the Chelsea side, who immediately directed the watchman to give the alarm at Mr. Brunel's. He being at Chatham on public service, a servant was sent over to Battersea; but, before assistance could be obtained, the fire had made such progress, as to threaten entire destruction. Two fire engines from Mr. Noble's, and one from Chelsea, were all that came; all others being detained at the fire at Bankside; but for want of water, the tide being quite low, the right wing of the building, with the steam-engine, were all that was saved. To preserve the saws and the middle of the building was a vain attempt. The greatest exertions were made to preserve the stock of wood and veneers, the greater part of which were saved, at the risk of the lives of those who strenuously exerted themselves upon the occasion. Thus in two hours these most valuable machines, which, in point of execution and perfection, exceeded every thing we know, and which had been visited by some of the most illustrious characters in Europe, presented the awful sight of a heap of fragments; and the fruit of six years of exertion and ingenuity, attended with an expence of above 20,000*l.* were destroyed.

Friday, Sept. 16.

James Mitchell was indicted for the murder of Miss Welchman, milliner, as noticed in our last, p. 184. The prisoner became acquainted with the deceased in consequence of holding an umbrella over her in the street, when she was caught in a shower of rain. He represented himself the purser of a large ship, and possessed of property, which the deceased's brother having ascertained to be false, his addresses were discouraged: this enraged him; and, on the evening of the 4th Aug. having visited Miss Welchman, she accused him of taking away her scissors. He wished her to go out with him; and then to send for salmon for his supper; both requests were refused: he shot her, in consequence, with a pistol. — The prisoner was found Guilty; and was executed on the following Monday morning;—together with William H. Hollings, a suspended exciseman, aged 50, for the murder of Elizabeth Pilcher, aged 22, to whom he was guardian.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, July 16. Joseph Charles Mellish, esq. his Majesty's Consul in the Circle of Lower-Saxony, and the free Cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

Foreign-office, July 23. John Robert Wise, esq. his Majesty's Consul-general in Sweden.

Gen. Sir R. T. Wilson, permitted to accept the Russian order of St. Anne of the first class; Hon. Capt. G. Cadogan, R.N. the Austrian order of Maria Theresa; and Capt. H. Gardner, of the Artillery, the Russian order of St. Wolodemir of the fourth class.

Carlton-house, July 23. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Aberdeen, and Chas. William Lord Stewart, sworn of the Privy Council.

Carlton-house, July 25. The Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Isaac Heard, knt. Garter Principal King of Arms, and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, knight, Gentleman-usher of the Black Rod, Plenipotentiaries for investing His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty with the ensigns and the whole habit of the Order of the Garter. — George Frederick Belz, esq. Secretary to Garter Principal King of Arms.

Carlton-house, July 29. Right Hon. Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning) and the Right hon. Wm. Huskisson, sworn of the Privy Council.

Foreign-office, July 30. Right hon. Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, esq. M. P. and Wm. Adams, Esq. D. C. L. Commissioners for negotiating and concluding a Treaty of Peace with Commissioners from the United States of America. — Anthony St. John Baker, esq. Secretary to the Commission.

Hon. Algernon Percy, Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of Turin.

Aug. 6. Rt. hon. W. Huskisson, T. Dacres Adams, and H. Dawkins, esqrs. Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

Whitehall, Aug. 9. Right hon. Robert Viscount Melville, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt. Vice-admiral of the Blue, George Johnstone Hope, esq. Rear-admiral of the Red, Sir George Warrender, Bart. John Osborn, esq. Henry Paulet, esq. (commonly called Lord Henry Paulet) Rear-admiral of the Red, and Barrington Pope Blachford, esq. Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral.

War-office, Aug. 9. Lieut.-general the Hereditary Prince of Orange, a General in the Army.

Whitehall, Aug. 16. The Hereditary Prince of Orange, an Extra Knight of the Bath.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Right hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint.

Rev. W. Allen, M. A. of Newbury, Head-master of Bolton School, *vice* Heath,

Rev. Dr. John Sleath, late one of the Masters of Rugby School, High Master of St. Paul's School, *vice* Rev. Dr. Roberts, who retires after having filled that situation 45 years.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Joseph Gill, B. D. vicar of Swaffham Burbeck, Staplehurst R. Kent.

Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, M. A. Swaffham Bulbeck V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. J. Hammer, M. A. Aswardby R, Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. E. E. Faulkner, B. A. St. John's R. Clerkenwell.

Rev. H. Owen, LL. D. Stoven Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. R. B. Fisher, Basildon V. with Ashampstead Chapelry annexed.

Rev. Charles Hawkins, LL. B. Cowley, alias Coaley V. Gloucestershire, *vice* Jones deceased.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. At Galway, Ireland, the wife of Rev. Joseph Cassan, A. M. chaplain to the Earl of Roden, a daughter.

13. At Dalkeith-house, Scotland, the Duchess of Buccleugh and Queensberry, a daughter. (See p. 295.)

17. The wife of Lieut.-gen. Loft, a son, being her 17th child.

23. At Methley-park, Viscountess Polington, a son.

24. In Old Bond-street, Rt. hon. Lady Amelia Boyce, a son, since deceased.

In St. James's-square, Viscountess Anson, a daughter.

28. At Slensingford, Yorkshire, the wife of Col. Dalbiac, 4th drag. a daughter.

31. Lady Theodosia Rice, wife of T. R. esq. of Manor Trenouard, Limerick, a son and heir.

Lately. In Grafton-street, the lady of Sir Jas. Stronge, a daughter.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. the lady of Sir George Bowyer, bart. a son.

In Cavendish-square, the lady of Hon. H. St. John, a daughter.

In Albemarle-st. the lady of Baron de Montatemaed, Secretary of Legation to the French Embassy, a daughter.

In Connaught-place, the lady of Hon. Archibald Macdonald, a son.

In Harley-street, the wife of N. W. R. Colborne, esq. a son and heir.

The wife of Maj.-gen. Seymour, a son.

At Ockham, Lady King, a daughter.

The lady of Hon. Hugh Percy, Bishopsbourne, a daughter.

At Winchester, the lady of Sir H. Rivers, a son.

At Alderley, Gloucestershire, Lady Theodosia Hale, a son.

At Great Slaughter, the wife of General Onslow, a daughter.

The Countess of Moray, a son.

At Blithfield-house, Staffordshire, Lady Bagot, a daughter.

At Sedgfield, Viscountess Barrington, a son.

Sept. 6. At the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford's, in Upper Harley-st. Right Hon. Lady Isabella Anne Brydges, a son and heir.

18. At Osborne, Isle of Wight, Lady Isabella Blachford.

In Crawford-st. the wife of Alex. Mac Innes, esq. 2d life guards, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 4. At Malta, F. Moresby, esq. Capt. R. N. and Knight of Maria Theresa, to Eliza Louisa, youngest daughter of J. Williams, esq.

July 26. At Perth, Dr. A. Latta, to Mrs. Major Turner.

28. Rev. W. D. Thring, rector of Sutton, Wilts, to Jane, daughter of R. Dugdale, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

Aug. 8. Hen. Sherren, esq. of Upway, Dorset, to Miss Thresher, daughter of J. T. esq. of Corton.

10. Wm. Newton, esq. of Derby, second son of J. L. N. esq. of Bath, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late John White, esq. of Devonshire-place.

11. Rev. Hen. Glossop, rector of West Dean, Hants, and East Grinstead, Wilts, to Charlotte, only child and heiress of the late R. Newland, esq. of Westergate, Sussex.

16. At Stockport, Mr. John Worsley, to Miss Ellen Hampson, niece of the late John Hampson, esq.

19. At Booterstown (Dublin), J. L. Foster, esq. eldest son of the late Bishop of Clogher, to Letitia, youngest daughter of Rt. Hon. Jas. Fitzgerald, of Clare.

20. P. E. Flanagan, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Yenn, esq. F. A. S.

21. At Birmingham, George Bartley, esq. acting manager of the Birmingham Theatre, to Miss Smith, of Drury-lane.

23. At Dilhorne-hall, by special licence, the Earl of Morton, to Susan Elizabeth, grand-daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Butler, of Lupton-house, Devon.

Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of R. Adamson, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

25. Edward Webster Bullock Webster, esq. of the Hyde Cottage, Hendon to Mary, dau. of Samuel Purkis, esq. of Hampstead.

26. Capt. G. B. Brooks, 7th Bombay infantry, eldest surviving son of J. B. B. esq. of Bath, to Miss Conyngham, eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. C. of that city.

At Fareham, Hants, R. Ellison, esq. jun. to Elizabeth, daughter of Major-gen. Terrot, R. A.

27. At New Strelitz, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to Her Royal Highness the Dowager Princess of Salms, born Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

30. At Walton, co. Warwick, Hon. Wm. Eliot, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Mordaunt, bart.

C. T. Conolly, esq. only son of Chas. C. esq. of Midford Castle, near Bath, to Eliza, daughter of J. Clifton, esq. of Lytham-hall, Lancashire, and of Bridge-house, Richmond, Surrey.

Rev. J. Honeywood Randolph, second son of the late Bp. of London, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Rich. Wilson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

Lately, Lieut.-col. W. Chester Master, 3d reg. foot guards, to Miss Digby, dau. of the late Hon. Stephen D. of Richmond-park, Surrey.

Rev. Wm. Dealtry, rector of Clapham, to Harriet, dau. of Rich. Stainforth, esq.

At Wytham, Oxon, Rev. Andrew Matthews, to Frances, youngest dau. of Rev. Dr. Weston, canon residentiary of St. Paul's.

Col. Geo. Ridout Bingham, 53d reg. to Emma Septima, youngest dau. of Edmund Moreton Pleydell, esq. of Whatcombe-house, Dorsetshire.

Lieut.-col. Colquhitt, 1st Guards, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late J. Wallace, esq. of Kelly.

Sept. 1. By special licence, Right Hon. Fred. Robinson, brother of Lord Grantham, to Lady Sarah Hobart, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Kensington, Lieut.-col. E. B. Wynyard, 1st Guards, to Louisa, second dau. of Joseph Warner, esq.

3. At Brussels, by special licence, at the house of his Excellency the Earl of Claucarty, his Majesty's ambassador, R. Belgrave Hoppner, esq. (son of the late J. H. esq. R. A.) of that Embassy, to Mad. Marie Isabelle May, fourth dau. of Beat Louis May, Seigneur d'Oron et de Brandis, Canton of Berne, Switzerland.

4. Atkinson Bush, second son of J. B. esq. of Montagu-place, Russell-square, to Ellen, daughter of the late Wm. Foster, Nottingham, Sussex.

7. Mr. W. Tiley, of Reading, to Maria, only daughter of Philip George, esq. Town-clerk of Bath.

10. Sir George Jackson, bart. of Beach-hill, Surrey, to Mrs. Day, daughter of W. Woodville, esq.

Right Hon. Wm. M'Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to Miss Shaw, daughter of R. S. esq. M. P. for Dublin.

16. Edmund Henry Barker, esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Miss S. E. Manley, third dau. of the late John Manley, esq. of the Inner Temple.

19. Mr. Richard Archdeacon, of Bow, Middlesex, to Miss Eliz. Keys, of Mile-end Old Town.

26. Francis Bedford, esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, to Sophia, second daughter of John Curtis, esq. of Cumberwell.

PEREGRINE DEALTRY, Esq.

We feel much concern on being obliged to announce the sudden and untimely death of Peregrine Dealtry, esq. of Bradenham, near High Wycombe, Bucks. He was son of the late Dr. Dealtry of York, a physician highly esteemed by Boerhaave, to whom he had been pupil, and intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Mason, by whom his talents and virtues are recorded in a very elegant Epitaph, which is engraven on Dr. Dealtry's monument in York Cathedral.—Mr. Dealtry was educated by the Rev. Dr. Parr; and from the time of leaving school to the hour of his death, lived with him upon terms of the most sincere regard and most unbounded confidence.

This excellent man was at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, at the time of his decease, on the morning of Thursday 1st of September. He had complained of a slight indisposition on the preceding evening, though not of such a nature as to excite any serious alarm in himself or his friends; but when his servant entered his chamber on the following morning, he found him a corpse! Mr. Dealtry, who was usually mentioned among his numerous friends by the name of Perry Dealtry, was a gentleman of very amiable character. His manners were simple and unassuming, without the smallest foppery or parade. None of the varied hues of affectation or of vanity ever discoloured any part of his conduct. The good which he did, and he did much, was done without any view to publicity, or any of the common stimulants of ostentation. His mind had not been very laboriously cultivated; but he was far from being wanting in discrimination, and he possessed much sterling good sense without any of the glitter of superior illumination. He never made any pretensions to Literature; but, in fact, his knowledge was more ex-

tensive than it appeared to a casual observer; and his remarks often indicated sagacity and reflection. He was a steady friend to civil and religious liberty; and in earlier life had mingled a good deal with men whose politics were of a less sober temperament than his own. Mr. Dealtry loved liberty, as a practical good, in the enjoyment of which all orders of the state had a common interest. He could think for himself, and had opinions of his own; but he never evinced any narrow-minded antipathy to persons whose sentiments were opposite to those which he espoused. He could bear and forbear; and hence his company was universally acceptable. His fortune was ample; and he knew how to observe a right medium between parsimony and extravagance. There was one virtue in which he particularly excelled; and it is not of every-day occurrence in these times: this was *hospitality*. But he was not hospitable by fits, or for the occasional gratification of his pride. His table, which was emblematical of his beneficent disposition, was never scantily supplied. There was always an abundance of viands, and of the best quality, without any profuseness or ostentation. No man was more happy to see his friends;—no man entertained them with more unfeigned cordiality. The stranger saw the good-humoured complacency of his host, and soon felt himself at home in his house. He was, in short, a man made up, not of showy ingredients, but of all the bland elements. The several good qualities which constitute a gentle master, a kind neighbour, a warm friend, and a tender relative, were his in no ordinary degree: and the tears, which will bedew his grave, are those which are the constant homage of the heart to a character of genuine worth.

MEMOIR OF SIR ERASMUS GOWER.

Part I. p. 702. The late Sir E. Gower, admiral of the White, was the eldest of 19 children of Abel Gower, esq. of Glandoven, Pembrokeshire, and was early destined for the naval profession. He went to sea very young, under the protection of his maternal uncle, Capt. John Donkley; and served, after the death of his relative, under various commanders, on the North American station, in the Channel, and the Irish and North Seas. In 1762, he passed his examination for lieutenant, and was soon afterwards selected as one of the officers whom it was deemed necessary to send into the service of Portugal, in the apprehension of an attack on that country by Spain. On the conclusion of the peace

which speedily followed, he accompanied Commodore Byron in his voyage round the world in the Dolphin; and it was not till his return in 1766 that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in which capacity he sailed on another voyage of discovery with Capt. Carteret, in the Swallow. From this perilous expedition he returned in 1769; and towards the end of the same year, embarked as lieutenant of the Swift sloop, for the Falkland Island station. In that vessel he had the misfortune to be wrecked, on the 13th of March following, in Port Desire, on the coast of Patagonia. The ship grounded on a sunken rock at high water; and just as the crew began to entertain hopes that their exertions for getting

GENT. MAG. September, 1814.

getting her off would be crowned with success, she suddenly slipped from the rock, overset, and sunk. The greater part of the unfortunate men, and Lieut. Gower among the rest, were nearly naked,—they had little or no provisions, of which, as well as sweet water itself, the dreary, desolate, inhospitable coast, upon which they were thrown, was totally destitute; and to aggravate their hardships, it was just then the winter of that climate. In this distressing situation they continued till the 12th of April, when they were relieved by the arrival of the Favourite sloop of war, which conveyed them to the Falkland Islands. Here Mr. Gower remained till the Spaniards by force dispossessed the English settlers, on which he sailed for England in the Favourite with the intelligence. His next appointment was that of second lieutenant of the Princess Amelia, the flagship of Admiral Rodney, who had the Jamaica station assigned him. After the commencement of the American war, he first served in the Levant frigate on the Mediterranean; but when Sir George Rodney was sent, in 1779, as commander-in-chief to the West Indies, he selected Mr. Gower to be his first lieutenant, on board the Sandwich. His squadron had the good fortune to fall in with a Spanish convoy belonging to the Caracas Company, bound to Europe, and to capture 26 out of 27 ships which composed it. The commodore's ship, the Guipuscoana, of 64 guns, being deemed fit for service, was immediately commissioned by the British admiral, by the name of Prince William, and Mr. Gower appointed her captain. After commanding several other vessels attached to the squadron at Gibraltar, Capt. Gower was, in November, 1781, appointed to the Medea, of 28 guns, under orders for the East Indies. There he was employed in various services; and in 1793, took the French ship of war, Chasseur, of 20 guns. But the coolness and gallantry of a British seaman were perhaps never more strikingly displayed, than in the subsequent attack of the Vryheid, a Dutch East Indiaman, pierced for 64 guns, but having only 32 mounted, under the batteries of Cuddalore. Notwithstanding the absence of a great proportion of his crew, Capt. Gower, running between the ship and the batteries, whose shot went through both sides of the Medea, boarded and carried off his prize in the highest style, and

received the thanks of his commander-in-chief, Sir Edw. Hughes, and of the governor and presidency of Fort George, for his conduct. On the conclusion of Peace, which soon followed this event, Capt. Gower returned to Europe. After a short repose, he complied with the solicitation of Commodore Elliot, on his appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the Newfoundland station, to accompany him thither as his captain. When in 1792 it was determined by the British government to send an embassy to the Emperor of China, and Lord Macartney was nominated to conduct it, Captain Gower, who was knighted on the occasion, was appointed to the command of the Lion, of 64 guns, equipped for the purpose of conveying his lordship to the scene of negotiation. The circumstances of this mission are well known; it will, therefore, be sufficient to observe, that the Lion returned to England in September 1794. In November following, Sir Erasmus was appointed to the Triumph, of 74 guns, in which he served in the Channel, under Lords Howe and Bridport. The Triumph was also one of the little squadron, of five ships of the line and two frigates, which, under the orders of Admiral Cornwallis, made such a masterly retreat on the 17th of June, 1795, in the face of a French armament, composed of thirteen sail of the line and fourteen frigates; and the conduct of Sir Erasmus, on this trying occasion, obtained the justly-deserved encomiums of the Commander-in-Chief. When the dreadful mutiny broke out at the Nore in 1797, Sir Erasmus hoisted his broad pendant on board the Neptune, of 93 guns, in the Thames; and assumed the command of the vessels equipped to act against the mutineers; but, on the fortunate termination of the insurrection, he continued second in command in the same quarter, under Vice-adm. Sir T. Pasley. He afterwards served as a private captain in the Channel fleet, till his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral of the white in 1799, since which time he has not held any active employment. If the name of this officer is not crowned with such brilliant glory as surrounds those of some of the heroes of our Naval annals, it is evident from the whole tenour of his life, that the cause must be sought in circumstances alone, which withheld from him opportunities of acquiring equal distinction.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE HENRY TRESHAM, Esq. R. A.

Mr. Tresham, (whose death was recorded in Part I. p. 701. a.) was a native of Ireland, which country he left at an early age; and having devoted himself to the arts, repaired to Italy, the best school for acquiring those qualifications which alone

can confer eminence. At that period, the tour of Italy, and an acquaintance with the master-pieces of the arts which that country possessed, were considered as essential requisites for completing the education of a gentleman. The friendships and

and acquaintance formed by Mr. Tresham while abroad, were not a little conducive to the promotion of his interests on his return to this country; and their advantages were experienced by him to the last moment of his life. As an artist, Mr. Tresham possessed very considerable talents; and, while his health permitted him to exert them, they were honourably directed to the higher departments of his art. A long residence in Italy, together with the diligent study of the antique, had given him a lasting predilection for the Roman school; and his works display many of the powers and peculiarities which distinguish the productions of those great masters whose taste he had adopted. He had much facility of composition, and his fancy was well stored with materials; but his oil pictures are deficient in that richness of colouring and spirit of execution which characterize the Venetian pencil, and which have been displayed, in many instances, with rival excellence in this country. His drawings with pen and ink, and in black chalk, evince uncommon ability; the latter, in particular, are executed with a spirit, boldness, and breadth, which are not often to be found in such productions. In that which may be termed the erudition of taste, Mr. Tresham was deeply skilled: a long acquaintance with the most eminent masters of the Italian schools made him familiar with their merits and defects; he could discriminate between all their varieties of style and manner; and as to every estimable quality of a picture, he was considered one of the ablest critics of his day: in the just appreciation, also, of those various remains of antiquity which come under the different classifications of *virtù*, his opinion was sought, with eagerness, by the connoisseur as well as the artist, and held as an authority, from which few would venture lightly to dissent. His knowledge in this line proved not a little beneficial to him. Some years since, Mr. Thomas Hope, whose choice collections of every kind are well known, had given to one of his servants a number of Etruscan vases, as the refuse of a quantity which he had purchased. Accident made Mr. Tresham acquainted with the circumstance; and the whole lot was bought by him of the new owner for 100*l*. It was not long before he received 800*l*. from Mr. Samuel Rogers, for one moiety; and the other, increased by subsequent acquisitions, he transferred a few years ago to the Earl of Carlisle. That nobleman, with a munificence and liberality which have invariably marked all his transactions, settled on the artist an annuity of 300*l*. for life, as the price of this collection. With such honour was this engagement fulfilled, that the amount of the last quarter, though due only a few

days before Mr. Tresham's death, was found to have been punctually paid. When those spirited and enterprising booksellers Messrs. Longman and Co. commenced their splendid publication of Engravings from the works of the ancient Masters, in the collections of the British nobility, and others who have distinguished themselves by their patronage of the fine arts, they, with a discernment which does them credit, deputed Mr. Tresham to superintend the undertaking. To the honour of the owners of those master-pieces it must be recorded, that every facility was afforded to this artist, not only in the loan of pictures, but in the communication of such facts relating to the respective works as they were able to furnish. The salary paid him by these publishers, contributed materially to the comfort of his declining years. We should not omit to mention, to the credit of Mr. Tresham, that, regardless as he had been in early life of providing those resources for old age which prudence would suggest, yet so high were his principles, that the most celebrated dealers in *virtu*, auctioneers, and others, never hesitated to deliver lots to any amount purchased by him; and we may venture to assert, that he never abused their confidence. But the talents of Tresham were not confined to objects immediately connected with his profession;—he had considerable taste for poetry, and his published performances in that art display a lively fancy, and powers of versification, of no ordinary kind. As a man, there are few within the sphere in which he moved that will be more generally regretted. In society, which he loved and enjoyed to the last, he was always considered as an acquisition by his friends; and amongst those friends were included many of the most elevated and respectable characters of the time. In conversation, he was fluent, humorous, and animated, abounding in anecdote, and ready of reply. During the latter years of his life, the contrast exhibited between the playful vivacity of his manners and the occasional exclamation of agony, produced by the spasmodic affections with which he was so long afflicted, gave an interest to his appearance that enhanced the entertainment which his colloquial powers afforded. His existence seemed to hang upon so slight a thread that those who enjoyed his society were commonly under an impression that the pleasure derived from it might not be again renewed, and that a frame so feeble could scarcely survive the exertion which the vigour of his spirit for a moment sustained. The principle of life, however, was in him so strong, as to contradict all ordinary indications; and he lived on, through many years of infirmity, as much to the surprise as the gratification of his friends,

friends,—his spirits unsubdued by pain, and his mind uninfluenced by the decay of his body. Though partaking, in some degree, of the proverbial irritability of the poet and the painter, no man was more free from envious and malignant feelings, or could be more ready to do justice to the claims of his competitors. So true a relish had he for the sallies of wit and humour, that he could enjoy them even at his own expense; and he has been frequently known to repeat, with unaffected glee, the jest that had been pointed against himself. By his death, the Royal Academy has been deprived of one of its most enlightened members, and his profession has lost a liberal and accomplished artist.

DEATHS.

1814. **O**N his passage from Madras, *March 17.* on board the Lord Melville Indiaman, Lieut. and Adj. Geo. Scoones, 17th reg. Native infantry, Madras Establishment.

April 14. In New Orleans, America, aged 74, Mr. Berthe Gyrra, merchant, and one of the oldest inhabitants of that city. Finding himself indisposed in the middle of the night, he sent for Dr. Domingo Fleytas, who, in two minutes after feeling the pulse of his friend, fell down, when both expired at the same instant.

April ... At an early period of life, on his passage from Bengal, Robert Alexander, esq. 3d son of R. A. esq. Sea Mount, co. Dublin. He was most amiable in disposition and manners, and had filled various confidential stations in the East India Company's civil service with distinguished character.

May ... Fanny, the fourth daughter of R. L. Gwatkin, esq. of Killion. On Tuesday, the 31st of May, her remains were deposited in the Church-yard of Kea, amidst a large concourse of assembled people. A young person taken off in the very bloom of youth, and the "decent sorrows" of relatives following her in her coffin to the grave, formed an affecting and edifying spectacle! the effect of which was heightened by the solemn and impressive manner in which the Rev. R. Polwhele read the burial service.—The character of the deceased was no ordinary character. It will be long and fondly cherished in the memory, and afford a subject of consolation and pleasing reflections to those whom she has left behind.—Artless simplicity, disinterestedness and purity of thought and conduct, and an evenness and sweetness of temper, not to be ruffled or disturbed by vanity, selfishness, or caprice, formed the distinguished traits of it. Superior to the low and little jealousies of envy and competition, she "found it not in her heart" to offend or be offended. Attentive to the feelings of

others, cautious of giving pain to any, kind, affable, candid, and considerate; she found no rival; none indifferent to her welfare; she conciliated the warm affections of all who knew her. Modest, retired, and unassuming, she did not covet or court admiration: her endowments and attainments were not obtruded on the public eye; but they could not be concealed: the tribute due to them, to which she put in no claim, was readily conceded to her.—Of such a sort was her character, in this mortal state, and encompassed with human frailty! And it was grounded on a Christian's faith.—She fell a victim to that insidious and lingering malady, before which, bloom of youth, beauty, and talents, in the female sex has so often faded. She gradually sunk under a pulmonary consumption. Consistently with her habitual principles, she clung not to life, but lifted up her thoughts and hopes to another and more lasting state of being; and herein she showed a proof of the benefits of early piety and of a religious education. The religion of Jesus Christ was her support. Amidst the ravages which disease made upon her bodily frame, "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit" suffered no decay; but became more conspicuous.—Amidst weakness and sufferings, continually increasing, she thought little of herself, in comparison with the tender regard and consideration which she shewed for those whom she wished to comfort!—Thus patiently, and cheerfully, without any, the least parade, pretensions, or presumption of enthusiasm, with an even and composed frame of mind, resulting from, an humble hope and steadfast faith in the mercies of God, through the merits of a Redeemer, she waited the Lord's leisure until she resigned her spirit unto Him who gave it! And the most righteous amongst us might not be afraid to say, "May my last end be like hers!"

June 15. At Kingston, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, in his 26th year, Mr. Sam. Cooper, fourth son of the late Robert C. esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

July 9. At Main, near Elgin, Scotland, aged 84, J. Ross, esq. formerly Professor of Oriental languages in the King's College, Old Aberdeen.

July 16. Georgiana Ridley, 6th daughter of G. Dowers, esq. of Mile-end.

At Nisbet-house, co. Berwick, N. B. Rt. Hon. Lady Sinclair. She was the only daughter of James Chisholme, of Chisholme, esq. and was married to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Sinclair, Feb. 13, 1803.

At Saltcoats, Mrs. Mullender, formerly a favourite actress in the Greenock theatre.

July ... At his seat at Rye-Court, co. Cork, Richard Tonson Rye, esq. He was only a few days indisposed: he was the eldest son and heir of John Rye, esq. of Rye

Rye Court, co. Cork, by Elizabeth Peniel Meade, only dau. and heiress of the Rev. Percy Meade, (nephew of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Meade, bart. ancestor of the Earls of Clanwilliam) by Eliz. Tonson, eldest dau. of Henry Tonson, esq. of Spanish Island, co. Cork, (grandfather of the first Lord Riversdale.) Mr. Rye derived his baptismal names from his great-uncle, Richard Tonson, M. P. for Baltimore from 1727 to 1773. He married Miss Thornhill, of Thornhill Lawn, co. Cork, by whom he has left issue an only son, John Rye, now of Rye-Court.

Aug. 2. At Brighton, Mrs. Garrod, wife of Mr. J. G. of Oxford-street.

Aug. 6. At Erskine Manse, in his 69th year, Walter Young, D. D. and F. R. S. E.; well known to the learned by his papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Aug. 9. At Finchley, aged 92, Wm. Hamerton, esq. who possessed an extraordinary memory and a vigorous mind to his death.

Aged 32, Mr. John Naish, one of the Society of Friends.

At Brighton, Wm. Tustin, esq. of Flud-der-street.

At Clifton, Mr. Rich. Anstee Sheppard, many years a respectable attorney and solicitor of Bath: in the prime of life he fell a sacrifice to excessive fatigue and exertion in the conscientious discharge of his professional duties; and in his last moments he continued to express that honest zeal for the welfare of his clients which had marked his character through life.

At Well Park, near Galway, F. McNamara, esq. of Moyriesk, co. Clare, a colonel in the army, and for many years representative in the Irish Parliament for the county of Clare.

Aug. 10. In Millman-st. Bedford-row, Chas. Mayo, esq. attorney-at-law.

At Gayton, Northamptonshire, Henry, son of the Rev. C. Hunter, late rector of that place.

At Edinburgh, Margaret Campbell Stuart, daughter of Mr. R. S. Deputy Presenter of Signatures in Exchequer.

Aug. 11. Suddenly, whilst on a visit in Norfolk, the wife of Mr. John Means, of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

Anne, wife of Mr. Joseph Lachlan, of Great Ahe-street, and niece of the late Jas. Duncan, esq. of Roehampton-house, Surrey.

At Twickenham, Madame Therese Morin.

Aged 58, Mr. T. Styles, of Sunbury, Middlesex.

At Dumborough-house, in her 82d year, Mrs. Onslow, relict of the late Geo. Onslow, esq.

At Brighton, in his 64th year, Donald Trail, esq. of Russel-square.

At Toutley, near Workingham, aged 57, Lieut.-col. Thomas Poole, who had been 28 years in India without being at any time on leave of absence from his regiment, the 6th Madras Native Infantry.

Aug. 12. In Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, the wife of John Adams, esq.

In her 71st year, Mrs. Anne Powell, of Crown-court, Old Broad-street.

Captain James Wilson, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

Robt. Blennerhassett, esq. of Fortfield (Kerry). He was returning to his lodgings in Tralee, apparently in perfect health, in company with another gentleman; and when within a few yards from the house, fell lifeless to the ground: unavailing efforts were immediately made to restore animation. The cause of his sudden death is attributed to the bursting of a blood-vessel on the brain.

At Dundee, in her 88th year, Mrs. Helen Murray, wife of Henry Cranford, esq. of Monorgan.

Aug. 13. At East Meon, Hants, Mr. J. Vapley, a respectable tradesman of West Meon. He had kindly attended to afford assistance at a public dinner given to the Poor of East Meon, when he dropped down and instantly expired.

Aug. 14. In Parliament Place, Westminster, aged 85, Edward Hussey Delaval, esq. of Seaton-Delaval, Northumberland, and Dodington, Lincolnshire; Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Societies of Upsal and Gottingen, of the Institute of Bologna, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, &c. &c. He was the author of several learned works, and valuable discoveries in Optics and experimental Philosophy.—The Ancestor of the very ancient family of Delaval came into England with William the Conqueror, to whom he was nearly related, whose standard he bore at the battle of Hastings, and was by that monarch rewarded for his services with the Barony of Seaton-Delaval, Northumberland: in which estate and manion Mr. Delaval is succeeded by his nephew, Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. M. P. for Norfolk.

Hannah, wife of H. Maule, esq. of Ed-
monton.

At Camberwell, Captain Wm. Raven, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

In his 89th year, Mr. Cobham, of Ware, Herts.

At the Royal Artillery Barracks, Shorn-cliff, Kent, Edw. Spencer, esq. late of New Bridge-street, London.

Aged 38, very suddenly, Mrs. Mary Bell, 15 years matron of the General Infirmary at Hull.

Aug. 15. After a painful illness of several years, Charlotte, wife of Robert Hunter, esq. of Kew, Surrey.

At Brompton Crescent, in her 25th year, Harriet, eldest dau. of J. Ponblanque, esq.

In his 78th year, Adm. Skeffington Lutwidge. Whilst Commodore, he was one of the early naval preceptors of Lord Nelson (the other was the late gallant Commodore Lockyer, afterwards lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital); and in every public situation was beloved and esteemed by those under his command.

At Ilfracombe, near Exeter, Rev. Geo. Lee, Dissenting Minister.

At Rendlesham, Suffolk, in her 23d year, Right Hon. Mary Andalusia Baroness Rendlesham. She was the 2d daughter of Samuel-Trevor Dickens, lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, and was married Nov. 30, 1809, to John Thellusson, second Lord Rendlesham.

In his 92d year, J. Baker, sen. esq. of Branscomb Port, Gloucestershire.

Aug. 16. At Sidmouth, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, aged 25, Mary, wife of Francis Addis, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

In Harley-street, the wife of Maj.-gen. Thos. Dallas, E. I. Company's service.

Lieut. Ramsey Nailor, formerly belonging to the Manley gun brig, and having been 15 years in his Majesty's service. He had, accompanied by a youth, gone up the river in a pleasure-boat, and while taking down the sail, fell overboard, and was drowned, opposite Lambeth Palace. The body was found off Hungerford stairs.

At Clifton, of a nervous fever, the Right Hon. Anne Countess of Desart, widow of Otway, Earl of Desart, and mother of the present Earl.—The Countess was the eldest daughter of Peter, the second Earl of Altmont, and sister of John Denis, the first Marquis of Sligo, K. P.

Aug. 17. At his seat in Hampshire, in his 74th year, Sir John Pollen, bart. of Redenham, Hants, and one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. He was one of the oldest magistrates in the county, and was extremely active in the performance of the duty attached to that situation, having regularly attended the meeting of justices at Andover until a few weeks of his death.

At Brixham, Devonshire, aged 74, Capt. David Pryce Cumby, R. N.

Of an apoplectic seizure, in his 75th year, J. Noad, esq. of Road, Somersetshire.

Aug. 18. Aged 60, Col. F. Kyan, of the Bengal Establishment. He returned from Bengal by the last fleet.

In Lower Brook-street, Mrs. Clive, relict of the late George C. esq.

Aged 71, Simeon Warner, esq. of Surrey-place, Kent-road.

At Richmond-terrace, Miss Walton, dau. of — W. esq. late of Barbados.

At Leigh, Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Col. Hugh Bailly.

Drowned, just opposite the hotel at Bognor, on his passage from Southampton to the Sussex coast in his pleasure-boat, Lieutenant-colonel Lamb. He was accompanied in the boat by one man only; and either in shifting the boom, or by a sudden jirk of the sail, was forced overboard unperceived by the boatman.

Aug. 19. The wife of Wm. Reece, esq. of Wandle house, Wandsworth.

James Henshaw, esq. of Croydon.

Aged 56, Rev. Seth Ellis Stevenson, of East Barkwith, Lincolnshire, son of the late Rev. S. E. Stevenson of East Retford, Nottingham, and formerly of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

At Southampton, Joanna, wife of Francis Love Beckford, esq. Their youngest son Henry died about six weeks before his mother.

At Whitby, Yorkshire, aged 72, James Atty, esq.

At Cadoxton Lodge, Glamorganshire, John Nathaniel Meier, esq.

At the College of Fermoy, co. Cork, Rev. Wm. Adair, LL. D. principal of that seminary since its establishment. He was a native of Ayrshire, in Scotland, but graduated at the University of Dublin.

At Auteuil, aged 60, Benjamin Count Rumford, Associate of the French Institute and of the Royal Society of London; of whom some memoirs in our next.

Mrs. Parry, of Gresford Lodge, Denbighshire.

Aug. 20. Aged 30, Richard Harman, esq. of Sloane-street.

At Kensington, Mrs. Johnson, widow of Mr. Wm. J. late of the Bank of England.

At his seat, Old Warden, Bedfordshire, aged 42, the Right Hon. Robert Henley Ongley, Lord Ongley, Baron Ongley of Old Warden. His Lordship was born Oct. 23, 1771, succeeded his father Robert, Lord Ongley, Oct. 23, 1785, married July 11, 1801, Frances, eldest daughter of Sir John Burgoyne, bart. of Sutton, co. Bedford: he is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son, a minor. The first Lord was Robert Henley Ongley, knight of the shire for Bedford, who was raised in 1776 to the dignity of the Peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron Ongley of Old Warden—in which honour he was succeeded in 1785 by his son Robert, the late Lord.—The paternal name of this noble family is Henley; the first Peer assumed the name and arms of Ongley, as great-nephew and heir of Sir Samuel Ongley, knight, of Kent.

Aged 83, Wm. Brooke, esq. of the Grove-house, Broomsberrow.

At Carlisle, Jane, relict of the late Wm. Giles, esq. of the 19th foot.

Aug. 21. At his friend Mr. Darling's, Hunter-street North, Brunswick-square, James Anderson, esq. Assistant-surgeon on the

the Madras Establishment, many years stationed at Prince of Wales's Island.

At Tenetérden, Kent, aged 76, Richard Curteis, esq.

In her 17th year, Sarah, 3d daughter of Thomas Chevalier, esq. of South Audley-st.

At Malvera Wells, Miss Holland, dau. of the late Henry H. esq. of Sloane-place.

Elizabeth, wife of John George, esq. of Cherrington Park, Gloucestershire.

At Litchfield farm, near Whitchurch, aged 59, Mr. Wm. Vincent.

Mrs. Fosbrooke, mother of Leonard F. esq. of Shardlow, co. Derby.

At Sheffield-place, Sussex, Eliz.-Anne Cooper, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, bart.

At Norton-Hall, Northamptonshire, the residence of her niece Mrs. Botfield, in her 64th year, Mrs. Sarah Withering, sister of the late Dr. Withering. Were it permitted to expatiate on the virtues of this truly estimable woman, much indeed might be written to exalt her praise; but such was the innate humility of her character, that even the most just testimony to her own excellencies would be repugnant to her wishes. Suffice it therefore to record, that, as a cheerful and instructive companion, possessed of a sound judgment, and knowledge without pedantry, her society was highly esteemed; whilst, as one of the least selfish of human beings, she conceived that she paid the most acceptable obedience to the will of her Creator by serving her fellow-creatures. In attending to the comforts and relieving the distresses of others, the most generous principles ever actuated her conduct; and to a continued discharge of humane and charitable duties, too deeply wounding those tender sympathies which eventually corrode the feeling mind, and raze the foundations of health, may be attributed that premature decay which terminated her portion of mortality. The emancipation of her just spirit was not, however, accomplished without a severity of suffering, alas! but too well calculated to exercise the patience, fortitude, and resignation of the Christian; and rendered supportable only by that sweetest cordial, an approving conscience, and a well-grounded hope of a sure reward.

At Dublin, in his 51st year, Mr. G. Goulding, music-seller both there and in Soho-square, London.

Aug. 22. At Brompton, in her 63d year, Mary, relict of Rev. Edward Frith, late of North Cray, Kent.

At his sister's at Deptford, Daniel Isaac Eaton, the publisher of some highly-improper theological and political works, for which he had been prosecuted eight times by the Attorney General. His last imprisonment of 18 months was for "The Third Part of Paine's Age of Reason."—He was lately prosecuted for a work called "Ecce

Homo," for which he suffered judgment to go by default. He was not, however, brought up for judgment, in consideration of his advanced years, and his having given up the author.

Aged 70, John Seagram, esq. M. D. of Warminster; leaving a high reputation, founded on the practice of half a century in that town and neighbourhood.

At Whimble, Devonshire, Rich. Smith, esq. first partner in the East Devon Bank at Honiton.

Aug. 23. After a few days' illness, Mr. Thomas Simpson, coal-merchant. He occasionally officiated as a preacher.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 72, Mr. Richard Rawes.

At Eggesford, Devon, in her 18th year, Fanny, eldest dau. of Hon. Newton Fellowes.

At Hythe, near Southampton, while on a visit, suddenly, in his 63d year, Mr. Peter Warne, Bedford-st. Covent Garden.

Aug. 24. Aged 74, Mr. J. Brett, news-vender, Union-street, Lambeth.

At his son-in-law's, C. Carpenter, esq. of Modetontham, Cornwall, Rev. J. Norris.

At Dalkeith-house, her Grace Harriet Katherine, Duchess of Buccleugh and Queensberry. She was the youngest daughter of Thomas first Visc. Sydney, born Nov. 9, 1773; married March 23, 1795, the Earl of Dalkeith, now Duke of Buccleugh. Her Grace has left two sons and four daughters.—The death of this amiable Lady was occasioned by her taking cold, a few days after her accouchement, which brought on a fever and a putrid sore throat that terminated her existence the third day after she was taken ill. Her Grace's loss is afflictively felt, not only by her numerous family, but through a wide circle round Dalkeith House, Scotland, where her benevolence had been so long and extensively displayed. The remains of her Grace were interred in Weekley Church, Northamptonshire, the burial-place of the noble family of Montagu.

Rev. Robt. Smelt, many years the Agent of the English Catholic clergy at Rome.

Aug. 25. At Plymouth, Lieut. Anstruther, late Commander of the Basilisk.

At Warristown-house, near Edinburgh, Hon. W. Fred. Mackenzie, only surviving son of Francis Lord Seaforth, and representative in Parliament for the co. of Ross.

Aug. 26. At Brentwood, Essex, the wife of Wm. Jerningham, esq.

At Dublin, R. Ellis, esq. Deputy Judge, Advocate General, and father of T. E. esq., a Master in Chancery.

Aug. 27. In Sloane-street, H. Mackenzie, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, third surviving son of His Majesty's Comptroller of Taxes for Scotland.

In his 61st year, Rev. Wm. Walford, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex.

In his 70th year, Robt. Bateman Wray, esq. of Salisbury.

Aged

Aged 19, Mary Lucy, eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. Hughes, rector of Bradenham, Bucks.

At Leicester, John Johnson, esq. late of London. Mr. J. left Leicester (the place of his nativity) in early life, possessing little more than strong natural abilities, which soon found their way in the metropolis, and ultimately brought him into distinguished notice in his profession. He filled, nearly 26 years, the office of architect and surveyor of the County of Essex, where the Stone Bridge, County Hall, Church, and a very large Prison, were built from his designs, and under his direction. At the Quarter Session held at Chelmsford in January 1792, the Shire House Committee made their final report: "That the public structure had been completed in the most perfect and elegant manner, with a saving of near 2000*l.* under the original estimate;" and recommended the eminent services of their surveyor to the consideration of the Court, for some mark of their approbation. On which it was moved by Rev. Bate Dudley, and seconded by Mr. Kynaston, "That the thanks of the County Quarter Session be given by the Chairman to John Johnson, esq.; and also that a piece of Plate of the value of 100 guineas (with a suitable inscription thereon) be purchased out of the surplus money raised under the Act of Parliament for building a new Shire House, and presented to the said John Johnson, esq. as a public testimony of his integrity and professional abilities, in the execution of the said Shire House, as architect and surveyor of the County of Essex." The whole Bench expressed their concurrent opinion of the acknowledged merit of their surveyor. The motion was in course carried and agreed to. Many other public buildings in Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Glamorganshire, Devonshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Leicestershire, were also designed and erected by Mr. Johnson; some of the principal of which are enumerated in Nichols's "*Leicestershire*," vol. I. p. 523. The only one we need particularly notice at present, is the *Consanguinarium* at Leicester, erected, founded, and endowed by Mr. Johnson, as a comfortable refuge for his distressed relations, which was finished in 1792; and by a deed enrolled in Chancery, he charged an estate he then had at Lubbenham, with the payment of 70*l.* a year for the support of the Charity. It is under excellent regulations, and will remain a monument of the liberality and philanthropy of the worthy founder. A good view of it may be seen in vol. I. of the "*History of Leicestershire*."

Aug. 23. Aged 49, John Dayrell Martin, of Furnival's-inn, esq.

Aged 80, Elizabeth, wife of J. Lowe, esq. F. A. S. Carleton-place, St. Alban's-st.

Mrs. Cheere, of Duke-st. Manchester-square, relict of the late C. Cheere, esq.

Mary Singer, wife of Robt. Hedger, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Chertsey, in his 59th year, Capt. J. Kerr, formerly Commander of his Majesty's packet the Princess Charlotte, on the Falmouth station.

At Bath, in her 85th year, Mrs. Melmoth, relict of the celebrated W. M. esq.

At Cheltenham, suddenly, P. Bewicke, esq. of Wimpole-street, son of B. B. esq. of New Ormond-st. and of Hallaton, co. Leicester.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, printer, Bristol.

Aug. 29. At Moseley-hall, Worcestershire, John Taylor, esq. of Birmingham and Lombard-street, banker.

At Ardfort Abbey (Kerry), the seat of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glandore, Diana Countess of Glandore, cousin to the present Duke of Dorset, sister to the present Lord Sackville, and daughter of the celebrated Lord George Sackville, better known from the year 1770 by the name of Germaine, who was in 1782 created Viscount Sackville, and to whom the Letters of Junius have been attributed. Her Ladyship was born July 8, 1756, and mar. Nov. 26, 1777. John Crosbie, then Viscount Crosbie, who succeeded in 1781 to the earldom of Glandore, being only son of William first Earl, by Lady Theodosia Bligh, 3d daughter of John first Earl of Darnley, by Lady Theodosia Hyde, Baroness Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, in her own right, only daughter of Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of Clarendon. The present Lord Darnley sits in the House of Peers by virtue of the said barony of Clifton; his grandfather John Bligh, esq. having married the Baroness in 1713, and was created Baron 1721, Viscount 1723, and Earl 1725.—Her Ladyship has left issue Elizabeth, married to Mr. Herbert of Muckross, Kerry.

Aug. 30. At Cheltenham, Rob. Myddleton Biddulph, esq. Stanhope-st. Mayfair.

Near Mardyke, Hotwells, aged 85, Mrs. Rachael Boulton.

Aged 64, Mrs. Ryle, relict of the late J. Ryle, esq. of Park House, Macclesfield, in the county of Chester. She closed an existence of great usefulness, benevolence, and piety, with a calm and serene composure, which will be a lasting testimony to those around her of the value and blessing of a practical faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. She was respected and beloved beyond the little circle of her own family and friends; and the tears of her seven children, to whom her loss is irreplaceable, will not be the only tears that will fall upon her grave.

On the same day, and in a few hours afterwards, at the more advanced age of nearly 74 years, beloved and regretted, Mrs. Smyth, of the Fence House, Macclesfield,

field, co. Chester. Brought up by a pious mother in the fear and love of the Lord, she served God when she was young; and he did not forsake her in her old age. Of kindred virtues and mutual affection, these two Ladies saw their families united, and in their death they were not divided.

Aug. 31. In his 46th year, Mr. Thomas Kisson, Lambeth, a man advanced beyond the ordinary acquirements in Christianity. The unblemished morals, undoubted piety, and unwearied activity in works of benevolence, which appeared throughout the greater part of his life, and his peaceful end, will ever prove to those who knew him, the power of communion with God, and diligent perusal of his Word, in sanctifying the heart and securing happiness. This kind and zealous friend to the poor is well known, and his loss will be severely felt in the neighbourhood, and by the Members of the Stranger's Friend, or Benevolent Society.

Aug. . . At Avondale, co. Wicklow, in her 21st year, Caroline, wife of William Parnell Hayes, esq. brother of Sir Henry Parnell, bart. M. P. She was the eldest daughter of the Hon. Hugh Howard (brother of the Earl of Wicklow) by Catherine Bligh, niece of John Earl of Darnley: she was married to Mr. Parnell Hayes, October 1, 1810.

LATELY. — In Newgate-street, Frances, wife of Mr. John Hayward.

Mr. G. Venables, an old inhabitant of the Tower. Since his retirement from business, during a space of 30 years, the principal part of his time has been devoted to the exercise of charitable pursuits: to him the sufferings of distress were never recited in vain; the habitations of poverty were by him frequently explored, and the afflicted, as far as his restricted means would admit, were invariably relieved: he was often seen following poor labouring persons on Saturday nights going to market, and as often enabled them to rejoice in the enjoyment of a comfortable meal the ensuing day. But the primary object of his delight consisted in the education of children: few men have made equal sacrifices for the attainment of his benevolent wishes; and his exertions have been crowned with the most animating success, having been made the honoured instrument of founding a noble edifice at Gusbrough, Yorkshire, called Providence School, in which are constantly educated ninety poor children. To accomplish this great and important work, he traveled upwards of 20,000 miles at his own expence, and has been favoured with the patronage of many distinguished characters. He was also well known to many charitable institutions in the Metropolis, and by them often solicited to take a leading part, but which he was compelled to decline on account of his anxious desire to

serve the school in the North. He was, however, many years a trustee of the Middlesex Protestant School, and an active and zealous advocate for the Missionary and London Societies.

Bucks. — At Newport Pagnell, in his 76th year, Rev. W. Bull, the highly-respected minister of the Independent congregation of Protestant Dissenters in that town, over which he presided more than half a century with singular ability and success. He was for several years the tutor of an academy for the education of young men for the ministry, for which a vigorous understanding, enlarged and improved by extensive learning, and a benevolent disposition, united with rational and fervent piety, peculiarly qualified him.

Cambridgeshire. — At Cambridge, aged 20, Mr. P. Patrickson, of Emmanuel college.

At Cambridge, aged 92, Mr. Solomon Mordecai, a well-known and respectable Jew, who had resided in that town more than 60 years. He was a native of Prussia; which place he left at the early age of sixteen, to avoid a conscription for the army.

In Christ's college, Cambridge, after a very long illness, John Fisher, LL. D. senior fellow of that society, and commissary of that University; A. B. 1770; A. M. 1773; and LL. D. 1780.

Cornwall. — Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Mr. Wildbore, of Falmouth; in consequence of being thrown from Mr. Wilson's carriage, when falling on her head occasioned a concussion of the brain.

At St. Ives, aged 85, Capt. T. Wedge.

At Fowey, Lieut. J. Smith, R. N.

Cumberland. — At Whitehaven, aged 35, Capt. W. Cookhill, jun. of the Blake

At Buttermere Inn, aged 81, Mr. Joseph Robinson, father of the well-known Mary of Buttermere.

Derbyshire. — Sarah, wife of Rev. Jas. Dixon, vicar of Ecclefield.

At Derby, Mrs. Frances Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. Edw. T. of Worcester.

Devon. — At Knackersnole, near Plymouth, Rev. Wm. Chris. Paul, of Christ's college, Cambridge, son of the late Wm. Paul, esq. of Scarborough.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Georgiana Sophia Bamfylde, sister to Sir Chas. B. bart.

T. Bone, esq. a most respectable solicitor, of Plymouth Dock. He was found dead in his bed, in consequence, as is supposed, of the rupture of a blood-vessel in the head.

Rev. W. B. Evans, Dissenting minister of Ottery. He had just engaged in prayer, and whilst the congregation were singing, fell down and instantly expired.

Essex. — Aged 12, the son of Capt. Bond, late of the East India Company's service. He had been at Brentwood-fair; and having climbed to the top of a hay-stack, unluckily fell down what is called the Chimney.

Chimney, and was found the next day quite dead.

Gloucestershire.—Aged 63, Mr. T. Child, surgeon and apothecary of Northleach.

In his 21st year, R. Hill, esq. of Brockworth.

Chas. Hooke, gent. of Fairfield; many years deacon of the Baptist meeting at that place.

Hants.—At Portsmouth, Lieut. Dawson, 62d regiment.

At Portsmouth, Capt. Hardyman.

At Andover, Lucy Hannah, wife of Mr. J. H. Todd, solicitor.

At Haslar Hospital, Mr. Carrow, master of H. M. S. the *Statira*.

At Hythe, in consequence of a mortification, proceeding from the dislocation of the joint of a finger, in stopping a cricket-ball, Capt. Bullen.

At Winchester college, Mrs. Huntingford, relict of the late Rev. Dr. H. master of the grammar-school at Warminster, and sister-in-law to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

Kent.—At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Chas. J. Austin, of H. M. S. *Namur*.

At Canterbury, Mr. G. Kirkby, sen. many years an eminent and respected printer.

At Sevenoaks, aged 50, Lady Russell, wife of Sir Henry R. bart. and sister to Lord Whitworth.

Lancashire.—At Leighton Hall, aged 50, Alex. Worswick, esq.

At Woolton, aged 78, Rev. Archibald McDonald, many years Roman Catholic pastor of Seal-street chapel, Liverpool.

At Liverpool, aged 42, Jane, relict of Captain Kelsall.

At Liverpool, aged 36, the wife of Capt. John Kendall.

At Liverpool, aged 77, Capt. Jos. Piper.

At Manchester, aged 60, Mr. Jas. Withnall, attorney.

At Lancaster, aged 45, Mr. T. Garnett, surgeon.

At Heywood, aged 64, Mr. Edward Taylor, a noted empiric.

Lincolnshire.—At Weelsby House, aged 68, Rev. W. Thorold.

Aged 62, Rev. T. Pennington, vicar of Bilsby.

Norfolk.—At Causton, of grief for the loss of her son Major Baker, killed in the battle of Thoulouse, Mrs. Baker.

At Yarmouth, aged 33, the wife of Capt. Wright.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle, Mr. Rutherford, master of the Trinity school, a man of singular worth, and a profound mathematician.

At Newcastle, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Geo. Barnes, of Alwick, and mother of Mr. B. surgeon, of Gateshead.

At Ryton, aged 70, Mrs. Thorp, widow of Rev. W. T. Archdeacon of Northumberland.

Nottingham.—At Claypole, Margaret, daughter of Rev. J. Beevor.

Oxfordshire.—At Witney, Thos. per, esq. formerly of Baynham-hall, Northamptonshire.

At Wheatley, aged 21, Catherine, eldest daughter of Rev. Robert Downes.

Salop.—At Shrewsbury, aged 76 Lucas, relict of Rev. Samuel L. for pastor of the congregation of. Pres. Dissenters on Swan-hill.

Somerset.—At Bristol, Moggie Clerke. He was of French extraction and was nearly related to the late family of France.

At Bath, Arthur Philip, esq. vicar of the red.

At Bath, suddenly, Mrs. Hansard of Major Hansard.

At Merton Magna, Capt. Wm. 96th reg.

In the prime of life, of the same Mr. John Hall, of Bath.

At Yeovil, Mr. Reynolds, surgeon.

At Bath, W. Elmer, esq. used the celebrated painter in Natural Staffordshire.—At Burton, aged 3

Webster, surgeon.

Suffolk.—At Wattisfield, aged 64 W. Hickman.

At Hengrave-hall, the seat of her, Sir Thos. Gage, bart. aged 18. Cons. eldest daughter of W. P. Brookholme of Cloughton-hall, Lancashire.

At Beccles, in his 71st year, F Penn, LL. B.

At Lowestoff, John Shaw, esq. M. Surrey.—At Richmond, in his 52d

Richard Smith, esq. late of Woburn. Russell-square.

Sussex.—At Brighton, Mrs. S. wife of Commissary Sydney.

Warwickshire.—The wife of W Woods Weston, of Stratford-upon-Avon, esq. banker.

Wiltshire.—At Salisbury, aged 71 Mayo, widow of Rev. J. M. of Aveb

At Morden, near Swindon, age Mrs. Knight, relict of Dr. K. former physician at Wells.

At Westbury, J. Matraever, an eminent banker of that place.

Worcestershire.—At Painsbrough, the of Rev. Mr. Probyn.

Yorkshire.—Sir C. Des Voeux, brother of C. Des Voeux, esq. of Wetherby, by whom he is succeeded in his titles and estates.

Rev. Adam Ibbetson, of Kilham.

At Knaresborough, aged 76, Lieut Miles Stavelly, 4th dragoon guards.

At Hull, Capt. Thomas Wallas.

At Tick-hill, aged 56, Chris. Ald esq. a zealous supporter of the measures of that great statesman Wm. Pitt.

Mr. Jas. Shemeld, Capt. in the 8th Local Militia, and partner in the Shemeld and Oakes, merchants.

At Halifax, aged 55, Mr. W. Poole able performer on the violin.

At Low Moor, Eliza, wife of C. H. Dawson, Esq. and daughter of Rev. Mr. Dean, of Bradford.

At Haverth, aged 74, Mrs. Baldwin, widow of Dr. B. of Preston.

At York, aged 59, Mr. Henry Tuke, many years a minister among the Society of Friends, and author of various publications.

Walter.—At Llanrhydd-house, near Ruthin, Rev. W. Chambers, late of Bodferry.

Scotiana.—Aged 70, Alex. Buchanan, of Gartachan, Scotland. He was sprung from a line of ancestors who had resided at Gartachan for 500 years.

Infants.—At Gormanston Castle, Harriet, eldest daughter of Visc. Gormanston.

At Finsbury, near Limerick, aged 82, Thos. Maunsell, esq. one of the common council of that city. He spent several years in an important situation in the East Indies, and after his return was sixteen years a member in the Irish Parliament.

Ambrose to place Limerick in that light which its rising commercial prosperity seemed to point out, he caused the establishment of a bank in 1789, and was the head of the firm of that respectable house for twenty-five years. When, in 1796, the measure of the yeomanry force was conceived by Government, Mr. Maunsell was most zealous on the occasion, and by the formation of the Merchants' Corp. added efficiency and strength to the disposable troops of the country.

In his 75th year, Rev. John Rogers, of Caghans, co. Monaghan. He had been minister of that congregation about 48 years.

At Dublin, in his 20th year, Ensign Travers, of the 3d royal Lancashire militia, who was drowned while bathing in the Liffey: his remains were followed to the grave by his own regiment, as well as that of the 1st Royal Lancashire, who were quartered in the garrison, the Field and other officers of both regiments attending. He was a son of the late Peter T. esq. of his Majesty's forces, who died on his passage home from Lisbon.

ABROAD.—By the upsetting of a boat, off Brindisi, in the Adriatic, where he had lately caused the destruction of the French frigate Uranie, Capt. B. W. Taylor, of the Apollo frigate, youngest brother of Gen. Taylor, secretary to the Queen. He was an excellent and meritorious officer, much beloved in the service, in which he had held the rank of Post Captain near 12 years, though not 35 years old.

At Adrianople, Ahmed Effendi, a Turk of distinction, who had 23 wives and 108 concubines. He was a great gormandizer, and ate himself to death.

Drowned in a brig which foundered on her passage from Bermuda to Halifax, Lieut. Carpenter, formerly commanding the Algerine cutter of 12 guns.

On board the Marlborough-packet, from an engagement through mistake of signals with H. M. brig Primrose, Lieut. adj. Andrews, son of Mr. A. of Bristol. He was proceeding to Lisbon to join his regiment at Cadix (60th), to which he had just been appointed, when he thus unfortunately lost his life without benefiting his country.

At Darmstadt, the celebrated German composer, L'Abbé Vogler, well known by his Opera of "Demaphon."

At the Cape of Good Hope, William Newman, esq.

At Bengal, Charles Mullins, esq. surgeon R. N.

At Barmackpore, in the East Indies, after an absence of ten years in the service of his country, in his 25th year, Lieut. Thomas Griffith, second son of J. W. Griffith, esq. of Gars, near Denbigh.

In the East Indies, Lieut. S. M. Andrews, 8th light drag. eldest son of John Andrews, esq. of Shroton, Dorset.

On his passage to India, Rev. C. Ba-thurst.

At Ceylon, Capt. R. Parsons, 19th reg. in India, Lieut. W. Abbey, third son of R. A. esq. of Northampton.

At Jamniah, East Indies, Lieut. C. Edge, 1st battalion 21st reg. N. L., son of T. E. esq. of Montgomery.

At Berrhampore, East Indies, in his 19th year, Alfred, fifth son of Rev. F. Jayne, of Rendcomb, co. Gloucester.

In the East Indies, after an honourable career of nearly 20 years in the Company's service, Kenneth Macaulay, esq. brother of Rev. A. M. vicar of Rothley, co. Leic.

In Canada, Lieut.-col. Edw. Cotton, on the staff, and major of H. M. 8th infantry. After nearly 17 years of active military service, and a life of unblemished honour and unsullied fame, this brave and gallant soldier, whose spirit was as noble as his heart was excellent, fell a victim to excessive fatigue ere he had completed his 34th year.

In America, the Hon. Wm. Villiers Mansel, second son of the late Lord Jersey, and successor to the Briton-Ferrey estate on the death of the late Lord Vernon.

On the coast of America, suddenly, Capt. John Bedford, of the Childers sloop of war.

At Fort Fayette, Canada, of his wounds, Lieut. E. W. Buchan, of the Lady Prevost schooner.

On his estate of Gross Huint, near Detroit, North America, aged 80, Hon. Alex. Grant, nearly half a century commander of the fleet on Lake Erie.

Killed in an engagement with the Malays, in one of the Molucca Islands, Capt. H. Blackenhagen, of the East India Company's service.

On board the *Stirling Castle*, on his passage from the *East Indies*, in his 23d year, *Geo. B. Bervor*, eldest son of the late *Rev. Geo. B.* rector of *Wilby* and *Hargham*, *Norfolk*.

Sept. 1. The wife of *Mr. R. Green*, of *Long Acre*.

At *Worthing*, *Sarah Margaretta*, eighth daughter of the late *Hon. Wm. Cockayne*, of *Ruhton-hall*, *Northamptonshire*.

At *Weymouth*, *John*, eldest son of *John Barrow*, merchant, *Bristol*.

At *Taunton*, aged 85, *Major Corfield*. At *Grove-house*, *Denbigh*, in his 58th year, *Rev. T. Clough*, canon of *St. Asaph*, rector of *Denbigh*, vicar of *Nantglyn*, and domestic chaplain to *Lord Grenville*.

Sept. 2. Fell down dead on going into his lodgings in *St. James's Park*, *Dr. John Robertson*, author of the work on the use of *Cantharides*, &c.

At his son's at *Kennington*, in his 84th year, *William Edwards*, esq. many years *Accountant-general* of the *Bank of England*.

Aged 75, *Mrs. Agnes Browne*, *Islington*. *John Buttress*, esq. of *Bath*, formerly an eminent silk-mercer.

Sept. 3. Of a fever, in her 17th year, *Anne*, eldest daughter of *Richard Latham*, esq. of *Great Russell-street*, *Bloomsbury*.

At *Hornsey*, aged 48, *Mr. Thos. Nicholson*, of the firm of *Roxby, Armstrong, and Co.* *London-bridge*.

At *Penzance*, in the prime of life, *Capt. Jas. Wooldridge*, *R. N.* This gallant officer commanded the *Mediator* frigate, under *Lord Cochrane*, in the *Basque Roads*, and had the honour of breaking the *Enemy's* boom, for which he was presented with a gold chain and medal, by order of the *Lords of the Admiralty*. *Captain W.* was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Sept. 4. At *Camberwell*, in his 71st year, *John Woodbridge*, esq.

In his 76th year, *Sir George Glyn*, bart. lay rector of *Ewell*, *Surrey*. He was the 2d son, but eldest surviving son, of *Sir Richard Glyn*, alderman and banker of *London*, lord mayor of *London* in 1758, and created a *Baronet* in 1759; whom he succeeded *Dec. 31, 1772*. *Sir George* was born in 1739, was colonel of the late 3d regiment of *Surrey militia*, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for that county. He married, first, *Jane*, youngest daughter of the *Rev. Watkin Lewes*, of *Tredevel*, in *Pembrokeshire*, by whom he had two sons, *Richard Lewen*, born 1769, a major in the army, who died unmarried at *St. Domingo* in the service of his country, in 1795; and *Wm. Lewen*, who died an infant. By his second wife *Catharine*, youngest daughter and co-heiress of *Rev. Gervas Powell*, of *Lanharan*, in *Glamorgan-shire*. *Sir George* had one daughter, *Anna Margaret*, born 1797, and a son, born

1801, now *Sir Lewen-Powell Glyn*, bart. —The late *Sir George* was half-brother of *Sir Richard Carr Glyn*, bart. who served the office of lord mayor in 1798.

At *Layton*, *Essex*, aged 32, *Mr. Kenneth Dixon*, of *Angel-court*, *Throgmorton-st.* solicitor, whose honourable conduct both in his profession and in private life secured him universal esteem.

Sept. 5. Aged 80, *Mrs. Harriet Collins*, widow of a respectable Clergyman. While on her knees at prayers in her own room, a spark from the candle fell on her clothes, and kindled: she called to her Landlady, who threw a blanket and counterpane over her head, rolled her up in the carpet, and by that means succeeded in extinguishing the flames. She was, however, much burned, and survived only 24 hours.

Miss Parry, of *Brook Green*, *Hammer-smith*.

At *Newcastle*, *Miss Ross*, eldest dau. of the late *Sir George R. bart.* of *Balnagowa*.

Sept. 6. In a fit of apoplexy, *Mrs. Ann Tookey*, of *New Bend-street*.

At *Walton on Thames*, in her 16th year, *Catherine*, youngest daughter of the late *Hen. Skrine*, esq. of *Warely-near Bath*.

At *Malden*, *Essex*, *W. S. Blake*, esq. of *Cornhill*.

At *Clifton*, near *Bristol*, in his 8th year, *Wm. Walton Williams*, only son of *W. W.* esq. of *Newington-place*, *Surrey*.

At *Banwell*, *Somerset*, *Thomas Black-barrow*, esq.

Sept. 7. In *Guilford-place*, *Lady Mary Martin*, sister of the present *Duke of Athol*; of the late *Right Rev. Lord Geo. Murray*, Bishop of *St. David's*; and of the late *Rev. Lord Charles*, who took the name of *Aynesley*, Dean of *Bocking*, *Essex*. Her Ladyship was born *Jan. 1769*; and married in 1787, the *Rev. Mr. Martin*, by whom she had issue, a son, born *Nov. 1789*; and another son born *Oct. 1796*.

Aged 77, *Peter Levesque*, esq.

At *Islington*, at an advanced age, *Wm. Ashton*, esq. many years an eminent merchant in the *Island of St. Croix*.

Mr. Wm. Peyton, late surgeon of the *Retreat East Indiaman*.

Sept. 8. *Mr. T. Spence*, author of several Political tracts, &c. In private life he was social and just, and his writings evince an earnest desire to benefit mankind.

In her 20th year, *Ellen Carysfort Clif-ford*, wife of *Henry C.* esq. jun.

At *South-end*, aged 45, *Wm. Barker*, esq. of *Woburn-place*, *Russell-square*.

John Guiney, esq. of *Earlham*, near *Norwich*.

Sept. 9. In *Phillimore-place*, *Kensing-ton*, aged 75, *John Green*, esq. formerly of *Croydon*, *Surrey*.

In his 21st year, *Andrew*, fourth son of the late *Samuel Moody*, esq. of *Queen's-square*, *Bloomsbury*.

At Foulness, aged 85, Charlotte, daughter of Major-gen. Mackay, of the East India Company's Madras Establishment.

Mr. Waters, attorney, of Burford, Oxon.
Sept. 10. In Dover-st. Thos. Lee, esq., in her 73d year, Mrs. Charlotte D. Baber, 3d daughter of the late Thos. Draper Baber, esq. of Sunning-hill, Berks.

Sept. 11. At her mother's, aged 39, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Horder, Haydon-sq. Minorca.

Found dead in his bed, Mr. Jasper Devosmith, many years gentleman-steward to the Portuguese Ambassador, South Audley-street.

Ralph Knight Allen, esq. of New-house near Sawbridge-worth, Essex, and a magistrate of that county.

Sept. 22. At Baldock, Herts, aged 33, Rev. Thomas Theoph. Humphries, A. M. rector of that Parish, of Queen's college, Cambridge, and formerly Secretary of Legation at the Court of Lisbon.

Sept. 25. At Lavender-hill, in her 74th year, sincerely and deservedly regretted, Mrs. Hawes, widow of the late Dr. Hawes, of Spital-square.

ADDITIONS.

P. 191. b. Sir Edw. May, bart. M. P. for Belfast, was the representative of a very ancient family, originally seated at Mayfield in Sussex; and afterwards at Mayfield, co. Waterford, Ireland. Sir Edward was the 2d Baronet, which title devolved to him on the death of his father, Sir James May, bart. some time knight of the shire for Waterford; married the dau. of Mr. — Lumley, by whom he had issue (prior to the marriage) Anna, Marchioness of Donegal, and other issue. The title devolves to his brother, now Sir Humphry May, bart.

Vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 488. b. Mrs. Seymour, whose death, at the advanced age of 81, we recorded as above, was eminent as well for her virtues and unaffected Christian character, as for ancient descent and noble alliance. She was pious without fanaticism, devout without hypocrisy, and charitable without ostentation. Endeared to the circle of social and domestic life in no ordinary degree by suavity and equability of temper, by artlessness of manners, and the most anxious solicitude for her kindred in the several close connexions of daughter, mother, wife, and sister, a deep and indelible sorrow for such a loss will live in the recollection of her friends and acquaintance, when this tribute of respect from one who was rendered happy by the possession of her esteem shall long have ceased to be remembered. Mrs. Seymour was one of the daughters of Matthew Cassan, esq. of Sheffield Hall, near Maryport, in Queen's County, and in early life excelled in all those accomplishments which distinguish and adorn the

minds of females in the higher ranks of society. The following is a correct statement relative to the issue of her highly respected father by both his marriages. Among the sons, were Stephen, Joseph, and John; among the daughters were 1. Mrs. Cooke, born about 1727; relict of J. Cooke, esq. (cousin-german to the late Viscountess Kenmare) who died Feb. 1, 1812, aged 85.—2. Mrs. Seymours, the subject of this article, born 1731, died Jan. 25, 1812, aged 81, having had issue by her husband (a junior branch of the noble house of Hertford) Matthew Seymour, esq. the present possessor of Seymour Lodge, Drogheda, Queen's County; Aaron Creebie, in the Hon. East India Company's civil service, Registrar to the Secretary of the Revenue and Judicial departments in Bengal; Stephen, captain of the *Porpoise* frigate, R.N. who signalised himself on the 1st June, 1794, under Lord Howe, and was lost at sea a few years after, aged about 30.—3. Mrs. Moore, relict of — Moore, esq. descended from the Earls of Drogheda, deceased, leaving Hugh Moore, esq. formerly in the Hon. East India Company's service, now of Carlingford, &c.—4. Mrs. Price, of Castleton, Mountrath, Queen's County.—Of the sons of Matthew Cassan, viz. Stephen, Joseph, and John, above-named; Stephen succeeded to the hereditary estate of Sheffield, brought into the family of Cassan in the beginning of the reign of William III. by an heiress of the noble family of Sheffield Earls of Mulgrave and Dukes of Buckingham, now extinct in the male line. Joseph, A. M. of Trinity college, Dublin; in Holy Orders, chaplain to the Earl of Roden, &c. John, a captain in the 56th reg.; died Aug. 15, 1804, having had issue by his wife one surviving daughter, unmarried, and four sons, viz. 1. Matthew, some time an ensign in the Queen's County militia; and, subsequently, a lieutenant in the 85th reg.; died 1804. 2. Thomas, a captain in the 56th reg. 3. Edward, some time an ensign in the 54th. 4. Arthur.—We now return to Stephen Cassan, who carried on the line: he married Miss Alicia Mercer, descended from an ancient and nobly-allied family in Scotland, cousin of the late Viscountess Carleton, and co-heiress with her sister, Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, of St. James's square, Bath, [widow of the Right hon. Col. R. Fitz-Gerald, who was father of Caroline, Countess Dowager of Kingston, and grandfather of the present Earl; also of Lord Viscount Lorton (originally ennobled as Baron Erris), and of the Countess of Mount Cashell.] By this Lady he had a numerous progeny, and died in 1773; Mrs. Cassan following him in 1788, leaving a daughter, Alicia, and two sons, Matthew and Stephen. Alicia married the Rev. George Howse, A. M. formerly of Trinity

Trinity college, Dublin; of Rockingham-house, Wicklow, rector of Ince, brother-in-law of Sir John Thomas Foster, bart. and step-son of Mrs. Dickson, relict of Dr. Dickson, Dean of Downe, and mother of Wm. Dickson, D. D. Lord Bishop of Downe and Connor, so consecrated 1783 [descended from Richard Dixon, D. D. Bishop of Cork and Cloyne 12th Eliz.] By Mr. Howse, who died 1801, she had among other issue, Alicia, married 1801 the Rev. Peter Browne, A. M. the present Dean of Ferns; and Stephen, a lieutenant in his Majesty's ship the Bedford.—Of the sons, 1. Matthew Cassan, of whom hereafter. 2. Stephen, born about 1757, entered in 1773 of Trinity college, Dublin; called to the Irish bar in Easter term 1781; and practised with the highest reputation at Calcutta, where he filled the office of High Sheriff, &c. He died at the early age of 36, in the year 1794, having mar. March 4, 1786, Sarah, the accomplished and lovely daughter of Chas. Mears, esq. formerly of Coleraine, many years captain of the Egmont East Indiaman, and only son of the Rev. John Mears †, A. M. of Trinity

college, Dublin, a minister distinguished for exemplary piety, and profound erudition in theology, &c. By his wife, who is still living, he left issue Stephen Hyde Cassan, born in Bengal, Oct. 27, 1789-90, now a gentleman-commoner of Magdalene Hall, Oxford; and entered in 1811 a student of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.—Matthew, the eldest, who succeeded at Sheffield, born about 1754, was a gentleman-commoner of Exeter college, Oxford; married Sarah, dau. of Col. Ford, and niece of the late Matthew Ford, esq. co. Down, M. P. whose son married Catherine, eldest dau. of the Right hon. W. Brownlow, sister of the Countess of Darinley, and the Viscountesses De Vesel and Powerscourt. He has been for many years major of the Queen's County militia, and has issue an only son and heir, Stephen Sheffield, born Oct. 1777, some time of Trinity college, Dublin, and student of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, London; called to the Irish bar in 1802; and married in 1804, Miss Eliza-Anne Lawrenson, the heiress of Capponellan, Darrow, co. Kilkenny; by whom he has issue.

† Of the family of Mears, Roger de Mears, or Meres, was one of the Puisne Judges of the Common Pleas 45 Edward III.; *Beaton*. And Sir Thomas Meres was, 30 Car. II. and following years, Lord High Admiral of England, an office now in commission; *Id.* The last male of this branch of the family was Charles-John Mears, captain of the 1st batt. 2d Bombay Europ. reg. in the Hon. East India Company's service. He received the public thanks of Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, at the time his forces were expected to form a junction with those of Lord Cornwallis, and fell under the command of Lieut. Gen. James Stuart of the 79d reg. in the arms of victory before Seringapatam, 1799. Lord Cornwallis, and the two distinguished generals above named, have respectively extolled, both publicly and in private, Captain Mears's uniform gallant conduct as an officer, and his accomplished manners as a gentleman.—*Asiat. Ann. Reg. Beaton's War in the Mysore, &c.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1814.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1814.
Aug.	°	°	°			Sept.	°	°	°		
27	52	63	52	29, 95	fair	12	49	61	50	30, 25	fair
28	52	60	52	30, 10	fair	13	45	60	49	20	fair
29	51	69	56	12	fair	14	45	61	50	17	fair
30	57	72	57	23	fair	15	50	66	52	13	fair
31	56	69	55	97	fair	16	50	69	55	17	fair
S. 1	54	67	56	34	fair	17	54	70	54	17	fair
2	56	69	57	27	fair	18	55	72	54	18	fair
3	52	60	51	29	cloudy	19	53	74	58	08	fair
4	51	66	53	31	fair	20	60	75	61	29, 99	fair
5	52	67	55	20	fair	21	60	65	55	80	cloudy
6	55	66	54	29, 79	fair	22	55	63	53	81	fair
7	56	55	54	75	rain	23	54	62	56	81	showery
8	55	60	52	30, 11	cloudy	24	56	63	60	66	showery
9	52	61	50	12	fair	25	60	67	55	63	fair
10	50	61	52	14	fair	26	57	63	55	70	showery.
11	50	60	50	16	fair						

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 24, to September 20, 1814.

Christened.			Buried.			Between	2 and 5			50 and 60		
Males	-	813	Males	-	712		5 and 10	56	60 and 70	103		
Females	761	1574	Females	641	1353		10 and 20	43	70 and 80	69		
Whereof have died under 2 years old							20 and 30	93	80 and 90	33		
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d.							30 and 40	111	90 and 100	7		
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.							40 and 50	132	102	1		

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending September 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	78	2 00	0 34	11 27	5 46	4				Essex	74	0 44	6 17	6 28	0 44	6			
Surrey	80	8 48	0 38	0 30	2 49	6				Kent	75	8 00	0 37	0 30	8 42	0			
Hertford	71	6 35	0 36	0 28	4 56	3				Sussex	74	0 00	0 00	0 29	0 00	0			
Bedford	80	6 00	0 36	6 29	6 45	2				Suffolk	73	0 00	0 35	8 27	6 39	8			
Buckingham	75	3 00	0 36	0 22	4 38	7				Camb.	71	5 00	0 00	0 23	9 47	4			
Northamp.	81	0 00	0 37	8 27	0 47	0				Norfolk	67	5 34	7 32	1 24	6 00	0			
Rutland	75	6 00	0 34	0 26	0 44	0				Lincoln	75	7 38	6 31	6 21	0 43	1			
Leicester	85	8 00	0 39	0 32	8 47	0				York	71	0 46	8 32	11 23	10 49	9			
Nottingham	82	4 48	0 39	0 27	4 47	4				Durham	74	1 00	0 00	0 32	11 00	0			
Derby	81	4 00	0 00	0 29	6 53	0				Northum.	69	3 49	0 32	8 30	3 00	0			
Stafford	78	4 00	0 39	5 25	3 50	3				Camberl.	77	7 44	4 35	8 29	0 00	0			
Salop	78	8 58	10 00	0 34	5 00	0				Westmor.	85	7 52	0 38	4 29	11 00	0			
Hereford	72	2 40	0 31	3 32	2 40	9				Lancaster	83	6 00	0 00	0 28	2 00	0			
Worcester	82	9 51	8 40	1 36	9 54	10				Chester	75	0 00	0 00	0 30	5 00	0			
Warwick	83	4 00	0 44	0 33	8 55	4				Flint	86	6 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0			
Wilts	73	0 00	0 35	2 28	8 51	4				Denbigh	86	3 00	0 45	10 33	7 00	0			
Berks	77	7 48	0 33	0 29	9 48	6				Anglesea	00	0 00	0 00	0 20	0 00	0			
Oxford	82	0 00	0 36	3 28	3 48	0				Carnarvon	77	4 00	0 40	0 24	0 00	0			
Bucks	83	4 00	0 39	0 27	3 45	4				Merioneth	81	1 00	0 47	6 37	6 00	0			
Brecon	79	6 56	0 36	6 24	0 00	0				Cardigan	76	0 00	0 40	0 26	0 00	0			
Montgom.	74	1 36	9 43	2 36	3 00	0				Pembroke	61	7 00	0 41	8 00	0 00	0			
Radnor	76	10 00	0 36	0 30	4 00	0				Carmart.	74	8 00	0 35	6 00	0 00	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter:										Glamorg.	77	2 00	0 36	0 26	8 00	0			
77 7 45 8 36 9 28 3 47 6										Gloucester	82	9 00	0 50	4 28	1 46	2			
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	82	2 00	0 38	0 25	8 49	0			
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0										Monmouth	87	0 00	0 41	8 00	0 00	0			
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Devon	76	0 00	0 29	11 25	6 00	0			
										Cornwall	74	5 00	0 29	1 25	4 00	0			
										Dorset	79	1 00	0 34	0 26	10 53	6			
										Hants	73	2 00	0 34	3 23	1 46	0			
											76	0 44	0 55	1 26	6 46	10			

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, September 26: 70s. to 75s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Sept. 10 to Sept. 17:

Total 16,530 Quarters. Average 72s. 5½d.—3s. 1½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoudupois, September 17, 32s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, September 21, 73s. 3½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 26:

Kent Bags	5l.	0s.	to	8l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	7l.	0s.	to	9l.	9s.
Sussex Ditto	5l.	0s.	to	7l.	7s.	Sussex Ditto	6l.	10s.	to	8l.	10s.
Essex Ditto	6l.	0s.	to	8l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	10l.	0s.	to	12l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 26:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 11s. 6d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 17s. Straw 1l. 19s.

Clover 7l. 2s. 6d.—Smithfield, Old Hay 4l. 12s. Straw 1l. 19s. Clover 6l. 13s.

SMITHFIELD, September 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 6d.	to	5s. 8d.	Veal	5s. 4d.	to	7s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d.	to	6s. 4d.	Pork	6s. 0d.	to	8s. 0d.
Lamb	5s. 4d.	to	7s.				

COALS, September 26: Newcastle 50s. to 60s. Sunderland 54s. 9d. to 57s.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 14s. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 9d. Clare 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 10d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY

September 8 4 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-st., London.
Trent and Mersey, 1250*l.* divid. 55*l.* clear, per share.—Stafford and Worcester, 7 divid. 44*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 215*l.* divid. 8*l.*—Grand Junction, 215*l.* divid. 7*l.*—Monmouth, 160*l.* dividend 10*l.*—Rochdale, 58*l.* dividend 2*l.*—Kennet and Avon Old Shares, 22*l.* ex divid. 15*l.*—Lancaster 20*l.*—Grand Surrey, 60*l.* 10*s.*—Regent's Old Shares, 22*l.*—West India Dock, 156*l.*—London Ditch, 98*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 285*l.* per cent.—Imperial, 50*l.* with dividend.—Albion, 46*l.*—Strand Bridge, with annuity, 70*l.* discount.—Vauxhall ditto, 40*l.* per share.—London Flour Shares, 61*l.*—West Middlesex Ditch, 27*l.*—London Institution 39*l.* 8*s.*—Surrey Ditch, 12*l.* 8*s.*

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RICHARDSON, GODDARD, & Co. Stockbrokers, Bank Buildings, London

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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 Derb.—Dorchester
 Durham — Essex
 Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
 Halifax—Hants 2
 Hereford, Hull 3
 Ipswich 1, Kent 4
 Lancast.—Leices. 2
 Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
 Maidst. Manch. 4
 Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
 Northampton
 Norfolk, Norwich
 N. Wales Oxford 2
 Portsea—Pottery
 Preston—Plym. 2
 Reading—Salisb.
 Salop—Sheffield 2
 Sherborne, Sussex
 Shrewsbury
 Staff.—Stamf. 2
 Taunton—Tyne
 Wakef.—Warw.
 Worc. 2—York 3
 IRELAND 37
 SCOTLAND 24
 Sunday Advertiser
 Jersey 2, Guern. 2

OCTOBER, 1814.

CONTAINING

alorius.—Meteorological Diaries 306
 Anonous Correspondence, &c.
 the late John Price, M. D. 307
 es on Bentham's History of Ely *ib.*
 Sussex.—Charitable Benefactions 308
 Paradoxes.—Priestley.—Belsham 310
 Antiquities' 311.—Lit. Patchwork 312
 t of Peterborough Cathedral. 313
 ins's Hist. of Gothic Architecture 314
 vileges, and Duties of Churches? 316
 n a Visit to Barking in Essex ... 317
 a Castle.—Deanery of Middleham 318
 the seat of Edmund Burke. Esq. 319
 Winchester's Palace, Southwark 320
 John-street, once Card. Wolsey's 321
 akes.—Dr. Glyn.—*God save the King* 323
 Claim for Remuneration 324
 Rolfe, a Nephew of Lord Nelson 326
 d Intention of the "Imitatio" ... 327
 sed for adding Safety to Boats 329
 l Restrictions by Church of Rome 332
 especting Stipendiary Curates' Bill 335
 ings.—"North Wales delineated" 338
 ull.—Fountains.—Craniology.. 340
 n of the present state of Rouen 341
 INTELLIGENCE. 344

Review of New Publications, viz.
 Pott's Sermon on the Restoration of Peace 345
 Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana continued, *ib.*
 Literary Anecdotes of the XVIIIth Century 351
 Mrs. Graham's "Letters on India" 357
 Southey's Odes to the Prince Regent, &c. 359
 Letters from a Lady during a Tour to Paris 360
 Polehampton's Gallery of Nature and Art 361
 Bp. St. David's on Repeal of Stat. 9 & 10 W. III. 362
 Athanasian Creed explained.—Margate ... 363
 The Son of a Genius.—Always Happy! ... *ibid.*
 Holiday Reward — Little Scholar's Mirror 364
 REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS. *ib.*
 SELECT POETRY for October 1814; ... 366—368

Historical Chronicle.

Interesting Intell. from London Gazettes ... 369
 Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 381
 Country News 387—Domestic Occurrences 389
 Theat. Register.—Promotions.—Preferments 391
 Births and Marriages of eminent Persons.. 392
 Memoirs of the late Rt. hon. Lord Minto 393
 ——— of Sir B. Thompson, Count Ruinford 394
 ——— of Samuel Jackson Pratt, Esq. 398
 Obituary, with Anec. of remarkable Persons 399
 Bill of Mortality. — Prices of the Markets 407
 Canal &c. Shares.—Prices of Stocks 408

illustrated with a beautiful Perspective View of the West Front of PETERBOROUGH
 CATHEDRAL, drawn by JOHN CARTER, F. S. A.; and of some curious
 OLD HOUSES in St. JOHN'S-STREET, near Smithfield.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-st. London;
 where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAID.

Mr. WRANCHAM may be assured, we shall not soon exclaim to him, *Oke jam satis!*

CLERICUS (*under Salisbury Plain*) requests information of any method to destroy *Toads*, with which the lower part of his house is very much infested.

BIOGRAPHICUS requests an account of the Issue of Sir Watkinson Payler, of Thoroby, co, York, Bart. who was living in 1698, and married Mary, daughter of George Burnaby, and relict of Sir Laurance Staughton, bart. The line is now extinct; and the last (a daughter) married into the Turner family of Illedon, in Kent, who took the name of Payler.

The Question of VERITAS (as to the right of opening a servant's box) depends on such a variety of circumstances, that it can only be answered properly, by stating the particular case to an honest Lawyer.

Vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 84. a. l. 23, read 32d.—The son is made older than my friend Mr. Crowder, his very respectable father. This mistake has probably arisen from the similarity, in modern types of the 3 to the 8, which in many instances are not distinguishable. I have known a great blunder made in calculating a Fine from a printed Table by mistaking an 8 for a 3. —P. 86. b. l. 32. read wealthy.—J. D.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY kept at EXETER.

Oct.	Bar.	Ther. at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther. at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther. at 10 P. M.
1	30.26	63½ Fine.	30.34	73 Ditto.	30.23	55 Ditto.
2	30.18	58½ Very fine.	30.14	71 Ditto.	30.11	53 Ditto.
3	30.14	55½ Very fine; after 10 cloudy.	30.16	64 Fine.	30.16	54½ Ditto.
4	30.18	52½ Very fine.	30.18	57½ Ditto.	30.17	51 Ditto.
5	30.14	50 Very fine.	30.14	68 Ditto.	30.17	51 Ditto.
6	30.12	53½ Cloudy & foggy.	30.06	52 F. & C.	29.92	53½ Ditto.
7	29.89	55½ Cloudy & windy.	29.80	59 Ditto.	29.86	56½ Fair; frost.
8	30.00	57 F. & C.	30.05	67 Fine.	30.10	55½ Ditto; fro s.
9	30.11	53 Fine.	30.11	65 Very fine.	30.11	50 Frost.
10	30.10	50 Fine.	30.10	65 Ditto.	30.08	54 Ditto; frost.
11	30.12	52 Fine.	30.12	64 Ditto.	30.12	43 Ditto; frost.
12	30.17	49 Fine.	30.16	66 Ditto.	30.15	46½ Ditto; frost.
13	30.13	45 Fine.	30.10	65 Ditto.	30.10	48 Ditto; frost.
14	30.10	46½ Fine.	30.10	62 Ditto.	30.10	48 Ditto; frost.
15	30.08	48½ Fine.	30.04	68 Ditto.	30.01	51½ Ditto; frost.
16	29.97	51 Fine.	29.96	67 Ditto.	29.96	50 Ditto; frost.
17	29.95	50 Fine.	29.95	69½ Very fine.	29.94	59 Ditto; mild haze.
18	29.95	50 Fine.	29.97	69½ Very fine.	29.98	55 Ditto.
19	29.98	57½ Very fine.	29.98	71½ Ditto.	29.93	49 Ditto.
20	29.90	63½ Hazy and cloudy.	29.83	65 Rain; after 5 fair.	29.80	59 F. & C.
21	29.74	61 Fine tho' hazy; at 10 shower.	29.70	63 Fine.	29.70	51 Ditto.
22	29.69	57½ Very fine, 9 flying showers.	29.71	63 F. & C.	29.76	49½ Fine; wet haze.
23	29.70	59½ Wet, haze.	29.67	63 Cloudy with small drift of wet.	29.57	58 Ditto.
24	29.49	62 Windy with drift of wet.	29.49	63½ Cloudy, with some rain.	29.41	62 Ditto; fine.
25	29.55	57 Fine.	29.67	65½ Ditto.	29.71	54½ Very fine.
26	29.62	60 Wind, cloud & lowery. 10 r.	29.56	57½ Rain; after 5 cleared up.	29.57	53 Fine.
27	29.57	51 Fine.	29.64	62 Fine.	29.67	50 Ditto; wet haze.
28	29.70	48½ Clearing; noon a heavy sb.	29.75	60 F. & C; after 5 hur.	29.80	4½ Fine; haze, but fair.
29	29.84	51 Cloudy, wet, haze, small rain.	29.84	54 Ditto; after 5 fair.	29.84	55 F. & C.
30	29.83	57 F. & C; after 12 fine.	29.82	63 Fine.	29.84	51 Ditto.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1814.

Mr. URBAN, London, Oct. 9.

THE very elegant Epitaph which I take the liberty of inclosing to you, has recently been placed over the remains of the late Dr. John Price at Harlow in Essex. Dr. Price was Physician to the Forces, and for several years to the York Hospital, Chelsea. He was an excellent man, a good scholar, and had distinguished himself professionally by volunteering his services in the Plague Hospital in Egypt, where he remained many months. This circumstance is well expressed in the composition I now send you, which is from the hand of a classical friend.

Yours, &c.

An old Reader and occasional Correspondent.

In memoriam
JOHANNIS PRICE,
Regiorum Exercituum Medici,
quem,
artis etsi civilis placidæque cultoretn,
inter heroicis
laborum, periculorum, immo & mortis,
contemptores,
jurè & meritò collocaveris:
etenim
post fractos ad Nilum Gallos
eum
Pestis ista Egyptiaca
in ovantes, jam, Britannicæ Legiones
novus et truculentior hostis ingrueret;
hic est qui,
nullius jussu, sed insigni in suos pietate
motus,
arma, ad monstrum propulsandum,
capessivit voluntaria;
arma, haud infaustè, gesta,—
donec ipse vir, seu! victima factus,
lethalis morbi hauserat seminium,
quo lente tabescens,
in patriæ, demum, conjugisque sinu,
animam exhalavit
emeritam,
anno ætatis 40,
Reparatæ Salutis Humanæ
1813.

Mr. URBAN, West-Bradensham,
Oct. 10.

A Mr. William Davis has given, in what he calls a "Literary and Biographical Olio," the unpublished notes, "said to be written" by Mr.

Wm. Cole, in his copy of Mr. Bentham's "History of Ely Cathedral;" and he has particularly displayed this article in the title-page and advertisements of his book, as if those notes were of greater consequence than any other parts of his publication.

The Compiler tells us, he has been induced to publish this "farrago" with the pure wish, "that the author of a book which has received praise from so many quarters, should not with impunity be robbed of the reputation his labours have so well deserved."

Mr. D. confesses that he has seen the edition of 1812, where my name and residence are conspicuously printed; and he says, "the refutation of the assertion that James Bentham was not the author of the book attributed to him, could not come with a better grace from any other man than the Author's only son; whose duty it should be to remove any unfavourable impressions these notes may have made on the minds of such persons as have seen, or are in possession of them."

Had W. D. communicated these sentiments by letter to me, I should have given him credit for the purity of his intentions; but, as things are, I think they are open to suspicion; and I shall dismiss him with the hope, that, if his motives for publishing the scandal and ill-nature of Mr. Cole were the reverse of what he has stated them to be, the contempt of all good men will be his reward.

Fortunately, Mr. Urban, I am in possession of such letters and other documents, as, if required, would do away most effectually the attempt to deprive my Reverend Father "of the reputation his labours have so well deserved." I cannot, however, think of encroaching upon the limits of your valuable Publication for the insertion of them. There are also many living evidences to prove that the Rev. James Bentham, and not his brother, was the Author of the "History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral;" and what is said in the Memoirs

Memoirs of my Father, prefixed to the edition of 1812, has, I hope, sufficiently convinced the Publick that he was also the Writer of the "Historical Remarks on the Saxon Churches," which some have given to Mr. Gray. Proper notice, however, will be taken of this unwarrantable persecution in a Supplement to my Father's Work now preparing for the press.

Perhaps the best antidote against the poisonous effects of Mr. Cole's spleen, will be the perusal of his character in the tenth volume of Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, who, after a careful search into the hundred volumes of Mr. Cole's Collection, is "of opinion that the quantum of injury inflicted is not very great; most of Mr. Cole's unfavourable anecdotes being of that gossiping kind on which a judicious biographer will not rely, unless corroborated by other authority." Mr. D'Israeli tells us also, that "Mr. Cole had a gossip's ear, and a tatter's pen." Speaking of his notes, he stamps them with the appellation of "the scandalous chronicles, which only shew the violence of his prejudices, without the force of genius, or the acuteness of penetration." Lastly, those who are disposed to read at large what justice and impartiality have recorded of this *plodding Cynick*, are earnestly referred to vol. I. p. 657, and vol. VIII. p. 892, of the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

Yours, &c. JAMES BENTHAM.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 11.

TO questions liberally proposed, literary courtesy requires an explicit answer. Your Correspondent E. J. C. may be assured, that the History of the three Western Rapes, including the City and See of Chichester, is in a certain, although not rapid, course toward completion. The first volume is printed to within one hundred pages; and nearly twenty of the maps, antiquities, and views, are already engraved. In what manner it will be offered to the Publick, or in what particular month of the ensuing year it will first see light, this deponent sayeth not—because he cannot say. Those who compile County History well know, that circumstances, not to be commanded, will influence and impede their pursuit.

Yours, &c. E. M. S.

Mr. URBAN,
THE History of that part of Sussex (p. 204,) which is in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Dallaway, is rapidly proceeding, is partly printed, and will furnish a rich treat to the lovers of Topography.

P. 211. In 1812 an Act of Parliament was passed, to give an easy and summary remedy for Recovery of Charitable Benefactions, by presenting a Petition to the Chancellor, instead of having to file a Bill, an answer to which the defendants could evade for a long time, and other delays and expensive proceedings were still to follow. This Act is contained in 38 lines; and, strange to say, it has not yet been found necessary to pass another Act to explain and amend it.

The case which your Correspondent mentions is one which cannot be helped by this Act. By the Statutes of Mortmain, all bequests to charitable uses, charged on land by a will, are void. To make such a gift good, it must be done by deed in the donor's life-time, twelve months before his death.

Yours, &c. Z.

Mr. URBAN, Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Oct. 17.

IT is to be regretted that the Gentleman mentioned by your Correspondent Philo-Patriæ & Pauperum (p. 210 and 211), did not adopt the legal plan of Mr. Johnson, who, when he founded his *Consanguinitarium* at Leicester (p. 296), by a deed enrolled in Chancery charged an estate in his life-time with a certain sum for its future support.

By the Statute 9 G. II. c. 36. no Lands or Tenements, or Money to be laid out thereon, shall be given for, or charged with, any charitable uses whatsoever, unless by deed indented, executed in the presence of two witnesses, twelve calendar months before the death of the donor, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery within six months after its execution (except Stocks in the Public Funds, which may be transferred within six months previous to the donor's death); and unless such gift be made to take effect immediately, and be without power of revocation: and that all other gifts shall be void.

This method was thus plainly chalked out, because, as Blackstone says (*Commentaries*, b. 2. c. 18. p. 273, 11th

11th Edit. 1791) "it was apprehended, from recent experience, that persons on their death-beds might make large and improvident dispositions even for those good purposes, and defeat the political end of the Statute of Mortmain;" and this regulation not being attended to by the Gentleman mentioned by your Correspondent, his charitable Bequest is absolutely void, and the persons intended to be benefited are without redress. Although the Five Pounds might have been regularly paid by the Gentleman in his life-time, and since his decease, as your Correspondent says, by his *Executor*, yet, as it was charged *by will* so lately as thirty years since, the present Proprietor of the Land can justify his refusal of the payment.

Frequent instances are known, where persons, although their professional advisers acquaint them with its illegality, *insist* upon having such charges introduced into their Wills, either in the hope of its being constantly paid as they wish, or at least that the objects of their bounty may, perhaps, derive some temporary advantage. Those, however, into whose possession the Lands fall, soon discover that they are not compellable *by Law* to continue the payment; and, like Shylock, will object to what is not obligatory, by exclaiming "*it is not in the Bond.*"

Yours, &c. R. B. WHEELER.

Mr. URBAN, M. Temple, Oct. 18.

THE following fragment comes to you in the hand-writing of the Rev. Robert Smyth, whose "*History of Sheriffs*" remains a *desideratum* in our National History.

"*Sheriffe.*] This comes from the Saxon word *sciregereta*, and by contraction, as in the Laws of K. Edward, *sciregreve*.—The office probably as ancient as King Alfred, and might take its rise from his dividing England into Shires. That it was in use in the Saxon times, appears from the subscriptions to King Edred's Charter to Croyland Abbey, as in Selden, where one is 'Ego Afer Vice-Comes.'—By Ethelward the Sheriffe is called *Exactor Regius*, the King's Receiver; by others, *Quæstor Provinciæ*; and often, the *King's Farmer*, because he received all rents, fines, forfeitures, &c. due to the Crown in his County.—This Officer chosen of old in the County Courts by the people; but sometimes said to be appointed by the Earl-dorman; thence called Vice-Comes and Vice-Do-

minus. Under the Earl he sat as Judge in the County-court, or Sheriffe's Turn.—The Cornhills in Kent had the office so constantly in their family, that they were usually styled Le Sheriffe, or Le Viscount; and even the widow of Reginald de Cornhill, in a charter of donation of land to the Chapel of Lake-dale in Littleburne, is called Vice-Comitissa Cantii; and a seat of theirs in Minster, within the Isle of Thanet, was on this account called Sheriffes Court. (Harris, History of Kent, 422.)—Sir Thomas Ellyot of Carlton, Cambr. and there Sheriffe 24 Hen. VIII. educated, as Wood, at Hart Hall, Oxon. but said also to be of Jesus College, Cambridge (and that most likely, as he of Hart Hall seems rather another of the names), was son to Sir Richard Ellyot, descended out of Suffolk. He was knighted by K. Henry VIII. and by him sent on several embassies to the Imperial Court. He was an excellent grammarian, poet, philosopher, historian, &c. admired by his contemporaries, and lamented by them when dead, as by Leland, &c. He was interred at Carleton March 25, 1546, where a monument is erected to his memory. (Bayle's Diction. V. 5, 21.)—Sir Henry Spelman, Sheriffe of Norfolk 2 James I. was born at Congham near Lynne, son to Henry Spelman, esquire, and not John, as some have it, and then lived at Hunstanton, as guardian to Sir Hamon Le Strange."

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

IT is not easy to say what a man can or cannot believe. In matters of pure science I suppose it is impossible for a person, who understands the terms, not to give his assent to self-evident axioms and clear demonstration; but in moral and theological inquiries, where the nature of the subject does not admit of strict demonstration, and passion and prejudice widely predominate, the ancient remark is too often verified: *ὁ βελῆται, τὸ δ' ἱκανὸς καὶ οὐδ' αἰσθαι*, and there is scarcely any proposition so absurd, which has not by one or other been espoused.

When Augustus Toplady, of Calvinistic fame, insisting that our Reformers were Calvinists, was pressed with a passage of honest Bishop Latimer, where he says, "Christ shed as much blood for Judas, as he did for Peter," he had a ready solution: "That is, *it would have been sufficient for him, if it had been shed for him!*"

Mea

Men of correct judgment and extensive observation have remarked, that the natural progress in *Disbelief* is from Arianism to Socinianism, Deism, Atheism. At what precise point, in this descending path from bad to worse, Dr. Priestley fixed his foot, I presume not to determine. He asserted, as is well known, that the early Christians were generally Unitarians; that is (in his sense of the word) that they did not hold the proper Divinity of Christ and of the Holy Ghost. But then how ignorant this hardy Controversialist was in the language in which most of the Primitive Fathers wrote, your Correspondent from Essex-street has shewn (p. 126,) by a notable example; to which, were the learned Doctor's lucubrations at hand, many others might be added. I subjoin a single instance from memory. "You are no longer a child, but a man grown;" *αὐτὸς ὁδὴ εναντιος* *. Now this easy Greek, *εναντιος*, known to a boy of fifteen, the learned Doctor meeting with in one of his quotations, confounds with *ἐναντιος*, and translates "a *were man*!" When such a Writer as this undertakes to expound or translate a Greek Author, who can tell whether what he renders *Moon* is not, in the original, the *Sun*; the *North*, *South*; and *black*, *white*?

Yet there are passages in the Greek Fathers which he probably could construe, and which deserved his attention. I produce one of them. Ignatius, contemporary with the Apostles, and by them made Bishop of Antioch, begins one of his Epistles with these words: *δοξαζω τον Θεον, Ιησυν Χριστον*, "I glorifie God, even Jesus Christ." How Dr. Priestley might, or how one of his admirers may, conquer this passage, I do not know. Had Mr. Toplady been an Unitarian, as I hope he was not, before his matchless "*That is*" the difficulty had vanished in a moment: "*That is, I would glorify him, if he were God*"—a solution worthy the consideration of the Champion of Essex-street.

But it seems, a venerable Bishop, confessedly one of the first scholars of the age, has said, that, when Mr. Belsham calls Bishop Horsley "a baf-

fled and defeated antagonist," and pronounces "the victory of Dr. Priestley to be decisive and complete," "Mr. Belsham may say this, but *he cannot believe it*," and since Mr. Belsham complains of this, we are to admit, I suppose, that the *worthy* Prelate has under-rated Mr. Belsham's power of swallowing paradoxes. But however this may be, if "measure for measure" is a justifiable mode of proceeding, it does not appear that Mr. Belsham has much reason to complain. For in speaking of a Bishop, of a Peer, and of the whole body of the Clergy, he has "*releas'd*" himself "from those forms of civility, which, he says, the custom of polished life has rendered indispensable." "He [Bishop Horsley] would have been the first to laugh to scorn the solemn *ignoramus* who should seriously profess to believe, that the advantage of the argument remained with him." "Nor would he [Lord Thurlow] *outdo him the less* for that useful talent, which the Bishop possessed in an eminent degree, of throwing dust into the eyes of the simple and the ignorant." "He has" also "good reason to believe, that the Noble Lord saw the fallacy of them as distinctly as the Bishop himself;" [this is saying nothing, till it is proved that the Bishop *did* see the fallacy of his own arguments,] "and that he made no hesitation in expressing his sentiments accordingly." Till Mr. Belsham produces his vouchers, that Lord Thurlow did so express himself, this is mere calumny, quite as opprobrious as to say of Mr. Belsham that he "cannot believe" some of his own incredible assertions. The only difference is, that he traduces the *deceased*, and "nulli gravis est percussus Achilles," the dead cannot vindicate themselves.

Of the Clergy, it seems, he had said, "Truth must necessarily be the object of" their "aversion and abhorrence"; but feeling, I suppose, some little sense of shame for this "undue asperity of language," he is ready to retract it for this general maxim, "that persons, all whose expectations in life depend upon their profession of a particular system of

* Epictetus, ed. Simpson, p. 84.

† To the Smyrniens, Archbishop Wake's Translation, Apost. Fathers, p. 114.

‡ P. 126.

§ P. 137. b.

¶ &c. i. p. 362. n.

opinions, cannot, in the nature of things, be unbiassed inquirers after truth*.” It used to be an acknowledged maxim, “*Credendum peritis in sua arte;*” but the Philosopher of Essex-street has discovered, that suspicion, not credit, belongs to them. The art of healing is what the physician studies all his life long; but his “expectations in life depend upon his profession;” who then can believe one word which he says upon the subject? The carpenter adjusts his work by the square and the compass; but the man gets his living by the use of his tools; perhaps what he tells you is a *square*, is a *triangle* or a *circle*!

Nor is it certain that these novel laws of truth are not more nearly interesting. For if Mr. Belsham’s “expectations in life” depend at all upon his harangues in Essex-street, then, upon his own principles, “he cannot, in the nature of things, be an unbiassed inquirer” after his beloved Unitarianism. But as I am not sure that it is a *profitable* business to disseminate Unitarianism, I only say and subscribe myself

PERHAPS.

P. S. If I am right in supposing Mr. Belsham to assert, that the question respecting the Divinity of Christ is a question concerning a matter of fact (P. i. p. 541.), in this I agree with him. It is a question of *fact*: he either *is God*, or he *is not*. St. John maintains the affirmative, declaring that he is God, even the *true God*, and warning us at the same time not to give divine honours to those that are *no gods*. “*He (or this person, ~~is~~ ^{was}, namely Jesus Christ,) is the true God, and eternal life. Little children, keep yourselves from idols. Amen.*” — 1 John, v. 20, 21.

Admitting for a moment what Mr. Belsham calls (p. 128) a “plain interpretation” of Matth. xxii. 44, 45, it still remains to be shewn how David, a king and a prophet, calls the Messiah *his lord*, if he was *merely* “his great descendant,” or *son*, and as such *his inferior*.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 20.

PERMIT me to make use of the Gentleman’s Magazine for the purpose of recommending the following passage to the attention of Mr. Butler and Mr. Blair. It occurs in

Dr. Marsh’s notes on Michaelis’s Introduction to the New Testament, vol. II. p. 551, ed. 1809.

“It is a matter of fact, though frequently denied, that in the early ages of Christianity, as well as in the later times of the Roman Hierarchy, not all the books of the New Testament were permitted to be read indiscriminately by the Laity in general.”

It appears by the context, that by the early ages of Christianity Dr. Marsh means the two *first* centuries. I am surprised that Dr. Marsh has made no use of the authority of the Primitive Church in the able pamphlets which he has written against the Bible Society. PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. URBAN, *Pentonville, Oct. 26.*

UPON turning to p. 212, I perceived an article signed J. BARRON, containing an enumeration of many excellencies which are to be combined in his work entitled “*Cathedral Antiquities.*” Without examining whether or not the same superiority was promised at the commencement of his “*Architectural Antiquities,*” which he now acknowledges is only of secondary quality; I shall proceed to notice the impropriety of his asserting, that his work is intended “to supersede the necessity of other publications on the same subject.” Every man has a right to speak of his own performances as highly as he thinks proper; but no man has a right to attempt to injure others by assuming exclusive excellence; especially he who has voluntarily offered himself to advocate the cause of Authors in general. You, Sir, and the Publick, well know, that I have employed myself for a considerable time in publishing “*Graphical and Historical Descriptions of the Cathedrals of Great Britain.*” Several other persons are likewise engaged in similar works; and with respect to the particular Cathedral with which Mr. Britton’s unexampled work is to commence, Mr. Dodsworth, of Salisbury, has been many years collecting materials for a History of that Cathedral, which is now about to issue from the press in a large volume; to be illustrated by plates engraved by some of our most able Artists, from drawings by Mr. F. Nash, whose superior abilities are well known. I am happy

here

* P. ii. p. 128.

here to acknowledge that Mr. Dodsworth, instead of evincing any narrow selfishness, generously communicated to me much valuable information respecting Salisbury Cathedral, which proved him to be a *genuine* friend to the Arts, and the diffusion of useful knowledge. But, to say no more of Mr. Britton's contemporaries, whose exertions my own experience warrants me in saying, have been approved and liberally rewarded by the Publick, though he, by a dash of his pen, has endeavoured to consign them to oblivion—Does Mr. Britton mean to prohibit the Society of Antiquaries from publishing any more of our Cathedrals? He must know, from his own experience, that Literature and the Arts are still likely to be progressive in their improvement. So far am I from a desire to confine excellence to the present day, that I most heartily wish Mr. B. a continuation of health and abilities, for more than thirty years to come, that he may finish his great undertaking of the Cathedral Antiquities; and that, instead of a decline in the Arts, which he seems to apprehend, he may find Artists at the conclusion of his work more able than those who assist at its commencement.

Yours, &c.

J. STORER.

†† We have received two other Letters on this subject; from "A Friend at Home," dated Winchester; and from Mr. T. Green, of Pimlico; both condemning Mr. Britton's boast of "his work superseding all others;" and noticing, "that Mr. Wild has been several years engaged in publishing, and has already completed large views of three or four of our Cathedrals, accompanied with very able historical descriptions, written by a gentleman (Mr. Dallaway) of talents, learning, and extensive knowledge;" that Mr. Storer was also employed in "Graphic and Historical Descriptions of the Cathedrals of Great Britain," eight or ten Numbers of which are published (and have frequently been noticed in our Miscellany); and that "Mr. Buckler has published general Views of all our Cathedrals upon an extensive scale."

EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Shipston-on-Stour,
Aug. 5.

I SHOULD have considered "R. B. W.'s" animadversions (p. 120.) on my communication of July 27, p. 8.

not as unanswerable—but deserving of no answer at all—had he not passed over, with remarkable silence, the principal occasion of my troubling you with that note; namely, the loud report that one of my "respectable" Subscribers, resident at Shakespeare's native Town, had done me the honour of praising my work; and sold it at a reduced price—by private contract at a place of public resort. But of that honourable transaction your Correspondent has taken no notice. What then is the natural conclusion, but that his cautious silence on the chief and most material part of my record is a tacit admission of the Truth of the report? I shall, therefore, repeat, that the ignominious sale of my little Book by a Subscriber, previous to the payment of his subscription, was an unlicensed traffick! And to divert himself and his witty companions at the expence of the humble but honest Author, was also an "unjustifiable" and unmanly amusement—to say no worse of it.

The Title of my little Book affects no ostentatious splendour;—but it punctually fulfils all the promises contained in its Title, and performs all its engagements. No candid Reader of it has just cause to complain of being taken in by an alluring Advertisement or Title. But it is now before the Publick—and there I must leave it!

In allusion to my having made no application either directly or indirectly, &c. for their subscriptions, I beg to observe, that the receipt of the Book was a sufficient application.—In respect to Mr. James Ward's offer of receiving and remitting the money, I decline giving him any direction for that purpose. If the subscriptions which remain unpaid are not remitted through some private channel, I can, when I chuse, commission my own Bookseller to call for the amount. But I assure Mr. R. B. W. and Mr. Ward the stationer (who by the bye have no concern in this matter), that I feel no impatience for the remaining subscriptions; for I have already paid all the expences of the Work, and expended a small sum for Advertisements, partly by the assistance of my truly respectable Subscribers, and partly out of my own little private purse.

ANNE CLARKE.

MR.

WEST Front of
PETERBOROUGH Cathedral;
Restored according to GUNTON.

BENEDICTUS Abbot of Peterborough, 1177. "It seems the nave or body of the Church did not please him; therefore he built it after a better manner from the lantern* to the porch, as now it is."—Gunton's History of Peterborough.

Thus what becomes of the prior dates of Clugny 1131, and Arezzo 1216, (the first, according to Mr. H.'s view, having not the least particle to warrant that Peterborough, in the course of 46 years, could possibly become a copy from it) so necessary with our author and his continental friends to "establish with them the origin of Gothic (Pointed) Architecture?" Could such an extensive, regular, complete, and magnificent design, as the West front of Peterborough, as singular in form, as it exhibits a pre-eminence in splendour surpassing all others, either here or abroad, have been brought bit by bit from foreign insignificant piles, gleanings of our arts, which might have been created at any period? Correct your anti-national habits, I pray you, good Mr. H.; and learn, henceforward, to pay more attention and due reverence to your Country's works; and hide your unaccountable predilections, and your forced "History," in dark oblivion, "forgetting and forgot!"

Remarks on the annexed Plate.

The building (song school) raised within the center arch (which arch is less in the opening than those on each side) is a later construction; probably of the 14th century, done, it is imagined, to act (how beautiful in form!) as a sustinment to some visible injury the arch itself might have undergone. The three grand arches, the receding walls, with their enrichments of door-ways, windows, groins, columns, pediments, compartments, niches, statues, ornaments, attending towers, pinnacles, and spires, constitute a gigantic and gorgeous West porch: the tower on the right restored according to Gunton. In the distance, centrically, is the transept tower, on which, to give an assimilating effect to the whole contour, I have introduced a spire. Whether

the tower originally was so adorned, is not certain; but it is not beyond a reasonable supposition to conclude, that it once had such a glorious termination. At present, the tower, it is understood, shews some late inappropriate fanciful modern decorations, set up upon the destruction of the old embellishments thereon. Be this as it may, the great porch, our instructive lesson, stands yet unaltered.

Observations on Mr. HAWKINS'S "History of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE."

(Resumed from Part I. p. 332.)

Chapter VIII. Relates to the "accidental discovery" of a print and the book it belonged to; and how Cæsar Cæsarinus's Translation of Vitruvius is extremely rare: information relative thereto. As the contents of this chapter have but little interest with me, and less with the purport of my "Observations;" I wholly avoid all remark upon it.

Chapter IX. Account of Cæsar Cæsarinus (born 1481), a commentator on Vitruvius. Mr. Hawkins, notwithstanding he has introduced this character to the Reader, appears highly dissatisfied with the man in almost every action of his life (as he has given it to us); so much so, that some will be inclined to inquire, why is he noticed at all?

Chapter X. Mr. Hawkins gravely tells us, that foreign artists worked by rule; and that Cæsarinus had contrived, in his Commentary, to explain the principles of Gothic architecture; various geometric principles are laid down by Cæsarinus: the Cathedral of Milan cited; its dimensions given by cubits; names of various architects employed on it. "Few persons," Mr. H. supposes, "will be inclined to take the trouble of examining by actual measurements any building, on what proportions and principles it is founded;" therefore refers us to Browne Willis, and Benthau's Ely; and notices on this head, particularly from the latter work, a long string of proofs about the relative lengths and widths, heights, &c. of our Conventual churches and cathedrals; nearly all of which proofs are incorrect and futile, as I have taken the pains to follow, and ascertain said proofs, from Benthau's plates themselves. Churches of Salisbury

* Transept tower.

bury and Westminster, also, he says, "are certainly founded on a similar system:" and, as Mr. H. would have us believe, "Cæsarinus settled the rule" for all this; I have examined Price's plates in his *History of Salisbury*, and my own drawings of the Abbey, Westminster, and find, as in the instance of Ely, Mr. H.'s experiments faulty and unfounded.

Mr. H. then gives us to understand, that "Gothic arches consist of a key-stone, and a succession of wedges; doubts much, whether the slopes of the joints all tend to the same centre in the base line, from which the arch springs." He, as a man initiated into the mystery of masonry, should have said,—*tend to the points from which the arch is struck.* As for key-stones, our amateur may rest assured, from my round of observation, that in no one antient instance is there a pointed arch with a key-stone (if we except some few deviations in the sixteenth century, upon the decline of the Pointed style, and introduction of the Italian manner) they, uniformly, presenting a joint in the centre. He mentions Sir C. Wren, and what he meant by key-stones, such as the ornamental bosses in vaultings. Sir Christopher was certainly correct, as he never could have signified that any pointed arch, singly, was centered with a key-stone, for the reason above stated. And, although Mr. H. has honoured my work on our Antient Architecture, by quoting a variety of specimens therefrom, to prove that arches were determined by various proportions, &c.; of this supposition I have no other idea, but that those arches, as to form and height, seem to have been guided by the mode of the masonry of the day. Arches in Henry III.'s reign, very acute; Edward III. equilateral triangle proportion; Richard II. rather flatter; Henry VI. still flatter; Henry VII. struck from four centers, flatter of course, making a compound sweep; Henry VIII. almost flat, and at last completely so.

Chapter XI. Albert Durer's rules for drawing; "his examples may be used if any one chuses. Plans for the shafts of column, and also the elevations of the mouldings for the bases, Plate XI. of this work; and they are evidently such as frequently occur in Gothic architecture." No

person from a mere plan (except Mr. H.) would venture to pronounce, positively, what the elevation of the mouldings were: as to an elevation given in the plate, of a congregation of breaks and strings, they have not the smallest reference to any of the surrounding plans. Albert says, "he cannot help recollecting the Germans, who, when they intend to erect any new edifice, are desirous of employing a new style, which has not been seen before. For this reason, he says, he shall teach how to produce something uncommon, and from which every one may take what he pleases;" gives some general proportions, talking of "spiral lines drawn over the whole column," or in part. This method of ornamenting a column, alludes to the twisted shafts of columns so universally adopted in the sixteenth century, a fantastic caprice of the period, never in practice before or since. Other directions of the like fabrication follow; which, he observes, "you may use separately, or altogether." More "modes, methods, and variations," submitted. And he adds, "that he has not given these directions because they must not be departed from, but only that something may be taken from them, and to show every one what that is new remains yet to be discovered; for it is not sufficient, in making such divisions, to follow any one mode of dimension; but different ones must be used, if a person knows any such."

Albert next describes the capital; that is, as to the proportionate parts and mouldings, which are confused and prolix to a degree; and when thus prepared for the ornaments, "something excellent may be carved upon them, as branches, leaves, animals, birds, or other things, according to the pleasure of those who carve them. But when the capitals are finished, (mark the sagacious instructor) they are to be placed on the shafts," &c. We have also much the same kind of argument for the base of the column, pedestal, &c. and, "in order, he says, to understand what are the ornaments which can be executed with the *carpenter's axe* and *carving tools*," many mouldings named, "may be made convex or concave, plain or projecting, broad or narrow, acute or obtuse, large or small, wide or confined, or in any other way that one pleases."

pleases." Most convenient and agreeable "rules!" Albert was surely an accommodating master of the art, first to lay down his maxims, and then leave his scholars to follow the bent of their own inclinations. Taking this business in the gross, the precepts are wholly trifling, and devoid of any useful information: they neither tend to illustrate the pure Roman, Grecian, or the Pointed Orders; and they would be totally unintelligible, did we not frequently behold the architectural scenery in the historical paintings of his day, wherein such kind of Babel constructions are introduced, a heterogeneous mixture of all styles crowded one on the other, without judgment or skill, a kind of professional insanity, which did not become convalescent until Inigo Jones taught Europe what true design in Architecture should be: he not only taught, but executed his plans and elevations in mansions, villas, and palaces*. Thus much for Albert Durer's "Rules."—I have selected one of his prints (curious and scarce) Christ preaching to the Doctors in the Temple; which may be here described as a specimen of his architectural knowledge in design and decoration.

Scene: an open saloon, wherein is our Lord, seated at a desk, surrounded by the Doctors: his divine Mother and Joseph attending. The walls shew a Roman idea, of the plainest cast, in square and circular headed doorways, and ditto windows without mouldings; a semi-arch, or waggon head ceiling, from which is slung a pent-house half floor, with two festoons of fruit and flowers; adjunct to this is a fixture of a half-conceived Gothic (Mr. Hawkins's term) canopy (under it Our Lord), the entablature elaborately enriched with tracery in filagree work; but of that disorganized cast to our elegant stall enthronizations, that it may be truly said, Foreigners came here to catch a little something, returned, and did a little something at home by way of copy. What a falling off does Albert present us, from chaste and perfect example, to poor and pitiful imitation!

The further portion of Chapter XI. full of our author's most profound, and laborious arguments, though abstruse and fallacious, is a useless waste

of matter, running counter to his "Origin and Establishment of Gothic Architecture," and a tax upon the Reader's time and patience. With regard to his affixing certain proportions, by diameters, to our antient architecture (many specimens of which he has dragged out by name, no thanks from me, from my work of Antient Architecture), they are non-effective, and devoid of any solid use. My experience tells me, that in the architecture of each distinct period, Saxon, Norman, reigns of Henry III. Edward III. Henry VII. and VIII. there are no positive proportions, by diameters, manifested in any particular decorative part of the buildings; but every supposed discrimination of the sort seems to have been guided by all-commanding chance, the caprice of architects, or that compelling power, necessity, to work within the space or dimensions given. How easy indeed it is, to divide columnus, or cylinders, into diameters, by equal parts; for instance: Having a number of cylinders of various dimensions, take one, which proves to be in height $6\frac{1}{2}$ diameters (1 foot each); another of a less dimension, $10\frac{1}{2}$ diameters (9 inches each); another of still less dimension, 13 diameters (6 inches each), set them at an accidental distance:—first distance; four diameters of first cylinder, a good proportion:—second distance; five diameters and half of second cylinder, a good proportion, and so on to a countless variety of the like experiments, each still affording a new and satisfactory form to the beholders. In short, I hold it impossible to fix a criterion in this respect; the judgment of man, regulated by the eye, appears to have guided the distribution of parts which have rendered our antient works the theme of admiration and envy, as no two piles on this account will bear out a direct and precise conformity in the decorative proportions. I speak from actual surveys, and actual delineatory demonstration.

[These "Observations" will be concluded in our next; accompanied with a Plate of Examples from our Antiquities, explanatory of the proportions of doorways, windows, arched ailes, &c. &c.]

The high-flown compliments lavished on the *repairs* and *restorers* of Henry VIIIth's Chapel by Mr. Hawkins,

* See Rise and Progress of Architecture in England, vol. LXXXII, Part II. p.133.

is evidently a side blow aimed at me, for the open and disinterested manner in which I have given a summary of the Architectural Proceedings on the Chapel, from their commencement to the completion of the Eastern aspects, vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 442. whereby I have made plain their inappropriate additions, inaccurate imitations, and clumsy masonry. He says, "though cavils and captious objections have been raised against it by one who might reasonably have exulted in his skill, had it been his own production," &c. Why did not the man speak out?

"One" J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sussex, Aug. 28.*
STAVELEY, in his "History of Churches," and other Writers on Ecclesiastical Antiquities, independently of Cathedral and Conventual churches, divide Parish churches into *Ecclesia capitalis*, *Ecclesia mediocris*, and *Ecclesia campestris*. It would be a matter of great curiosity if some of your learned Correspondents (and many you have who are very competent to this) would point out the nature and peculiarities of each of these churches, their differences, and the rights, privileges, and duties, of their various Incumbents. Probably this threefold division had originally some relation to the population of the districts in which the churches were situated. The *Ecclesia capitalis* may have belonged to the larger or country towns; the *Ecclesia mediocris* to boroughs or vills; and the *Ecclesia campestris* to places remote, secluded, and whose inhabitants were few and scattered.

The manner in which the Duty of Churches appurtenant to Religious Houses was performed, is well known. Primarily, they were served by a Monk in Orders, weekly, or according to the occasion, dispatched, by the Monastery of which he was a member, for the special purpose; and afterwards by Vicars, nominated by the Abbots which had appropriated to themselves respectively the great tithes. But there is much obscurity with respect to the mode in which the services were antiently performed by the proper Parish Priests or Incumbents. In the inferior Churches a single Priest was adequate to all purposes—he could celebrate the Mass, and he could distribute the other

sacraments; but, in the Churches of a higher order, more than one or two Ecclesiasticks were requisite for the duties to be therein discharged, and for the performance of the ceremonies, many of which were attended with circumstances of pomp and magnificence. The Patron nominated the Incumbent; but how were these assistants, who were probably ordained not with the Priestly but with some of the lesser orders, of which, in the Romish Church there were and still are six inferior, appointed and supported? It is likely that in large parishes the Rector might name his Deacon, or Sub-deacon, and other coadjutors, who might reside with him at the Parsonage, and be entitled to a proper and suitable maintenance at his hands, out of the tithes and offerings.

Many Churches, which were not Cathedral or Conventual, were actually, or in a degree, Collegiate. In the Chancels of the older Churches frequently may be observed three or more niches of various sizes and altitudes, commensurate, we may suppose, with the various ranks and dignities of those Ecclesiasticks by whom they were intended to be occupied.—Your valuable Magazine, Mr. Urban, has been particularly appropriated to the investigation of our Ecclesiastical Antiquities; and, therefore, to no one so well as to yourself, can inquiries on these subjects be addressed. Many important researches have been, and still are likely to be made, into the History of our Cathedrals and Convents; but, as it has appeared to me that our knowledge of the antient state of our Parish Churches is very incomplete, I very much wish to draw the attention of some of your Correspondents to them; and as my inquiries have lately been directed thither, if a discussion should arise, I should be glad to afford my humble assistance in the investigation of these subjects.

I wish for information, likewise, as to the origin of Stipendiary Curacies.—In the Roman Catholic Church, Curates are not known; occasionally, where the Incumbents are absent or infirm, coadjutors are appointed, who succeed in course to the vacancy whenever it happens. The French word *Curé* means Rector or Incumbent, who frequently is assisted by a *Vicaire*.

Vicaire. The word *Curate*, as used in our Liturgy, may have been perhaps adopted from this word *Curé*; but more probably from the word *Cure*—any person having the Care of Souls. *Curé* should be translated Rector, and not Curate, as is generally the case. E. J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 11.

I HAVE been accustomed for several years to make one or two short excursions during the course of the Summer, to some of the most antient Towns in the neighbourhood of London, for the purpose of observing the remains of Antient Architecture; and beg leave to send you a few remarks made during a late visit to Barking in Essex. This antient Town is about seven miles East of the Metropolis, and was once a considerable place, having a monastic foundation, the site of which is near the entrance from London. Of the religious and habitable walls nothing now remains but some of the foundations. Two Gates, formerly the entrances, alone subsist. The small one, which we first observe, is in a long range of stone wall, extending from the corner where the road turns entering from London, to the entrance of the Church-yard. It is merely an arch, of a flat proportion, and probably was never carried to a greater height, being a minor approach to the Abbey. The weather cornice is supported on the left side by a King, and on the right by an Angel holding a shield. Some distance beyond is the principal Gateway, a small building, elegantly proportioned, built about the time of Henry VIth or VIIth, consisting of two stories; the first having the arch of entrance, of a flat character, supported by piers, and over it an elegant double niche; the second contains a handsome window of three compartments, terminated by a parapet and battlements. At the North-west angle is a lofty embattled octagonal staircase turret. The room over the Gateway, now in ruins, and totally neglected, has a curious basso-relievo on the North side of the window in the East wall. It represents Our Saviour crucified, with the Virgin on the right, and St. John on the left. The intermediate spaces are filled with curiously varied interlocked lozenge work, much mutilated: the figures are greatly de-

faced, but what remains is of good workmanship, and some of the original blue colouring is still on the drapery. This, formerly, was the Chapel of the Holy Rood: and, though a very small room, had a screen in the centre, a fragment of which is now seen in the wall. This Gateway forms the entrance to the Church-yard. The Church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a large structure, having four aisles, one on the South, and two on the North side of the principal aisle, and is divided into nave and chancel, with a handsome proportioned Tower at the West end, of three stories, with a staircase turret at the North-west angle. Excepting the Tower, the whole edifice has undergone entire renovation; the arches, which are numerous, are ill-shaped, being neither round, nor pointed, have not a single moulding, and rest on square piers. The Font, though not handsome, is nevertheless curious, being a perfect example of the rude style of Architecture that prevailed in the reigns of Elizabeth and James Ist: it stands at the West end of the South aisle. The Church has formerly had numerous brasses—only a few of which now remain: One in the chancel to the memory of John Tedcastell, gent. and Elizabeth his wife; they had nine sons and seven daughters: she died Oct. 27, A.D. 1596, in her . . . th year. The said John deceased the . . . day of Anno . . . in the . . . year of his age. Another in the nave to Thomas Broke, his wife, and three children, bearing date 1493. One in the Western part of the nave to the memory of Christopher Merell, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, who died Jan. 6th, 1593; it likewise perpetuates the memory of his sister, who died Sept. 13, 1579. Among the monuments may be noticed, a very fine one on the South wall, to the memory of Sir Charles Montagu, brother of the first Earl of Manchester; he died in the year 1625, aged 61, and is represented sitting in a tent, reclining upon a desk, on which is placed his helmet and gauntlets: the entrance to the tent is guarded by a centinel on each side; and near it stands a page with his horse. The attitudes of all the figures are extremely graceful, and the sculpture very good. An alabaster altar-tomb at the East end of the North aisle, to the memory of William Whyche, who died March 8, 1553.

1553. A large handsome monument on the North wall in memory of Captain John Bennett, who died in the year 1706, aged 70 years and 8 months; it has a finely executed bust, surrounded with emblematic carvings, head and stern of a ship, &c. In a guideron shield in the pediment are the arms, three lions demy. Another on the North side of the chancel to Francis Fuller, who died March 10, 1636, aged 76.—The only vestige of antient work left inside the Church is a very beautiful Holy Water Recess, at the West end of the principal aisle near the Tower; the lower part has been entirely cut away, and the ornaments of the upper much disfigured by whitewash. The exterior of the Church is nearly as much bereft of antient work as the inside, every window (excepting the West) being altered, and the arches of those that remained blocked up. In the North wall over a doorway are several very antient ornaments worked into the masonry. The West door, and a similar one under the North porch, square-headed, remain perfect.

The Town of Barking has still several picturesque old houses remaining in it. The Market-house, of this kind, is very spacious, with rooms over it, and was built about the time of Queen Elizabeth. A large convenient Work-house was erected in the year 1787, in which are appropriate rooms for the education of poor Children.

Yours, &c.

J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 3.

MIDDLEHAM Castle, Yorkshire, stands in the Wapentake of Hang-West, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and was the head of the honour of Middleham. It was built about the year 1190, by Robert, surnamed Fitz Ranulph, grandson of Ribald*, younger brother to Alan Earl of Brittany, to whom all Wensleydale was given by Conan Earl of Brittany and Richmond. It remained in his posterity till the time of Henry

the III^d; when Ralph, or Ranulph†, the second of that name, dying without issue male, this Honour and Castle came to the Lord Robert de Nevil, in right of Mary‡ his wife, eldest of three daughters, left by the above named Ranulph.

This Robert de Nevil, being detected in a criminal conversation with a Lady in Craven, was, by her enraged husband, emasculated, of which he soon after died; in his descendants it continued till the reign of Henry the VIth, when the male-line failing in Ralph de Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, it devolved to his uncle Sir John Nevil: the Castle was at that time in the hands of Henry the Sixth; but Sir John having always sided with the House of Lancaster, was appointed Constable thereof for life.

In this Castle Edward the Fourth was confined, after being surprized and taken prisoner in his Camp at Wolvey, by Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, surnamed the King-maker, who put him under the care of his brother, the Archbishop of York; but that Prelate suffering Edward to take the exercise of hunting in the Park, he made his escape; raised sufficient forces to reinstate his affairs, and shortly after vanquished and slew the Earl of Warwick at Barnet near London. The Estates of this Earl being forfeited, and likewise those of his brother John Marquis of Montague, proprietor of this Honour and Castle, they were, by an Act of Parliament, 11th of Edward IVth, settled upon Richard Duke of York, and his heirs legally begotten, so long as any of the heirs male of the Marquis of Montague should remain.

Edward, the only son of Richard III^d, was born in this Castle: his premature death is, according to the superstition of some later writers, considered as a judgment on Richard, for the imputed murder of Edward Vth and his brother.

From that time to the present, this Castle is scarcely, if at all, mentioned

* Post mortem Roberti filii Radulphi, Helewisia uxor ejus, filia & hæres Ranulphi de Glanville, Baronis & Justiciarii Capitalis Angliæ temporibus Henrici II. & Richardi I. assensu Walranni filii & hæredis sui tunc viventis, fundavit Monasterium Canonicorum ordinis Præmonstratensis apud Swayneby; & obiit 11^o die Martii, anno gratiæ M^oCXCV. & a Swaneby postea translata fuerunt ejus ossa & sepulta in Domo Capitulari de Coverham.

† Obiit anno gratiæ MCCL. & apud Coverham sepelitur.

‡ "Mary, one of the Lady Nevilles, was buried at Coverham, and her husband too, as I remember." LELAND, p. 90.

in History. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, mentions its state in his time: "Middleham Castel (says he) joyneth hard to the town side, and is the fairest Castel of Richmonshire next Bolton, and the Castel has a parke by it, caullid Souskne, and another caullid West Park, and Gaunlesse be well woddid:" and again, "Middleham is a praty market town, and standith on a rokky hille, on the top whereof is the Castel meately well diked. All the upper* part of the Castel was of the very new setting of the Lord Neville, caullid Darabi, the inner part was of an auncient building of the Fitz Randolph."

It was inhabited so late as the year 1609, by Sir Henry Lindley, *knt.* an appraisement of whose goods, he being then lately deceased, was taken in that year; the inventory was in the hands of the Dean of Middleham, 1773.

The leaden pipes, for the conveyance of water, were taken up within the memory of the Mother of a person now living.

In 1663, it appears as if the Castle was the property of Lord Loftus, who probably held it by a lease from the Crown, where the property seems to be.

The entrance into this Castle was by a very strong arched Gateway on the North side. The remnants of a moat now appear on the South and East sides, but the ditch is daily filling up with weeds and rubbish.—The Castle is a right-angled parallelogram, 210 by 175 feet, with a tower at each angle, and a round one at the South-west.

The Deanery of Middleham is a *Collegiate Deanery* by Royal Charter under the Great Seal, with Statutes under the same authority; also with peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction by the King, the then Pope, (by a now existing Bull or Licence), and by Cession of Jurisdiction from the Archbp. of York, the Bishop of Chester, and the Archdeacon of Richmond. By Charter it has six Chaplains. It is also entitled to a Chancellor, Registrar, and Surrogate: the two last it has always had. But, as the intended endowment in land was frustrated by the death of Richard the Third, it has no other than the Parochial Revenue. The presentation from the Crown is directed to the Chaplains for the instalment of the Dean†. Y. Z.

* *Qu. utter or outer.*

† Of the late very learned and worthy Dean, see this Month's *Obituary*. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Beaconsfield, Oct. 4.*

THE friends of the late Mr. Burke would indeed have felt much obliged to your Correspondent Mr. Hartford, for an *accurate* Sketch of his late residence; but, I may venture to say, that the one he has sent you bears little, if any, resemblance to it.

Butler's Court, or (as it was originally called) Gregories, the house which Mr. Burke inhabited near Beaconsfield, consisted of a center and two wings, connected on each side by a colonnade, and was built upon a plan very similar to the Queen's Palace, Buckingham House, and to Cliefden House in Buckinghamshire, the residence of the Countess of Orkney, which was also destroyed by fire about nineteen years ago.—Butler's Court was not the residence of Mr. Dupré at the time of its destruction, though it was his property; nor did the loss sustained amount to a fourth part of the sum mentioned.—Is any good View or Print of Butler's Court to be met with? CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

I WAS much pleased with the View of the Seat of that celebrated Statesman Edmund Burke; and beg you to insert the following account of it, from Messrs. Lysons's valuable Work:

"GREGORIES, in this parish [Beaconsfield] which belonged to the Wallers, has of late years acquired much celebrity, as the seat of Edmund Burke; who, for critical taste, and brilliancy of language, will ever be ranked in the first class of English writers; whose manners were so engaging, whose conversation and talents were so fascinating, that his company was eagerly sought after by all who could make pretensions to kindred genius; and Gregories was the frequent resort of the most eminent literary and political characters of the age. Mr. Burke died at Gregories in 1797, and was buried in Beaconsfield Church, where a marble tablet has been put up with this short Inscription to his memory:

"Near this place lies interred all that was mortal of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, who died on the 9th of July, 1797, aged 68 years."

"The Inscription records also his only son, Richard Burke, who represented the Borough of Malton in Parliament; and his brother, Richard Burke, Recorder of Bristol: they both died in the year 1794*."

B. N.

* Lysons's *Buckinghamshire*, p. 506.

MR.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 19.
THE late fire in the warehouses built among the ruins of the ancient Palace of the Bishops of Winchester, Southwark (see p. 285.) has laid open to view the Episcopal walls; and they present very considerable remains. The line runs East and West; principal front North, bearing towards the Thames; South ditto took one side of a large Court-yard. The extreme length seems to have been portioned into two grand state apartments, divided by a cross wall; in which, at the floor line, are three conjoined entrances communicating to each arrangement; and in the gable of said wall a most curious and highly-worked circular window, composed of an associating number of small triangles*. It is rather difficult to point out to which allotment it gave the required light: if a conjecture may be allowed, it lighted the portion Westward, which has every assurance of having been the Great Hall; a magnificent construction by its capacious dimensions, and noble proportions. Lofly windows remain in the South wall to both portions of the line (the North wall or front being now nearly destroyed). Upon the whole, the scene is remarkably picturesque and interesting; and it is some consolation to mention, that the ready hands of the Sons of Art (set down at not less than *one hundred*) have already preserved in their way these short-lived ruins, before the busy and mechanic hordes level them to the ground, to raise on their site new repositories for mercantile uses, and speculating engine works. It is proposed, with all possible speed, to give a general Plan and View of the Ruins in this Miscellany.

The cry is once more up about restoring the North front of Westminster Hall, built by Richard II.; and if we may judge from the now restorations doing to a small Tudor building (part of the Palace) opposite St. Margaret's Church, we Antiquaries shall have more cause to tremble than rejoice in the attempt, come when it may, on Richard's walls; as they have added to the windows modern *rustics*, and to one of them in particular a central tablet†! Cannot our pre-

tenders to the love of antiquities rest satisfied with having before their eyes such a precious and sumptuous specimen as the Hall in all its original seeming (though cruelly mutilated and disfigured) without sighing for a professional change of the whole aspect? What real satisfaction does the rebuilt parts of Henry's neighbouring Pile excite, otherwise than the idle and puerile impulse of the many who cry, "Bless us, how *clean* and *new* the Chapel looks!" while deep and lasting sensations enter the minds of men of science and contemplation, in gazing on the classic remains, fated as they are to modern transformation, yet beaming before them, unadulterated and unchanged. J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, Sept. 13.
WITH pleasure I observe, that the portion of "The Beauties of England and Wales" comprehending *Middlesex*, is about to engage the pen of Mr. J. N. Brewer; who, by his judicious and accurate account of Oxfordshire, recently published, has shewn himself fully competent to the task of describing our Metropolitan County.—The difficulties of his arduous undertaking will be considerably lessened by the works of former Authors on this subject; among the foremost of whom, must be mentioned Mr. Lysons, to whom all future Writers on the Antiquities of Middlesex must bow with gratitude and respect.

From the parishes in this County, which have been already separately published, Mr. Brewer will be enabled to glean much useful information, in furtherance of his plan; and his Brother Topographers will, no doubt, be ready to afford him all the assistance in their power.

"Hæc veniam damusque, accipimusque vicissim."

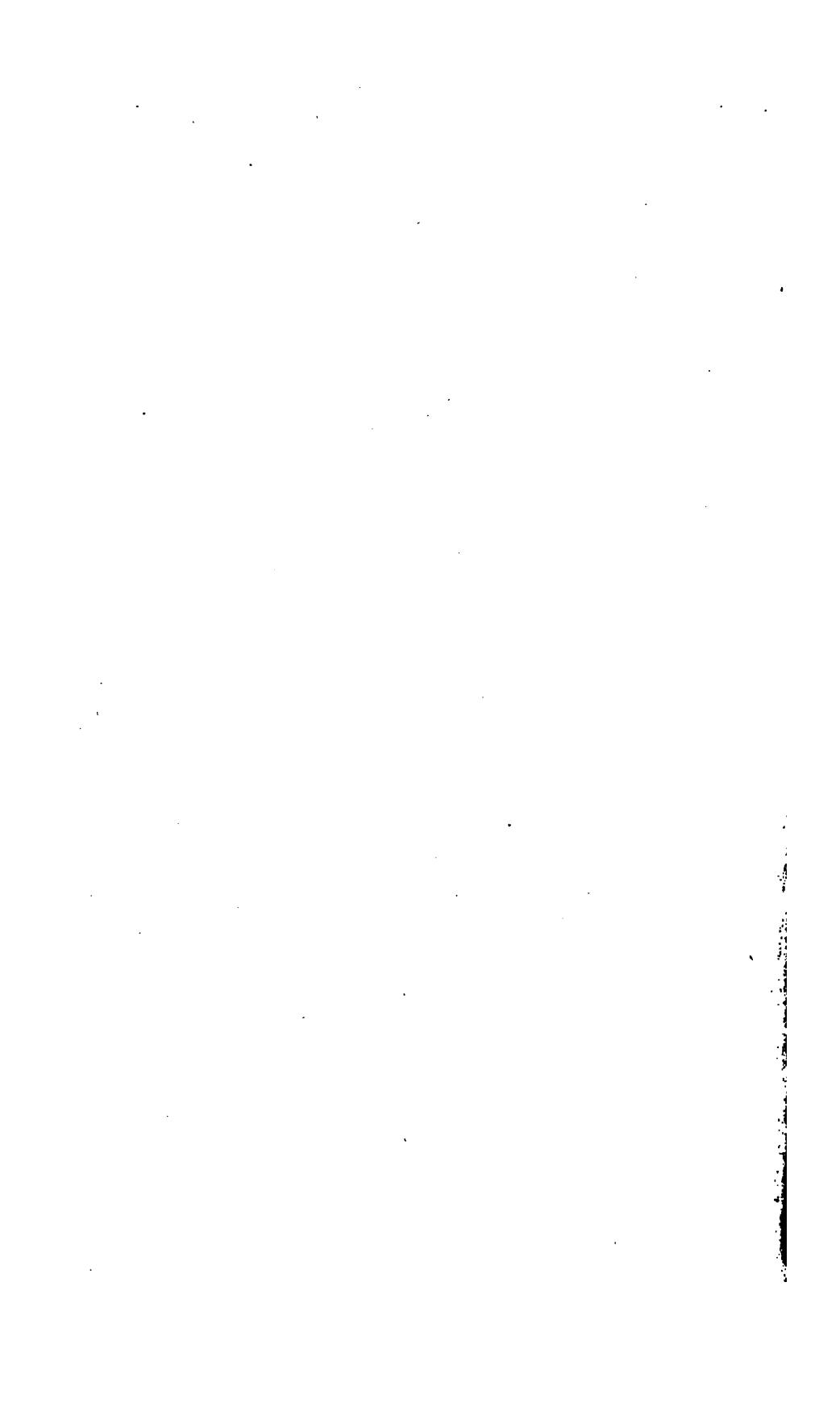
Notwithstanding that Middlesex, in comprising the Capital of the Empire, together with its numerous Towns, Palaces, Seats, and illustrious Natives and Residents, pre-eminently claims a regular Historian; yet the difficulties of the undertaking, arising from the constant influx of property, and the consequent little interest taken by the wealthy and opulent, will in all probability long prevent its completion.

Yours, &c.

T. FAULKNER.
 Mr.

* Engraved in "Antient Architecture of England."

† Since cut out, though the marks are visible.





הבית הזה היה בית מלאכה לזכרון חיים

MR. URBAN, Sept. 1.
FROM a wish to preserve to posterity the form of our antient domestic Architecture, I present to your useful and entertaining Magazine a view of some old Houses in St. John's Street, London. It is generally reported (on what authority I cannot learn) that Cardinal Wolsey once resided here. Some description of the above has been given in your Magazine for April last, p. 341, by your Correspondent E. F. who, I have every reason to believe, is a descendant of Sir Thomas Forster, kn't. who resided in the above-mentioned Houses, then one House united with the Baptist's Head, which from every circumstance I conclude was the front, in St. John's lane, as it bears every mark of superiority to those in St. John's street; although in the first floor of the centre House there is a most curious and once elegant Chimney-piece. The old premises have lately been on fire, which has so damaged them, already nearly destroyed by time, as to render it probable they will soon be pulled down.

The same Crest and Arms are borne by the name of Forrester, from which I am informed Forster is derived.

If E. F. could favour us with any farther illustration, it would oblige
 Yours, &c. P.

MR. URBAN, *Stourhead, Sept. 20.*
HAVING been led to the town of Hungerford, during my antiquarian researches in North Wiltshire, I was induced to visit the new Church now building; and with the hopes of finding the Sepulchral Memorial said to have been placed there, with the motto adopted by the celebrated and hitherto unknown *Junius*. My curiosity on this occasion was the more excited, from the circumstance which had been mentioned to me, upon the authority of the Clergyman formerly residing at Hungerford, who had informed a friend of mine, "that, during the illness of Mr. *Greatrakes*, he had been visited by Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Sawbridge." The tomb-stone, having the following inscription, is placed on the right hand side adjoining the entrance to the Church from the town of Hungerford:

"Here are deposited the remains of
 WILLIAM GREATRAKES, Esq. a Native of
 GENT. MAG. October, 1814.

Ireland, who, on his way from Bristol to London, died in this town, in the fifty second year of his age, on the second day of August, 1781.

"*Stat nominis umbra.*"

This Church is now rebuilding, and the monuments of the Hungerfords are displaced; but I trust not destroyed.—On a wall near the Church-door are six Tablets, recording the following singular instances of longevity.

Daughters of Samuel Whitlocke, esq.

Elizabeth	died aged 71 years.
Necettie	72
Mary	91
Henrietta	83
Judith	84
Mrs. Mulso Whitlocke	97

Total 498 years.

I am happy in thus being able to answer the question respecting Mr. Greatrakes, alluded to at page 7, of your Magazine for July, 1814.

Yours, &c. RICH. COLT HOARE.

MR. URBAN, *Lake-House, Wills, Sept. 21.*

AN inquiry having been made in your Magazine for July last, as to the truth of a Mr. Greatrakes being buried in the Church-yard of Hungerford, Berks, I can satisfactorily state that such is the fact; and that the Epitaph inscribed on the head-stone of his grave is very accurately given by you in a note to an interesting communication, under the signature of "One of the Pack," disclosing some particulars of Mr. Greatrakes, and suggesting also his claim to the Authorship of the Letters of Junius, in addition to the number of competitors for whom the honour of writing them has been contended. This Letter your Readers will find on referring to vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 547.

The death of Mr. Greatrakes having occurred upwards of 30 years ago at the Bear Inn at Hungerford, on his way from Bristol to London, few or no particulars are now remembered by the inhabitants of that town concerning him. It is certainly, however, a singular coincidence, that the motto *Stat nominis umbra* affixed to the Letters of Junius should also appear at the close of the epitaph to the memory of Mr. Greatrakes; and that, as stated by your Correspondent "One of the Pack," he should

should have been not only a particular friend of the late Lord Shelburne (to whom has been also assigned the honour of the Authorship of the Letters in question, and who, if not their Author himself, has been strongly supposed to know who did write them) but also an inmate in his house at the time of their publication. These, Mr. Urban, appear to me such singular coincidences as to merit much fuller investigation.—I have not the edition of Junius's Letters to refer to, which was published by Woodfall in the year 1772, the Preface to which was written, and the whole work revised, by Junius himself, who also selected the motto *Stat nominis umbra* affixed to that edition. But to what does its meaning allude? The studious mysteriousness of their Authorship? or is there any thing possibly *anagrammatic*, either in the appellation of Junius, or in the words of the motto?

The motto, *Stat nominis umbra*, as closing the inscription on the tomb-stone of Mr. Greatrakes, may, however, after all that has been said, have been accidentally selected by his executor, and transferred from the Title-page of the Letters of Junius to his departed Friend's tomb-stone, as applicable to the occasion, and as conveying a kind of *memento mori*; and if Mr. Greatrakes was the last of his family of that name, (which we may not improbably presume to be the case, as it does not appear that he was attended in his illness, or that his affairs were administered after his decease, by any one of his name; but that, on the contrary, a Capt. Stopford was his executor) the choice of this motto was *then* most peculiarly appropriate, as referring to the extinction of the family name, and the evanescence of all sublunary things.

In addition to the singular coincidences above-mentioned, the autograph of Mr. Greatrakes, as given in your Volume of last year, appears to me to bear a stronger resemblance to that of Junius, than any other you have submitted to the public eye for the purpose of comparison.

Under all these circumstances, I think, Mr. Urban, it would be desirable, if possible, to gain a more full information of Mr. Greatrakes than is given by your Correspondent in the last year's Volume. We can however

hold, I should fear, slender expectation, whatever may be our hope, that the Writer of the celebrated Letters of Junius will ever be discovered, after his explicit and firm declaration, "If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole depositary of my own secret; and it shall perish with me." Here he evidently means to intimate to the future generation, that all inquiries after him shall be in vain; and after announcing, that his self-gratification was greater in burying the secret in his own bosom, than in claiming and receiving whatsoever merit might be due to his Letters,—from whatever peculiar and inexplicable cause such a feeling should have arisen, we can hardly expect that he should have so far committed himself, as to have left behind him documents, or other proofs, which would demonstrate the Author, and convict him perhaps of falsehood in the minds of a great portion of mankind. Junius was certainly too tenacious of his own honour not to have used his best endeavours that this should not be the case; nevertheless, the controversy respecting the Authorship of his Letters is certainly an interesting one, and has elicited much pleasing public and private anecdote, although it is probable, that the publick will never, however repeatedly the question may at different intervals be agitated, universally agree in ascribing their Authorship to any particular individual.

It appears from the Letter addressed to you in your last Volume on this subject, that Mr. Greatrakes was born in the Barony of Imokilly in the county of Cork in Ireland, about the year 1725; and that, during his illness, he sent for his executor, a Captain Stopford, who had been in the 63d regiment of foot, and deposited many papers in his hands. If this gentleman be now living, (and from his name he may probably be of the Courtown family), and, without violating any bond of secrecy, able to set at rest this question, which has so much engaged the public attention, so far as respects Mr. Greatrakes; he will, I am sure, much oblige the publick, as well as myself, by any communication through the medium of your useful Repository; and, should not this Letter meet *his* eye, perhaps some native of Ireland, who knew Mr. Greatrakes, will obligingly

ingly give us farther particulars concerning him, acquainting us at the same time, whether the family are still living in the County of Cork, or elsewhere, or whether (which, I think, is more probable) they are extinct; as also whether Valentine Greatrakes, who was also of the same Country, was likewise of that family. This person was greatly famed for performing cures, by stroking persons diseased with the palms of his hands; the credit of which, whether real or imaginary, was supported by the great Mr. Boyle, and many honourable testimonies.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 6.

WITH your accustomed fairness you gave place to some few observations I lately made on the claim of the Rev. P. Rosenhagen to the classic honour of being "the true Junius." I wish, merely as a P. S. to my former Communication, to be allowed to observe, that, in asserting himself to be "the sole depositary of his own secret," Junius did—and I speak upon a pretty general admission of all parties—probably swerve a little from the direct line of positive facts: for, although the Marquis of Lansdown was certainly not the Author himself, he certainly knew who was: and it is a strong circumstance that he has been known to declare—*Junius was a Clergyman.* A. W. A.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 7.

THE peculiarities of a great and good man, of whatever kind, mental or bodily, deserve to be recorded, because they always convey instruction or entertainment. It is observable, that men of Genius do very rarely stoop to think or act by ordinary rules; they have a measure of their own; a language—a style—an emphasis. Indeed, we perceive not unfrequently a mode of gesticulation peculiar to themselves; a look—an air—a something to distinguish the character of Intellect from the insipid unmeaning simplicity of the "*profanum vulgus*." This, in spite of the *mauvaise plaisanterie* about the face of poor Gibbon, is a truism applicable in most cases; and in none, perhaps, was it ever more so than in that of my old friend Dr. Glyn of Cambridge. I call him my Friend,

because he kindly noticed me when the friendship of maturer age is of the highest value to a young man; when, just emancipated from the slavery of birch at Harrow, I was plunging into the unrestrained liberty of a College life.—Amongst other singularities in opinion, Dr. Glyn would maintain, that Gout was not an Hereditary disease; and he once took occasion to mark this with peculiar emphasis, when I consulted him in my first attack, then in my nineteenth year. He observed, "My young Friend, you call this Gout; poo! poo! you have not yet earned the costly privilege: you must drink your double Hogshead first." "But my Father, Sir,—it is in my blood, by right of inheritance." His reply was strong: "You talk nonsense; you may as well tell me you have a broken leg in your veins by inheritance."—I only mention this to shew that one great man thought the Gout hardly dealt by. Experience tells me that my Father died by it; that, although I have never allowed in any excess, but have used a reasonable temperance in all things, at forty I am a martyr to it; and that, probably, I shall die crippled by it.—So much for this costly privilege. W. A. A.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 8.

I OBSERVE, in pp. 42, & 99, several particulars respecting the contested origin of the popular anthem of "*God Save the King*," which was so confidently asserted by *George Saville Carey* to have been composed by his father *Henry Carey*, and which statement appears to have been for a long time acceded to, without much examination into its truth. It appears, however, clear to me, from the facts stated in your Magazine, that Carey's claims to the honour of its composition are entirely without foundation; and that his utmost merit consists in having re-introduced it to public notice. Dr. Arne's opinion (as stated by Mr. D'Israeli in your Number for August, on the authority of Dr. Burney) that it was originally written and composed for the Catholic Chapel of James the Second, seems to receive some confirmation from the following extract from a letter addressed to Garrick by that dramatic enthusiast Benjamin Victor in October 1745, when Edinburgh was occupied by the Army

of the Pretender: at any rate, it proves it to have been at that time the generally received belief of its origin:

"The Stage, at both Houses, is the most pious, as well as most loyal place in the three Kingdoms. Twenty men appear at the end of every play; and on stepping forward from the rest, with uplifted hands and eyes, begins singing, *to an old Anthem tune*, the following words:

'O Lord our God arise,
Confound the Enemies
Of George our King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.'

Which are the very words and music of an old Anthem that was sung at St. James's Chapel for King James the Second, when the Prince of Orange was landed, to deliver us from Popery and Slavery; which God Almighty, in his goodness, was pleased NOT to grant."

Victor's Letters, vol. I. p. 118.

Yours, &c. DANGLE, Jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Greenwich*, Aug. 22.
WITH a wish to promote further inquiry into the origin of the melody of GOD SAVE THE KING, I beg leave to send you an extract on the subject, which I think claims attention, from one of the productions of a well-informed and accurate writer, Mr. John Pinkerton:

"The English" [Mr. P. is treating of Music] "have always borrowed from Scotland; insomuch, that the supposed National air of *God save the King* is a mere transcript of a Scottish Anthem, preserved in a Collection printed at Aberdeen 1682: nor is it generally known that the Ecclesiastic Musick of Scotland sometimes rivals the Secular."

Recollections of Paris, vol. II. pp. 4, 5. London, 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 2.
YOUR intelligent Correspondent, the Author of the "Calamities of Authors," will find some authentic and interesting particulars respecting the origin of the favourite Air of *God Save the King*, in the "Proceedings of the London Highland Society."

An Admirer of Native Talent.

P. 210. b. l. 19. read "Were it ever to be introduced among us, it is not the return of ancient superstition, it is not the bondage," &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbott's Roding*,
Sept. 15.

Date obolum.

IN the Church-yard at Watton, in the County of Norfolk, is a monumental Inscription to the memory of Four Brothers, who died in the service of their King and Country. One of them died in Dublin; and the three others were killed in action in Spain. The name of these young soldiers, who were cut off in the very early dawn of life, was Kiddell.

Not claiming more than the common feelings of a man, I conceive that every Reader would feel a melancholy impression upon his mind, and a sympathetic concern for the surviving part of the family, who had sustained so heavy a loss. But I would willingly hope, that we should harmoniously agree in one sentiment,—that the surviving branch of the family stood justly entitled to some remuneration; not only in alleviation of so great a loss, but as a mark of distinction to the memory of four Brothers, who had sacrificed their lives in their Country's cause.

The well-earned honours, and the pension, which the Duke of Wellington enjoys, as well as those which have been conferred upon Lord Hill, Lord Combermere, and the other illustrious Generals, whose fame has been rendered immortal by their heroism in the Spanish War, have been considered by many not as corresponding to their respective degrees of merit. But be that as it may: far be it from me to kindle a single spark of malignant jealousy and envy in any human breast against these highly distinguished characters, who now stand so elevated in the order of Society! But, as the Soldier's Friend, let me with fair and candid truth observe, that many thousand valuable lives have been lost in Portugal and in Spain; and that torrents of blood have been shed by many of our fellow subjects, whose families have nothing but the sad and melancholy remembrance, that they freely shed their blood, and nobly died.

I am well aware, that the stream of public munificence cannot, consistently with the resources of the country, flow but in a restricted channel. Having this necessary limitation in view, how very small would be the deduction from the Public Purse, in the

the very singular case of four Brothers dying in his Majesty's service, should the next of kin receive only one shilling a day for life, or even so small an annuity as 10*l*.! Would not every friend of his country rejoice to hear of such a remuneration? And at the same time, would it not afford to every Soldier the most lively encouragement in actual service?

It might seem presumptuous in me, who am treading in *fallentis semita viæ*, did I recommend to his Majesty's Government any measure to answer the subject in question. Might I not apply in the first instance to his Majesty's Secretary at War with great fitness and propriety? Might I not hope, that the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury would not withhold so scanty a benevolence? or, that the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer would meet with an open hand the necessity of the case? But, should I be disappointed in all these rich resources, I would then, in hopes of better success, direct the wheel of fortune to St. James's and Hyde Parks.

The produce of the tickets, which gave admission to those superb and costly spectacles, it has been commonly said, would be applied to some charitable purpose. If such a report shall bear upon the face of it any character of truth, would not the last and only representative of a family, where the younger branches were cut off by the chance of War, deservedly claim a small proportion of the fund which was raised by those brilliant scenes?

Should any one be led by natural curiosity to inquire, who and what is Kiddell, the uncle of the four Brothers, whose cause I advocate from a motive of mere humanity and concern? I should reply in few words, that he is an honest industrious peasant, living by the sweat of his brow, and subsisting from day to day by the labour of his own hands. But should any one, like the benevolent Mr. Webb, whose Charity bears him upon the wings of love from one extremity of the Island to the other—from the North of England to the Principality of Wales, should he be disposed to make a further and more particular inquiry, I should refer him to two very worthy and respectable Clergymen in Norfolk, to the Rev. Mr. Pearce, the curate of Watton; and the Rev. Mr. Rolfe, the curate of Saham, the adjoining parish.

—To the last of these Gentlemen the subject in question applies so strongly in his favour, that I cannot forego the present opportunity of bringing him forward to the notice of the Great World. Mr. Rolfe is the nephew of a Naval Officer, to whom this Country stands more indebted for the essential services which he has rendered us, and for the brilliancy of his victories, than to any other officer, I may venture to say, either of former or of later times. And yet the Nephew of Lord Nelson is suffered to be wasting his days unnoticed, and unbeneficed, upon a Curacy, in a solitary sequestered village, at Saham near Watton in Norfolk.

Much must it be regretted by every one who remembers the person of Lord Nelson, and represents to his mind the honourable wounds which he bore—the loss of his arm—the loss of an eye—and the loss of health; and recollects the cool and collected manner in which he breathed his last in the important hour of victory—much will he regret, that, in the various Ecclesiastical Preferments which His Majesty's Ministers have constantly to dispose of, not a single benefice, even of the smallest value, has ever yet been conferred upon the nephew of a man whose name stands so high upon the annals of our Naval history.

Whilst there scarcely exists a family in Norfolk, in whose house there is not some testimony of respect to the memory of Lord Nelson, it becomes a subject of astonishment, that no patriotic friend of his country has taken Mr. Rolfe by the hand, and solicited from the Prime Minister a Prebendal Stall, or any other Preferment in his Majesty's gift. Since such remuneration has not yet been attended to, let me suggest one measure to the Gentlemen of the County, who are raising a Subscription Fund for the purpose of erecting a Pillar to the Memory of Lord Nelson—that they would interest themselves in a Memorial, signed by as many of the principal Inhabitants of the County as in their judgment may seem necessary, requesting the favour of the two County Members to present it to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; petitioning him to direct that some mark of his Royal favour might be conferred upon Mr. Rolfe, either in the Church at Norwich, or in any other way most agreeable to his Royal Highness's will and pleasure.

sure.—I could wish, and I would make the request, that any one Layman, or any one brother Parson in the County, into whose hand this Letter may chance to fall, would, without delay, draw up the necessary Petition, and set it forward. The wheel once put in motion, I should hope, would run with success. But some one, it matters not who shall first volunteer his service—some one individual must first begin :

“*Dimidium facti, qui bene cepit, habet.*”

To Mr. Rolfe, I am sensible, that I should make an apology for having thus brought forward his name in your widely-circulated Miscellany, without having previously asked his permission for the liberty which I have taken. Upon his good temper, and the liberality of his mind, I rely for indulgence.

Yours, &c. WM. CHAS. DYER.

THOMAS A KEMPIS.

“Thus in the Christian religion, Charity is called the bond of perfection; because it comprehends and fastens all virtues together. Whenever we wholly dedicate ourselves to this end, whatever virtue it commands, we shall be invested with it, and pre-disposed with a kind of ability and propension to pursue and express the same. No end is so efficacious to rectify our habits: it causes the mind forthwith to transform and mould itself into all virtues at once. And this is analogous to the workmanship of Nature: a carver cuts the parts successively; but Nature, in producing a flower or living creature, engenders and brings forth all the rudiments at once.”—*LORD BACON'S Advancement of Learning, Book VII.*

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

IT is curious that your Correspondent W. should imagine I alluded to Alban Butler as a living author; when all his Readers must know, that he has been dead more than 40 years. The Note which W. speaks of, would be a very useful communication, as it is not in every edition of A. Butler's Works; certainly not in the one I have access to. And it is desirable to see any remark of that well-informed and excellent man.

2. As to the charge of supposititious evidence, imputed to the disputants in France and Germany on this much agitated question, my author is no less a person than Mabillon. [*See Œuvres Posthumes de Jean Mabillon Benedictin de la Congregation de St.*

Maurs.] I have only to refer your Correspondent to him.

3. Surely W., on further consideration, will allow that we express ourselves more naturally, clearly, and forcibly, when we speak or write in the language in which we think. In those private and earnest communications of the heart with its Maker, of which the “*Imitatio*” affords so many charming and eloquent examples, is it natural, I ask, that these should, at their first utterance, be in one's own, or in a foreign idiom?

4. The result of W.'s communication is, that the “*Imitatio*” is not the production of either *Thomas à Kempis* or *Gerson*. Now, is not this precisely the very thing I was contending for? That, even the most able and learned Writer, perhaps, of the present day (who has professed an intention of publishing the Life and Writings of *Thomas à Kempis*, and to discuss the question)—even he, will hardly be able to bring this work home to either of these persons.

5. This question, one of criticism merely, and which may in truth be called a conjecture about a conjecture, curious as it may be, is infinitely less important than this other: “What is the nature, or scope and intent of the ‘*Imitatio*?’” This last is a subject of high and universal concern; touching, besides, if I am not mistaken, a Church question of some delicacy at present. In this, I acknowledge, I must look up to a guide. There are persons whose calling it is, persons, I am free to say, being myself but a Layman (of the Church of England) more learned in these matters; and I add (it would be ill for the world were it otherwise) much wiser, and better, than I can pretend to be. What I am going to say, therefore, will, I trust, meet with every indulgence—I am sure I mean it well. I am only going to state a difficulty as it strikes me, in order to have it removed. I think, then, (remember I am speaking under correction) that the “*Imitatio*” presents to us but a very imperfect resemblance of our Saviour. It presents in general rather a contrast; reflecting the human heart in a state of indisposition—a very different picture! It scarcely touches the most remarkable feature of our Saviour's character—that he was in a peculiar manner cheerful, popular, and social. With the divinest com-

complacency he was used to accost all ranks of people—of every nation, sex, and age,—even little children: he entered into all companies of men, whether composed of many or of few—he was a guest at their marriages and festivals, without interposing any unseasonable austerity: he frequented the public fountains—according to the custom of the East; all the market-places—even the profaned temple. His friendship for one of the Disciples whom he esteemed more than any other—and his most affecting recommendation to that friend of his desolate and disconsolate mother, at a time when one should have thought his whole attention would have been absorbed by the agonies of death, shew that he was awake to all the dearest and most tender considerations of social duty. During this commerce with the world, such was the supernatural temper of his mind, that he not only remained unspotted and blameless to the end, but he kept up an inexhaustible flow of affection and charity to all mankind, not excepting his very enemies and executioners. Now those who try (and there are many in every age and country who have—Sir Thomas More is one illustrious instance) who try, even at a great distance, and with such constancy as human frailty is capable of, to follow his manner in all or any one of these instances, may justly be considered as being, so far, his "imitators." Whereas, in the scheme to which the title of "*Imitatio Christi*" is prefixed, the mind is treated too much like a Patient, as being in an extraordinary state of infirmity, requiring almost perpetual seclusion, the strictest regimen, every relish gone for the innocent business and relaxations of life. All this may be very well, and even necessary, in certain cases, tempers of mind, times of life, state of the world, &c. And though, perhaps, if the matter were "*res integra*," the conventual life, in certain persons, would not altogether be disapproved of, at least in so unlimited and unqualified a manner as it has been with us; yet this was by no means the rule of life laid down and exemplified by our Saviour and the Apostles. If it be said that the perfection of our Saviour, his privileged character, his high and extraordinary mission, together with the mode he was pleased to employ in executing

it, required such a popular and affable life and conversation, and that it would be presumption to make his case one of ours; I answer: first, whatever the original is that we profess to imitate, such or like it should be the copy. Secondly, that the "*Imitatio*" is accordingly not a copy, but quite a different thing.

6. If the difficulty of following such patterns, in spite of so many bright examples as might be shewn, be still insisted on, is there less difficulty, I ask, in that of the "*Imitatio*?" But the greater part of mankind ought to be presumed of a commonly-sound and healthy state of mind; alive, active, and strong, to all social duties. The discharging these well, in spite of the various discouragements and temptations to the contrary, is the great trial in this life, and seems to be the principal business for which we are sent here. This being supposed, mankind then are sufficiently strong to bear having the Gospel opened at once to their eyes, and there to behold the original itself, without any such artificial medium as the "*Imitatio*." The "*Imitatio*" seems to be a circuitous and argumentative way of giving an idea of perfection. Its motto perhaps might be, "Behold thy self here; then conceive the exact reverse, and you have the picture of our Saviour." Such a method may be a good preparative—a good course of discipline—the means of cure in particular cases,—of sovereign virtue to every one, even to the best, at certain times, and to some few individuals at all times. But, as different as sickness is from health, is the "*Imitatio*" from the Gospel. I admit, that if a man is ill, he must be cured first, before he can set about his duties. In proposing this too for a rule of life, we forget the times when this work was most probably written; or at least the times that the original conceiver of it evidently had in his view:—a dark age—no regular communication, police, or government—nations or hordes of banditti deluging Europe and Asia—the voice of Religion could not be heard amidst the din of arms, the continual shaking and falling down of Empires. In this extremity, the Ministers of Religion took refuge in caverns—in hitherto uninhabited islands—on the tops of mountains, surrounded on every side by wide deserts

deserts—there, in the deepest solitudes, they preserved the lamp of Revelation, to hand it down to future times. How changed is the scene at present! Christianity has long since been ushered home out of its retirement: its temples and altars are spread over all parts of the world, from the remotest corners to the bosom of the most populous cities: the Book of Life is laid open to all eyes, that mankind may see the pattern they are to copy after. But what crowns the success still more, almost every man may, if he chooses, have just reason, in some one or other of his daily actions, to congratulate himself on his *resemblance* to it.

7. Instead of considering this little book as the imitation of our Saviour, let us consider it in its real and genuine character. The experimental analysis of one's own heart by the help of so able a manual as the "Imitatio," is the most interesting walk of science. In this age it leads us into a new field, and opens new prospects. There are men who, if they would study well this little book, would, before long, find themselves possessed of a talent and genius unsuspected before; and along with these (if it be any object to them) the road opened to reputation, honours, and even fortune. It possesses a secret of inestimable value. I heartily concur with your Correspondent W., that none but those who are worthy of scorn themselves would treat with scorn the venerable Fathers of the Church, or the lives and institutions of various Founders of Convents, together with some of their chosen followers; or, indeed, the wisdom and virtue, in any form, of any age or nation. The knowledge of this part of our nature would be worthy the regard of any real Philosopher or Statesman. And though devotion, carried up to the most consummate art, refined and exalted by science, must ever, from the nature of things, be confined to the happy few who are endowed with extraordinary gifts of feeling, understanding, and fortune; yet, in its various subordinate degrees, it is not the less suitable to all descriptions and classes of people throughout the world. For this is ever to be kept in view, that devotion, whether in the highest or lowest, should be inseparable from the practical duties and relations of

social life. Or, as Lord Bacon very loftily expresses it, "Let contemplation and action be nearly and straitly conjoined: and this union might be resembled to the conjunction of the two great planets; when Saturn, who presides over rest and contemplation, conspires with Jupiter, the lord of civil society and action."

8. As your Correspondent W. has professed an intention of sending to you his thoughts upon the "Imitatio," I take the opportunity, in this place, of stating more accurately one of the topics I used in my former communication. Allow me then to say, that the *Imitatio* strikes me rather as a work of *art* than of *science*. Though it may be in relation to the faculty of the conscience what logic is to the understanding, it is in truth more rational than any of the numerous systems of logic we are acquainted with. These begin at once by attempting to scale the heights of science, treating their hearers like grown men, and absurdly overlooking the circumstances of inexperience and want of years, as well as that the mind any more than the body has not wings. This is the reason that so few ever arrive at the end in view: whereas the "Imitatio" is a practical work so far as it goes—a course of regimen and of exercises drawn from facts and experiments of the greatest curiosity, and of the most intimate and certain evidence that can be offered to the human mind.

9. It should also be noticed that in the "Imitatio," the idea of "self" is uniformly taken in the popular, but, as I suspect, mistaken sense; implying a wilful selfishness ever struggling against our real good, or the order of Providence. But Revelation shews us what is our true and permanent interest, and this is the only proper and ultimate self. This, too, is the identity that Locke enquires after in vain. Nor is this at all surprising; for he chose to enquire after it where it is not to be found, viz. in Materialism.

Upon the whole, the scheme of the "Imitatio" can never be sufficiently admired, taking it as a plan designed for a select community, in the nature of a Magdalen, Asylum, or Religious Hospital: it has not that cheering and diffusive warmth of Christianity that mankind in their ordinary state

of mental health are fitted to receive: it turns the eye too exclusively on one's own individual wants, miseries, and utter helplessness, being too often querulous of one's total incapacity of doing any good—instead of teeming with that active charity to our fellow-creatures, which flows out of the purest love, reverence, and gratitude to the Supreme Being. It is too artificial for common occasions or practice, in any age or country that enjoys the blessings of religion and good government. Instead of winning over the world, it professes to despise it—to be an exile from it, and is, therefore, so far disqualified to teach it. It is rather a remedy for a particular case, temper, and turn of mind, as well as period of life, and age of the world, than for the publick at large in these times. It considers the case of human nature as desperate and hopeless; consequently its title and didactic form (to say nothing of the language it is now conveyed in) can never have been of its first conception, being at variance with the tone of the work itself. Still it is a production of astonishing powers—of the most salutary tendency, if properly qualified: a work, if you will, *possibly* the offspring of some nation or other in Europe, though this is far from being *probable*: nothing less indeed than positive proof of the fact can make this at all credible; and under the circumstances, positive proof is not, at this time of day, to be hoped for.

L. S.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

HAVING addressed you some little time back on the subject of a plan for the safety of Boats, as well as on a mode of constructing a vessel to be used as a Fishing-boat (see vol. LXXXIX. Part I. p. 521); I beg again to address you on the subject of the plan for adding safety to Boats, impressed with the advantages of the plan proposed, and a desire of promoting the safety of my fellow creatures. The plan of bulk-heads or cabins fore and aft that should be water-tight, is so evidently and demonstrably a means of rendering Boats safe from the danger of swamping, that it would be absurd to dispute it. But the difficulty will be to persuade people to adopt any new mode in preference to the old, and

GENT. MAG. October, 1814.

what they are used to. Yet, in the hope of doing so, I beg to make a few observations, and to state the advantages; and to observe by the way, that it can be of little or no inconvenience, certainly none that should weigh against the advantage of safety; and in some cases the Cabins would be a matter of convenience.

The plan can be adopted in all vessels, particularly sailing-boats and fishing-boats; but I would say the benefit should not be foregone in rowing-boats, as with contrivance it can be applied to them, and with very little if any inconvenience. The great danger of open boats is, that of the water coming into them; and this, not because they are always filled at once by a wave, but, having shipped a considerable quantity of water, they lose their buoyancy in the part where it is shipped, and will not rise; but, kept down by the water shipped, they are forced under the sea and swamped. An open boat having taken in a considerable quantity of water, is also endangered by its running to the part lowest, when she is pitching in a sea, and rendering that so heavy that it prevents her rising to the sea, and consequently is another way in which an open boat is liable to be swamped. The cabins fore and aft being water-tight would prevent this: the boat would be kept buoyant by these means, and would rise to the sea. The cabins should extend far enough over the vessel, so that, if the waist or midship was full of water, the boat would not only be buoyant, but it would afford bearing sufficient to resist the pressure of the wind on the sail: thus, the cabins keeping her afloat and lively enough to the sea to prevent immediate destruction, time would be allowed by the pumps, and by baling, to clear the water out of her waist, or midships; and in the worst cases, a vessel could be put about, and run before the wind, if the sea was too rough to permit the water being cleared out while on a wind. In fishing-boats was a sea shipped when dragging a heavy net, there would be time to cast off the net if necessary, and if it could not be regained, yet the crew and boat might be saved. It may be supposed that the plan proposed would not be useful in very large boats; for the midships,

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or waist, of such would be so large that if filled with water, the rolling of so great a body of water as it would contain, if it did not strain the vessel to pieces, would overpower the crew and wash every thing out, and prevent the vessel being cleared of water, and she would be strained or stove to pieces. The crew should certainly be on their guard under such a circumstance; but the roll of the water in the waist would not be like a wave: it would not have the current of the sea, nor would it have the shock from the resistance of the boat, and the impetus of the way of the boat through the water. It would be merely the rolling of a large body of water, terrific enough, I am ready to allow, but the precaution of holding fast by the different parts of the vessel would save people in general from being washed away by it, and the superficial part would soon be discharged by the roll of the vessel, and this alone would be the most dangerous part; the remainder of the water would, I conceive, not be so dangerous, and would be easily got out by the pumps and baling. As to the weight of water straining the boat, it would do so, and were it to be continued would certainly endanger her; but of course a large boat should be proportionably strongly built, and fitted; and the waist in large boats might and should be more contracted in proportion than in small boats; that is, the covered parts should extend more in proportion over large boats; as in a vessel of great beam, a very short length would be wanted for the convenience of an open space. But what I principally contend for is, that a boat thus fitted would not be so liable to fill her waist, as if entirely open; for if struck by a sea, she would not admit the quantity of water an open boat would, and being buoyant, she would swim and rise to the wave. To say there is perfect safety in this mode of construction against all the dangers of the sea, storms, and accidents, would be absurd and presumptuous; but it is a means of safety an open boat has not, with all the convenience of an open boat; and a boat would thus be rendered safe where an open boat must perish. The plan is a means of safety under the exigency most to be provided against, and to all moral

certainly, that is, as far as man can provide safety, it is provided; and certainly as far as human foresight can suggest, we are bound to exert ourselves and provide against danger. Immense tempests, or accidents might render the means of safety pointed out abortive, as they would that of a large and regular-decked vessel, and all human efforts and contrivance; repeated strainings of the boat might tear away the cabins, a sea might crush the whole boat; but short of those powers of the storm, and accidents, that no human art or power can oppose, or provide against, and as far as safety against the most common and dreaded danger is possible to be secured by human invention, it would be attained in the plan recommended; at least it would afford greater safety than an open boat, and no inconvenience to be named against the safety. If fishing-boats are large, they are necessarily constructed with raised decks fore and aft, to enable the crew to stand on, as from their size, the depth of hold being so great, they could not haul the nets and do what may be requisite in fishing, but the decks are not of sufficient extent, nor are the cabins water-tight. By the plan recommended, these decks would be a little more extended over the vessel, and in some, raised a little higher, and leaving less midship open, but enough for the purpose of convenience. If the decks were raised too high, to allow the men bulwark enough to rest against in hauling the nets, I would propose an open rail where they would want to rest; or they might haul from the aft part of the midship, and stand on a thwart or bench in the midship. With respect to row boats, not a third of the boat is ever entirely used, or ought to be used, by the crew and company; therefore, one-third at each end might be spared to be divided off as cabins or bulk heads. And I would propose the men to row standing on the decks, which they might do in calm weather, when rowing is chiefly resorted to; but, if this is objected to, they might row in the midships, and the company sit on the decks; to which there should be a sufficiently strong open rail to prevent their falling over; and when they could sail, or in rough weather, the company might take to the midships as well as the crew.

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Light articles might always be stowed away under the hatches, which would be convenient to protect things which the weather might spoil.

Now, to effect so very desirable an object as safety to those whose employment is on the sea, and from whom we derive so much benefit, we should not permit ourselves to be deterred by the prepossessions, or the obduracy of the heroic valour, of our fellow creatures. It is not humanity, because people are obstinate or untoward, that in all cases they are to be left to their own plans and suggestions, and to the mischief arising from them. True humanity is above this practical logic, this vindictive kind of argument. It will, though scorned and ill treated, like the true Christian, yet persevere in tendering the benefits, or service it thinks it has seen with a clearer or less prejudiced eye, than those blinded by their customs and prejudices. Reasonable beings, we ought not to neglect doing what good we can; and where the opportunity is afforded, we should still endeavour to convince by argument, and to save people from the evils of their own prejudices. But to that portion of men who live by the bold and awful hazard of the sea, and from whom the community derive so much service, we take a more peculiar interest. Their prejudice is the virtue of their simplicity; and is not the fault of criminal ignorance. It has not the evil of bigotry, nor is it the vain conceit of fools; but it arises from a bold and warm confidence in the experience of their vessels' safety, and an heroic resignation to the fate which hangs over the duties of their avocation. Who will therefore not feel more keenly for people, who, amid the dread threatenings of the tempest, obtain their sustenance, and who are of the greatest service to the community? Let those people who have the means of exhibiting the advantages of the plan by the means Fortune has put in their power, make use of it for the good of their fellow creatures; let us hope some such will read this, and feel with us. What we recommend to them, is the building, or fitting up boats, in the manner proposed, and employing them as fishing-boats and pleasure-boats. And we also recommend to those people who have much dealings on the water, their employing

those people only, who will have their boats thus fitted up: and we would recommend Government to fit up men of war's boats after the plan.

We must also look to the Capitalists of the fishing concerns in different parts of the Coast—and we hope they will have their boats thus prepared, and even give premiums to fishermen to use them if they are adverse. We are satisfied it would answer both in saving their boats, their nets, and the produce; but I should hope, the strongest inducement would be that of humanity, in rendering the occupation of their fellow creatures more safe; and those very persons by whose labours they derive an advantage. Example would do much. And if any Gentleman of fortune would fit up a pleasure-boat thus, or establish fishing-boats (and it would not cost them half the value of an additional carriage and equipage); if people who have the means would forego a trifling vanity in some article of useless ostentation, or luxury, for the service of their fellow creatures; what service might they render, not only in saving the lives of many valuable men, but to their country, by the increase of a most valuable part of the community, in the encouragement of the fisheries on the Coast, by the safety and convenience it might be pursued with. I cannot help thinking, though we have no right to arraign the disposition of other's charity, that, if one hundredth part, nay, a far less part, of the money expended by many in supporting lazy indolence, and criminal idleness, under the garb of charity, were otherwise disposed to promote the adopting of this plan for safety, a good to thousands of industrious and serviceable Citizens would be rendered by it; and the act of charity, instead of being applied to the benefit of a few only, would be multiplied by it in a tenfold ratio, by giving the means of employ and sustenance to thousands.

I would suggest a Society for the encouragement of the plan, who might not only establish boats of their own at fishing places, and places of passage, but advance money under proper precautions to fit up the boats of fishermen who would adopt the mode proposed. I do not hesitate to offer a portion of my own time, though much engaged in business, towards assisting in any plan of this nature. And as to
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any idea or suggestion that I could be of service in, I shall, at all times, be happy to give such as may be in my power. Nothing in the plan recommended needs further explanation; yet, if any person would wish to have further description, or explanation, by seeing a small model of a boat fitted in the manner proposed, I shall be happy at any time to shew them those which I have, and that will suffice to exhibit the plan and the advantages; and to any persons wishing to make further inquiries, in order to prosecute the work proposed, by a proper application to Messrs. Nichols and Co. they may have my address.

Yours, &c. PHILONAUT.

P.S. We have said all boats may be thus fitted up; but for fishing and sailing-boats, a longer and less deep constructed boat than some of the short hog fishing-boats on the Sussex Coast, might be more eligible. The large fishing-boats at Folkstone afford a very good model. The short deep boats are much loaded with ballast, which is a great strain on them. This might be obviated by rigging them less taunt, but more extended below, by bowsprits and booms, or by jiggers—consequently less ballast would be required—deep cradles would also be most serviceable in keeping the boats upright on taking the ground, and would have the effect of keeping them up to the wind.

ON BIBLICAL RESTRICTIONS by the Church of Rome, in Answer to C. B.'s Letters.—No. VI.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 12.

SO far as I have yet gone, it has been my endeavour "to follow my adversary step by step, wherever he has been pleased to lead me; attentively discussing his facts and his reasoning, on every question of the least importance, so as to enable the Reader to form a judgment of his performance by reading mine. This method alone corresponds with my idea of answering a literary work of any kind." And this, Sir, is the method adopted by a most acute and logical Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, in answering a late Protestant Divine of Winchester. But, it appears, from a *Third Letter of C. B.* which was published on the same day as my last communication (in your Miscellany for September), that this Gentleman

does not allow my "*several Replies*" to be "*Answers*." What they really are, must be decided by our mutual judges: and yet I am unable to agree entirely with Mr. Butler, who says, "he is confident that the Roman Catholic Cause has gained by the late discussion." *Confidence and self-complacency* are not always connected with success; nor will those virtues, so freely displayed by Roman Catholic Writers of modern times, ensure the victory or the triumph to which your Correspondent aspires! One thing, however, is quite manifest from the Third Letter, at which I rejoice; viz. that Mr. Butler's main design in this discussion has not been mistaken; and that his grand purpose is to expose the delusive and erroneous opinion of Protestants, respecting the general practice of his Church in withholding the Scriptures from the Laity. When my portion of this renewed correspondence is laid before your Readers, I shall feel obliged to that Gentleman to reprint it with his own; but I shall not thank him to republish in a separate form (as he now proposes) one part of my answer, without waiting for the whole. Mr. Butler distinctly professes to draw out his Biblical materials out of the ample stores deposited in his own retentive memory; whereas, I labour under the great disadvantage, formerly named, of not only being very slightly conversant with this species of literature, but also of being unable to command any more than "bits and scraps of time" from the unceasing medical duties which daily claim my attention.

I hinted, in my last paper, that I should offer a few more remarks on the Fifth Section of Mr. Butler's First Letter, respecting the publication of *Bibles without Notes*.—In order to refute "the strange opinion which prevails much among Protestants," he says, "it is only necessary to walk into the shops of the French booksellers in this town [Mr. B. dates his Letter from *Stonor Park*]; "where several French Catholic versions of the New Testament without any Notes are constantly on sale. I will refer you to six only of the most common of these versions."

We shall presently notice those six French versions of the New Testament, and shew that two of them are not improperly called *Mass-books*; but, Sir,

Sir, lest the Reader should forget to apply the rule of multiplication to the said versions (which I think had better have been in English, as he was addressing Englishmen) Mr. B. subjoins this caveat: "I beg, however, not to be misunderstood. While I mention the multitude" [*How many make a multitude?*] "of Roman Catholic Bibles and Versions of Bibles without notes, I admit, most unequivocally, that it is the *acknowledged right of our Church and her Pastors to direct when, where, and what Notes should accompany them.*"

Perhaps some Wag may here ask, whether or not the *Romish Pastors* are included in Mr. Butler's idea of the Church? For my own part, I never could discover in what fixed and legitimate sense the pompous term "*Roman Catholic Church*" was applied by such controversialists. The late Bishop Douglass, Vicar Apostolic in the London district, used this imperative language, when he denounced a celebrated work of Dr. Geddes: "Moreover, as the *Church of God* has at all times watched with a most jealous care over the heavenly treasure of the Sacred Scriptures, and has condemned the practice of printing the said Scriptures, or any expositions of, or annotations upon the same, unless such have been severally examined and approved of by due ecclesiastical authority," &c. To which Dr. Geddes replied, "If, by the *Church of God*, be exclusively meant the *Romish Church*, it must be allowed, that, at some periods, she has watched over the heavenly treasure of the Scriptures with a jealous care indeed! She locked them up from the bulk of Christians, by forbidding them to be translated into vulgar tongues!" p. 19, Dr. Geddes's Letter to the Bishop of Durham, 4to. Lond. 1794.

Now, Sir, Mr. Butler concedes to his Church the undoubted right of doing as she will in this respect! He also contends, § xiv. *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 195, Oxford edition, 1799, that every Roman Catholic "must acquiesce" in the decree of the Council of Trent, which pronounces the common edition of the Latin Vulgate to be authentic, *i. e.* unerring, at least in all points of faith and morals. He considers the authorized interpretations of that volume to be absolutely binding, and the avowed sense of the

Church of Rome as positively incontrovertible. He accounts all those books *canonical*, which are regarded as *apocryphal*, not only by Protestants, but by Jerome, Chrysostome, Amphilochius, Gregory Nazianzen, Basil, Epiphanius, Cyril of Jerusalem, Athanasius, Origen, Melito, &c. who are some of the earliest Christian Fathers! I should like to know, therefore, how the exclusive testimony of *his own Church*, or her infallible and unanimous interpretation of the canonical Scriptures, is to be recognized and ascertained to the satisfaction of a tender conscience? In their disputations, preachings, lectures, and expositions of the Holy Bible, Roman Catholics are required by the Council of Trent to follow no other scriptural guide, and use no other text, than the said Latin Vulgate; and yet, that *General Synod*, as it is called, in its fourth Session, of April 8th, 1546, when the decree passed, was composed of no more than *forty-nine Prelates*, mostly Italian, under the entire controul of the Pope's Legates!! Is this a fit ecclesiastical power, to govern all the world, and be held up by Mr. Butler as the "*Catholic Church*?"

I do not think it needful to enlarge on the subject of the Latin Vulgate; but shall incidentally allude to the observations of a Roman Catholic Divine, who has just completed a folio edition of the Bible (printed at Manchester), with *Notes* much more copious than any before published in English, for the use of his own communion. The text is that of Doway and Rheims, as amended by Bishop Chaloner; the Notes are collected from Dr. Witham, and various other Writers, chiefly of the Romish Church. This work is not disgraced by the insulting language which so abounds in the Annotations of former times. But, in the general Preface, p. viii. after strenuously maintaining the sober authenticity of the Latin text, Mr. Haydock shews his superficial acquaintance with Biblical literature, by the following remark, which is strikingly erroneous: "Neither St. Jerom, nor any of the Fathers, thought it convenient to make new translations from the Greek Manuscripts—Erasmus was the first who undertook a new translation from the printed Greek, published by Cardinal Ximenez, and by Robert Stephens."—The Reverend

Beverend Gentleman, of course, contends that his Prelates have a power to restrict the use of the Scriptures, according to the 4th rule of the Index Expurgatorius; and he likewise does not forget to add, "From the *old Church* we receive the Bible, and with it the genuine sense, or interpretation of the Bible," p. ix. This, he calls "*an infallible tribunal.*"

Dr. Geddes shrewdly tells his Vicar Apostolic, "If the Catholic Church of all times and places be confounded with the *Roman See*, or even with any particular Council of any time and place; and if it be hereby positively enjoined me to give no other meaning to any text of Scripture than I find in the Decretals of Popes, or in the acts of Councils, even such as are called *general*, I cannot subscribe to the Decree, for the two following reasons: First, because Popes and Councils contradict one another in the application and explanation of many Scripture texts, even such as are supposed to regard faith and morality: Secondly, because Popes and Councils have not unfrequently given meanings to texts of Scripture which, in my conception, are evidently absurd." The Rev. Doctor then cites a singular instance or two of such ridiculous and puerile explanations, p. 22, *ibid.* One of these examples relates to Image Worship; and another to the Right of deposing Kings, and absolving Subjects from their allegiance. He then observes, that if we were to ransack the sixteen folio volumes of Labbé's Councils, and all the Decretals of the Popes, "we should not be able to make out a tolerably consistent Commentary on any one book of the whole Scripture." Of what use, therefore, is Mr. Butler's orthodox notion, that the Pastors of his Church have an unquestionable right to guide their flocks in explaining the Bible, and that every Roman Catholic *must* receive the Scripture with their interpretation?

Does not an orthodox Romanist always argue in a *circulus vitiosus*? If you ask him, Why he regards the interpretation of his Pastors as an infallible guide to the truth? he will answer, because the unerring Scripture plainly says so. And if you inquire, how he knows that their's is the true sense of the Holy Scripture? he will reply, because the Church

cannot err in its decisions. Hence it is, that the bulk of Roman Catholics in the British Empire consider the abusive Notes attached to the Rheims Testament, and Doway Bible, not less infallibly true than the text itself; and they are as fully persuaded of the correctness of their English translation, as with the authentic Latin version of Jerome, from which it was rendered! The decision of their Pastors, in fact, is generally considered as paramount to all other human authority; and there are but few persons among the Laity, who can distinguish between the determination of a Council, and the declared sentiments of their own Bishop or Vicar Apostolic. When an Ecclesiastic, in the character of a spiritual Director, tells a Layman that the text of our Protestant Bible is entirely corrupt, but that the Doway version is pure; this opinion will probably have as much weight as the Decree of a Synod, provided he adds, that the Church of Rome has condemned every religious production of Hereticks, and that the man's absolution depends on his rejecting this Protestant book. Such, Sir, is the present degrading state of Catholicism even in this country!!

Bishop Milner has recently informed us, that the Tridentine Fathers make no distinction between Bibles in the Vulgar tongue, *with Notes and without*; for, says he, "it is evidently impossible to add any notes whatever to the sacred text, which will make it a safe and proper elementary book of instruction:" see p. 180 of the Orthodox Journal for Oct. 1813. If illiterate men have in all ages mistaken the Orthodox and Catholic sense of the Bible with Annotations, so have the more learned and conceited among the Laity. We see, then, that the addition of Notes, according to Dr. Milner, is useless; "the expedient is evidently inadequate to its intended purpose." Let me inquire, in conclusion, of what importance it is to Mr. Butler's cause, that he can go into a French bookseller's shop in Stonor Park (or in London), and purchase six versions of the New Testament? Are they without Notes? he cannot understand the bare text, unless his Church explain it for him: and, if they have Notes, he is still in danger of not putting the safe and proper meaning on the text, except
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he take the Decrees and Canons of the Church in his hand at the same time. But, among his "six French Catholic versions of the New Testament" we find one Manual of Divinity, and an ordinary Church Missal! Are not these formularies as good as Notes? Is not the Book of Common Prayer, in Dr. Marsh's opinion, a safeguard and preventive of misinterpretation? This is certainly a Catholic opinion, maintained by Bishop Poynter and the Rev. Peter Gandolphy, as well as by Dr. Herbert Marsh. It seems very strange, therefore, that the Manual of Thomas à Kempis, and a selection from the Romish Prayers or Breviary, done up with the New Testament, should never have been considered by your acute Correspondent in the same light as Annotations!!

I will now say a few words on the Four Versions which have sometimes been re-printed and published in French, without adjuncts of any kind; and these are, the translation by Amelotte, that by the Gentlemen of Port Royal, another by Bouhours, and one by Maitre de Saci. As Mr. Butler has called our attention to this subject again, in his *Second Letter*, I shall not here be very diffuse: and of Amelotte's New Testament, little need be said; except that it was sent abroad with the determined view of preventing the use of the Mons translation. The Gentlemen of Port Royal, who produced the Mons version, were calumniated and persecuted for their pains; the Jesuits and Oratorians attacked that new French Testament; the Archbishop of Paris, and half a dozen other Prelates of France, forbade it in their respective dioceses; three successive Popes thundered against the book, and put it into the Roman *Index Expurgatorius*; the celebrated Antony Arnauld defended this translation, by several excellent pieces, and the Sacred College at Rome have therefore placed his defence in the *Index*. As to the version of Bouhours, it was one of those which (like Amelotte's) appeared in opposition to the Gentlemen of Port Royal: but with respect to Maitre de Saci, his Testament shared nearly the same fate as that of Mons; and the translator was confined two years and a half in the Bastille for his reputed Jansenism.

Now, let me ask Mr. Butler, if he did not know, or ought not to have

known, all these circumstances? And, with what countenance can he bring forward, to a Protestant publick, such suspicious evidence in support of his cause? I reserve my farther observations on this particular topick, as a reply to what that Gentleman has advanced in his *Second Letter*; and in the interim, shall leave his "*confident*" feelings of ultimate success and triumph, wholly undisturbed!

Yours, &c.

W. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Oct. 11.*

IT was not till lately that I had an opportunity of noticing the many strictures in your Magazine on the Acts of Parliament respecting the Clergy. Among them, it gave me very great pleasure to see the admirable remarks of the *British Critic* on the Stipendiary Curates' Bill, transferred, in an abbreviated and more familiar form, to your popular pages. The irresistible reasoning on the points your Correspondent has selected, must convince every unprejudiced person of the total failure of the object intended by the Bill, and the many prejudicial consequences likely to follow from it. The grand mistake, and which is so ably exposed in the critique, seems to lie in the supposition, that the Curates form a distinct order, continuing in that capacity through the whole course of their lives. Whereas, how few Clergymen comparatively are there, who do not rise above this inferior rank! The situation of a Curate is, properly considered, a probationary one—and how much better is it he should begin his sacred functions under the guidance and advice of an older and more discreet Minister, till he has thrown off a little of his College volatility, and attained to those habits and experience that fit him for the serious avocations of a Parochial Incumbent! This preferment, either by his abilities, his connexions, or his good behaviour, he probably will in time obtain; and then, in the decline of life, he will have the return of assistance on the same liberal terms, on which he gave it in his youth. But for his assistance of Curate, even before the late measures of Government, the stipend for the last thirty years was far from mean or inadequate. Either through the proper interference of the Bishop, or the natural liberality attached to a cultivated

vated mind, the salaries were generally proportioned to the labour of the Curate and the value of the living combined.—I began my own career with a Curacy of 50*l.* *per annum*; and though I have had the good fortune to succeed to a living, I sensibly feel the remarks of the Writer of the Review, that I was then a richer and more independent man than with my present Rectory. I lived, too, on the most friendly terms with my Rector; whereas I do not know any thing better contrived to set the Incumbent and Curate at variance than the Bill under discussion. Undoubtedly, however, from the smallness of Livings themselves, instances occur on which to ground the appellation—Poor Curate! And, in cases of this kind, it has always struck me, that one proper source of augmentation has been altogether overlooked: I mean, the revenues of the Bishopricks. I think, in the present ample endowment of most of the Sees, and considering also that many of these endowments arise from the Great Tithes formerly belonging to the Parochial Clergy, it would not be too much to expect that to the Curates of the smaller Vicarages, the Bishops should contribute to a certain extent of the stipend. In the unequal distribution of Church property as at present constituted, and seeing what a great alteration *in* that property the present Bill is likely to effect, I think an augmentation of the poorer Livings, as well as of the Curacies, might be made, without disparagement of the rank or dignity of the higher ecclesiastical orders. The effect of the greater Episcopal Revenues, when such fall into mercenary hands, has, in some late instances, been too conspicuous: and is it consistent with an enlightened Government, that while it is crying up one branch of its spiritual persons as poor and oppressed, it should overlook the wealthier endowments of another, whose situations have allowed them, if report says true, to accumulate and leave behind them most ample fortunes? I think, that at every ordination, when the Bishop inquires into the Salaries allowed to the appointments of the Candidates, if it should appear, that, from the poverty of the Living, or other cause, the Incumbent is only able to allow an inadequate payment, an addition should

be made from the revenue of the See.—That an idea prevailed of augmenting the poorer Vicarages and Curacies in this way, will be recollected by those who refer to what was done at the close of the reign of Charles I., by Bishop Morton and Dr. Goodman. It was about this time too, that Colleges began to improve their poorer preferments, by granting beneficial leases of the Great Tithes,—and the spirit that has ever since prevailed in those learned bodies, of improving and endowing their Livings to the uttermost, reflects the highest credit on their good sense and liberality. Had the same generosity actuated the Bishops, and the Lay Improprators, so as to induce them to give back a portion of the Corn-Tithes taken from the Churches, we should not hear so much of poor Vicarages, and ill-paid Donatives and Curacies.

The inadequate effect of this Stipendiary Curates' Bill is admirably exposed in the remarks of your Correspondent, and the able statement of the Reviewer. The Bill, as is there so forcibly pointed out, can only operate to taking away the plurality of smaller Livings, and leaving the greater untouched; and will, of course, throw the duty of the more populous parishes into the hands of the young and inexperienced. The consequent advantages to the Sectaries must be obvious! It is impossible, also, to forget the unmerited censures that were cast upon the body of the Clergy during the discussion of this Bill in Parliament. The remarks of a Law Lord were unfriendly to the Clerical order, and were admirably repelled by his Grace of Canterbury. Nor will the noble Framers of the Bill, now, I think, take any great credit to himself for having forced it upon the House. His Lordship could not but perceive the unpopularity of the measure, when he was suffered to walk so silently out of the Theatre at Oxford, amidst the general burst of applause with which every other public character was greeted at the late Royal visit to the University.

From the general clamour that has been raised against Incumbents of Livings both in and out of Parliament during the agitation of all these measures, one would fancy that the Clergymen of the Establishment are the most unmanageable

unmanageable and rebellious subjects in his Majesty's dominions:—that nothing but annual Acts of Parliament, and the most rigorous trammels of Law, will keep them in order. Let them, however, persevere in their duty, both through *evil report and good report*—and the high and dignified compliments paid to their order, and to the Seat of Learning that sent them forth, by our gracious Regent, on that proud day in Radcliffe's noble dome, must make them honourable amends for the jealous, methodistic spirit that elsewhere prevails. Theirs is the cause of real learning and sound religion, against ignorance and enthusiasm—and, so long as the improved discipline and generous emulation are kept up in this, and, we believe, the Sister-University—we trust we may bid defiance to all the illiberal attacks of sectarian envy and malevolence.

Yours, &c.

D. N.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 18.

AS your Correspondent "M." p. 129, informs your Readers, that the subject of Queen Anne's Bounty is likely to receive the attention of Parliament in the course of next Session, I beg leave to offer some observations respecting the Augmentation of Small Livings in the Patronage of the Crown.

Though those Livings have strong and peculiar claims to the consideration of Government, and the attention of Parliament, yet I believe not even one of them has been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty in conjunction with the *Patron's Benefaction*; and consequently they have, in fact, been less improved than many Benefices in private patronage, which have been augmented by the Bounty, assisted by the benefactions (of money, lands, or tithes), of the respective Patrons.

This defect in our Establishment might, however, be remedied, if, out of the landed Estates of the Crown, fifty acres were granted to each Crown Living, the clear annual income of which does not exceed 150*l.* and the Incumbent of which does not hold any other living. Or, if the Crown would only grant 1000*l.* (to be invested in a purchase at the expence of the Corporation of Queen Anne's Bounty) to each Crown Living of the description above-mentioned, it would ame-

GENT. MAG. OCTOBER, 1814.

liorate the condition of the Incumbents of those Livings. As the Crown can easily make the proposed, or a greater augmentation of the Livings above-mentioned, I hope the business will soon be accomplished. A measure of that kind would tend to the honour of His Majesty's Government, and the good of the Established Church.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 19.

EVERY real friend to the united Church of England and Ireland, must rejoice in the establishment of an Episcopal Church in the East Indies. But are the people of the West India Islands always to remain as sheep without a shepherd? Sending a Bishop thither surely would be the way to adjust all religious differences which exist in those Islands. U. U.

Mr. URBAN, Leamington Spa, Oct. 10.

I HAD lately occasion to look out for an "agreeable Companion in a Post Chaise" on pursuit of health at this place, so deservedly recommended for that purpose by authorities most respectable, as well as perfectly independent of any present or future interest as to its local celebrity or success. I was drawn into a Bookseller's shop by a Frontispiece in the window, and a Title-page, announcing "North Wales delineated," by a "Reverend" Itinerant "A. M. Fellow of the Linnean Society, and late of Peterhouse, Cambridge;" "Illustrated with Plates," a fifteen shillings octavo.

My first stage served to shew me the truth of the old adage "*Fronti nulla Fides*," as I was obliged to refer to the Waterfall *in limine* for a "Companion" to the Bridge, p. 299, to account for the pretence of plurality of Plates. My short journey enabled me only to peruse about one-third of the book; but I was so far disgusted with his account of the Caernarvonshire Jumpers, of which sect I recollect to have read a description from a Review in (I believe) your department of Criticism on the first edition, or on the Cambrian Directory, that the remainder of the volume has continued near a month with its pages uncut. As he "was induced more than once to attend the Chapel," he might have given us, from memory, "the Hymn, having but one verse, repeated

peated over and over for half an hour, or an hour." It might have been a good counterpart with the specimen in the Poetical Bath Guide: but, as he "confesses that his intellects became greatly confused whenever he was among them at these times, and that the heat and the motions almost stupified his senses," his recollection perhaps would have been imperfect; and I presume he was amongst the "less enthusiastic, who moved off soon after the Hymn was begun; among whom, every time he attended, he observed the Preacher to make one, leaving his congregation to jump by themselves." When he comes, however, again to his senses, and cool, after "so far" (more than two pages) "describing this singular sect of Enthusiasts," he adds, "I may be allowed a few observations on the general increase of Methodism, and on what appear to me the modes of conduct to be adopted in order to check the torrent that seems bearing forwards to overwhelm us in its vortex, and that appears to strike deeply at the root of Government both in Church and State." This Reverend Alarmist then adds, that "in too many instances the Established Clergy must thank themselves for the influx of Methodism into their respective parishes;" that, "buoyed up with the idea that the Church is under the immediate protection of the State, they look on, as idle spectators;" that it is "want of inclination and industry, on which the Clergy split." "The non-residence of the Clergy, and the paltry Stipends of the Curates, equally aid the cause of Methodism." His general invectives against the Clergy I would not farther transcribe; but I cannot let pass his assertion, that he "could mention an instance of a Clergyman in one of the Midland Counties, serving four Cures, and teaching a School, and all this for little more than 100*l.* a year;" adding, that "this person has to maintain a wife and children." Whether this made a part of his former Edition or not, I do not know; but if, since the late Acts of Parliament, he expects us to give him credit, I, for one, will say, that my "*nulla Fides*" extends beyond his Title-page.—Had his knowledge of the "Midland Counties" led him to be acquainted with this spot, he would not, if he "attended" the Church, even "once" have had occasion

to complain, that "the duty, from the indivisibility of the person, was hurried over with a carelessness that ill becomes the ambassador of God." Having myself more than once or twice attended it, I have witnessed the utmost propriety of manner, as well as matter, and the uniform excellence, with which the undivided service is performed by the officiating Minister. Indeed, the constant, punctual, and early attendance of a congregation, consisting of inhabitants, as well as visitors, is the surest test, in support of the assertion. I give the owners and occupiers of the place full credit for having, not long since, been at the expence of a new set of pews, and of galleries on the North and East sides (the light requisite not admitting one on the South); and for their ready willingness to accommodate strangers, however crowding themselves to the extreme, in every part both of the Church and of the Chancel. Until some plan is formed for the enlargement of the Church, which the excessive improvement of the price of land would amply compensate, I would suggest what "I could mention" as having taken place in one of "the Midland Counties"; where, with the sanction of a faculty from the Bishop's Court, a gallery, in addition to three others, has been erected within the Arch of the Chancel, under permission of the Rector, and reserved for occupation at his discretion. The recent judicious addition of a Sermon at the Evening service, sufficiently precludes all pretext for attention to that spirit of dissent, which is certainly never "inactive," but in this, as in other places, open to admit overflowings from real or rather pretended necessity, or attendants from curiosity, and love of variety, in addition to those who, from family habits, and even possibly conscientious objections to set forms of Prayer, join with every sect, with a proviso that the service be not that of the Church of England; and even that, in the instance to which I have alluded, is not an objection, provided that the preaching, in respect to which prayer is held in comparative contempt, is adapted to the itching ears of those who think with one (an inspired one, who could say it justly) that he "had more understanding than their Teachers."

It cannot be unreasonable to hint at temporary or future additions to the place

place of Divine Worship, after the immense sums expended on superb New Baths, and their lofty appendages, and even the rich embellishments of grand Assembly Rooms, with the elegant Playhouse. It is to the credit of the place, that, though both these latter attractions are, from the lateness of the seasons, as I understand, thinly attended, yet the Church still fills to the utmost, and particularly on the day of administering the sacrament, which even in most other places is not so punctually observed at the Michaelmas season, as at those of the great festivals.

It may justly be said of the place at large—that it has improved—that it is improving—and that it ought to be improved still more. It would be unjust to deserving parties, not to speak of the minor accommodations, necessary for the amusement of invalids, and their attending friends; these are amply supplied in the variety of Libraries, Reading and News Rooms; and the visitors have particular calls of encouragement and acknowledgement for the merit of one person, whom some former Correspondent of yours has deservedly recommended to your notice, and who has displayed much taste and zeal, as well as exerted great industry and attention, in compiling an entertaining and useful Guide to Leamington, in addition to his Collection of Pictures, and a Museum of Natural Curiosities in great variety.

E. J.

MR. URBAN, *W—m Hall, Sept. 10.*

IN Ward's "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," p. 200, it is stated, that Dr. John Bull was in 1596 chosen first Professor of Musick in Gresham College; that he was Organist to King James; an anecdote of him in 1607—that in that year he resigned his Professorship, and lived in England until 1613, when he went abroad, and did not return. Then follows a list of his Musical Works in Manuscript, in the possession of Dr. Pepusch; among them, in page 205, is "God save the King."—I think it is somewhere said, that these Manuscripts of Dr. Bull, as in Dr. Pepusch's Collection, were placed in Sion College. If this be so, the reference is easy; and if the tune found there be the same with the popular Air all Englishmen hear with

pleasure, the inquiry is set at rest; and it will be no stretch of imagination to suppose, that it was brought forward in compliment to King James, when, according to the anecdote, Dr. Bull played before him at Merchant Taylors' Hall, "upon a small payre of Organs." If the Tune be different, Mr. Carey will have a stronger claim from the inquiry, to be considered as the Author of the favourite Air—one Claimant will be struck off the list.

Yours, &c.

R. B.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

AN old, and truly respectable Correspondent, in your last Number (p. 206), has remarked, what he considers a singular coincidence of Customs, in two distant Nations, at periods more than two centuries remote from each other; and supports his opinion by quotations from Stubbs in 1583, and from Wathen in 1812.

Now, Sir, though I entertain the highest respect for the discernment of your friend Mr. J. P. Malcolm, I am inclined to think he has a little mistaken the antient and constant custom of Snapping the Fingers, practised by the English Barbers. I am old enough to remember when the operation of Shaving, in this Kingdom, was almost exclusively performed by the Barbers: what I speak of, is some threescore years ago, at which time gentlemen shavers were unknown. Expedition was then a prime quality in a Barber, who smeared the lather over his customers' faces with his hand, for the delicate refinement of the brush had not been introduced. The lathering of the beard being finished, the operator threw off the lather adhering to his hand, by a peculiar jerk of the arm, which caused the joints of the fingers to crack, this being a more expeditious mode of clearing the hand, than using a towel for that purpose; and the more audible the crack, the higher the shaver stood in his own opinion, and in that of his fraternity. This then, I presume, is the custom alluded to by Stubbs.—The other, mentioned by Mr. Wathen, is the common practice of Shampooing, which is universally exercised by the Natives of India after shaving or bathing, and is too well known to require a description.

Yours, &c.

C. A.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.
THE state of war in which this Country has been engaged for so long a period, has prevented much attention being paid to the improvement of the Capital; but, as the halcyon days of Peace have at length revisited the Earth, it is natural to suppose that the eyes of Government will be directed to that purpose. Under this impression, I have ventured to make a few remarks upon what appears to me one of the principal deficiencies in the ornamental part of the Metropolis.

It is well known that Rome possessed several beautiful Fountains; and Paris, though not to be compared to Rome, can boast of some very magnificent specimens. London exhibits a puddle in Lincoln's Inn; a standing pool in St. James's Square; and the Green Park a basin supplied by an iron pipe torn from its seclusion under the pavement, the laughing-stock of every person of taste who beholds it. Whilst rival Companies are pouring torrents of water through our streets, and the pipes daily bursting from the superfluity, surely it would be most easy, and of very trifling expence, to adorn our Squares with some tasteful display of water, in lieu of the stiff and awkward figures which now disgrace them.

A very sensible Traveller* observes, "How beautiful would the gleaming of a sheet of falling water appear through the shrubberies of Grosvenor Square! and how much more appropriate than the poney and its pigmy rider imprisoned in the middle of the pool in St. James's!" An anxiety that London, which surpasses all other capitals in works of real utility, should not be behind them in appropriate ornament, has induced me to throw out the foregoing; hoping that it may meet the eye of the Commissioners for improving London and Westminster, or of some of your numerous Correspondents, who may suggest a plan that may one day be adopted.

Yours, &c.

J. M.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 19.

AS it may interest many of your Readers to have a short account of the New Anatomy and Physiology

* Eustace, Letter from Paris.

of the Brain, as taught by Doctors Gall and Spurzheim, I have drawn up the following, which is at your service.

The doctrine of Gall and Spurzheim may be divided into two branches: 1st, The Anatomy;—and 2d, The Physiology. Previous to the elegant and minute dissection of these celebrated Anatomists, no accurate and correct Anatomy of the Brain had been made. The great difference between their Anatomy and that imperfect description of the Brain given by former Anatomists, is particularly striking, and does them the greatest credit. They may be styled the Teachers of the Anatomy and Physiology of this important organ. The principal and most important discovery, however, is that of the different organs whereby the mind manifests itself. The principles of their doctrine may be thus briefly stated.

The Brain is not a simple organ of the mind—as has formerly been considered—but an assemblage of organs having different functions; and the varieties of character, however influenced by education, depend principally on the relative development of the several organs. These are discoverable by the shape of the outside of the head; a circumstance which has enabled these Gentlemen and their Pupils to determine the characters of persons, in a great measure, by the form of their heads: and I can only say, in conclusion, that, however sceptical I was when I first learnt their doctrine, the numerous and satisfactory proofs they have given of their skill in pronouncing the characters of people by their heads, have convinced me of the correctness of their system. A work will shortly appear in English, giving a full Account of this Doctrine, and the Facts on which it has been founded.—Among the numerous class which attended the Doctor's late Lectures, were to be reckoned many of the most ingenious and reputable Medical men of this Capital.—I hope to give a fuller account in your next; and therefore conclude.

S. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 20.

YOUR Correspondent B. N. (i. 638) wishes to be informed what alterations the Revolution has caused in the Cathedral of Rouen. Having lately passed several days in that City, I am able, in some degree, to supply the

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the information which your Correspondent desires to obtain. I must promise, however, that my knowledge of the ancient state of the Cathedral of Rouën is entirely derived from three or four printed Descriptions, one of which B. N. has inserted in his Letter.

The Exterior, to the best of my knowledge, has suffered very little, if at all, by the Revolution. I noticed the headless statues, and empty niches which adorn the portals, and I attributed the present condition of those ornaments to the fury of the Jacobins. I find, however, that the Huguenots of the sixteenth century were the authors of this mutilation. When I consider the temper of those sectaries, and the provocation which they had received, I am surprised that they contented themselves with defacing a few images, when they had it in their power to destroy the Cathedral itself. The disciples of John Knox were not so moderate in their zeal for the destruction of the monuments of idolatry.

Before I enter the Church, allow me to remark, that your Print, although a very good likeness on the whole, has a fault which is almost universal in prints of this kind. It represents the Cathedral as much more disengaged from surrounding buildings, than it really is. Instead of the airy and spacious opening which you have exhibited on the North side of the Church, I recollect only a narrow and stinking lane. On the South side, which does not appear in the print, the walls of the side aisles of the nave are hid by a row of old houses which are built against them. The West front is tolerably open, as in the Print. The dwarf wall which appears in the Print, and which inclosed the *parvis*, is destroyed. So is the column with the cross. The fountain still exists, or perhaps has been rebuilt.

The Interior, with the exception of the choir and its inclosure, has suffered as little by the Revolution as the exterior. The three marigold windows (p. 633) still remain; and I observed much painted glass in the other windows. The organ (which is placed over the Western entrance of the Church, according to the invariable practice of France) exhibits no appearance of injury. Here let me ob-

serve, *in expâs*, that the pipes of French organs (of those, at least, which I have seen) are never gilt.

The screen before the choir (more properly the rood-loft or *jalet*), which existed before the Revolution, exists no longer. It is replaced by a wooden edifice of Grecian Architecture, which is painted in imitation of veined marble, and is so constructed as not to conceal the high altar from the people in the nave. The choir was formerly surrounded by a magnificent grate of brass, which now circulates through the country in the form of pieces of two sous. The present inclosure of the choir is a wooden imitation of a very plain iron railing. In taking down the ancient grating, the columns into which it was let appear to have been injured. To repair the injury, they have been patched with plaster, and coated with white paint, much to the disadvantage of their appearance.

Within the choir, every thing appears to be modern; altar, stalls, Archbishop's throne, and pavement, &c. I am not prepared to assert, however, that the present appearance of the choir is materially different from that which it exhibited before the Revolution. The Description copied by your Correspondent, which is said to have been written in 1779, appears to be taken from some older account. In one now before me, which was printed in 1756, it is stated that the choir had lately been repaired, and that the monument of Charles the 6th had been removed from the middle of it to the South side of the Lady Chapel.

The only monuments of the dead, which now exist in the choir, are a few modern inscriptions cut in the pavement. I observed only three. On the North side of the altar lies King Henry the younger, as he is called, the eldest son of Henry the 11th, King of England and Duke of Normandy. On the South side of the altar lies the heart of young Henry's brother, Richard Cœur de Lion. His body was buried at Fontevraud, at his father's feet. Behind the altar is a memorial of John Duke of Bedford, uncle to King Henry the 6th. He is called in the inscription *Prorex Normanniz*. If the French were unwilling to call him Viceroy of France, they ought to have recollected, that the

the Governor of a Dutchy cannot properly be styled *Prorex*.

The Lady Chapel does not seem to have suffered at all. The monument (not monuments) of the two Cardinals of Amboise, and that of Louis de Breze, remain unhurt. I suspect, that all or most of the others, mentioned p. 634, were merely flat stones in the pavement. I am not able to say whether they still exist. The altar and its ornaments have not been touched.

The famous bell, called *George d'Amboise* (p. 634), together with almost all the other bells, has been taken down and melted. In this Church, however, as well as in most others in France, there is no want of bells for the purpose of summoning the Congregation to Divine service. I understand that there never were any Societies of Cumberland or College Youths in France; and that the science of bell-ringers, considered as a species of musick, never flourished so much in that Kingdom as in England. If the French were not so good performers as the English, they certainly had better instruments to play on. The tone of the French bells appears to me to be much superior in clearness and sweetness to that of our own.

The Chapter of the Cathedral of Rouen, which, according to the account given, p. 640, formerly consisted of upwards of sixty persons, is very much diminished in number, but is not totally annihilated. To an eye accustomed to the empty stalls of an English Cathedral, the choir at Rouen appears sufficiently decked with Ecclesiasticks. I counted between twenty and thirty, one evening, at vespers. Since the Revolution, this Church is not only Cathedral, but also Parochial. For the accommodation of the Parishioners, 5000 rush-bottomed chairs are distributed about the Church. On Sunday morning, the immense nave is almost filled with decently-dressed people, a great majority of whom are women, and children of both sexes. The service is performed with sufficient decency and dignity, and the Congregation is more attentive and

devout than I expected to find it. Immediately after the Gospel, which is chanted in Latin by the Deacon at the lower end of the Choir, the Preacher mounts the pulpit (which stands on the North side of the nave), and preaches in French. Before he begins his sermon, he reads the Epistle and the Gospel of the day in French. Nearly all the Congregation have books of the service, with a French translation. As almost the whole of the service is chanted by the Choir, it could not be understood without a book, even if it were performed in the vulgar tongue. The Choir is not accompanied by the organ (which is used only on particular occasions), but by a noisy serpent. A considerable part of the Congregation sing with the Choir. The effect is solemn and imposing, although the old-fashioned plain chant is vastly inferior in melody to our Protestant Psalm-tunes.

Besides the Cathedral, there are thirteen or fourteen Parish Churches in Rouen and its suburbs. Before the Revolution, there were six and thirty Parish Churches, and more than an equal number of Conventual churches. Many of the suppressed churches still exist, and have been applied to profane uses. The parish church of St. Herblaud, a handsome Gothic edifice near the West end of the Cathedral, is now converted into a repository for stage-coaches. The Tower of the church of St. Laurence is deserving of the attention of the curious. The Church itself is now a coachmaker's shop.

The parish church of St. Eloi has been given to the Christians of the Reformed religion, of whom the *Annuaire Statistique* of the department of the Lower Seine, for the year 1812, informs me that there are about 3000 at Rouen, in a population of 86,672 souls. I learn, from the same authority, that there are nine or ten Reformed churches in the department. I mention this circumstance, because Mr. Eustace has unguardedly asserted, that there are no Protestants in the North of France*.

* See Mr. Eustace's Letter from Paris, p. 75. — While I was at Paris, I took some pains to ascertain the number of Protestants in that City. I received different accounts from different persons, but the number which seemed to me to proceed from the best authority, was 12 or 14,000. There are two Reformed churches at Paris, and one Lutheran church. The two Reformed churches are served by three Ministers. The Ministers of both the Protestant communions are paid by the State, in the same manner as the Catholic clergy.

Of the churches which still remain in use, the most worthy of the observation of an Antiquary is that of S. Maclou, which stands a little to the Eastward of the Cathedral. The church of S. Godard is mentioned in several accounts of Rouen on account of its beautiful painted windows. I suspect that these windows are demolished; but I recommend those of S. Vincent's Church to the attention of the Traveller who has a few minutes to spare.

But the pride of Rouen is the Abbey-church of S. Ouen*, now parochial; of which, if my memory does not deceive me, I have read in one of the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine a better account than it is in my power to give†. There is a History of this Abbey in folio, by an author whose name I am not able to recollect. A copy may be seen in the Library of the Institute at Paris. It contains several Plates; one of which represents the beautiful Rood-loft, which, like that of the Cathedral, has been destroyed. I am not absolutely certain, that, in either case, the destruction is altogether to be attributed to wantonness, rapacity, or impiety. When a Collegiate or Conventual church is made parochial, it becomes necessary to remove whatever obstructs the prospect of the altar from the nave‡. The church of S. Ouen stands in need of repairs, and is about to receive them. I noticed on the doors advertisements to masons, carpenters, smiths, plumbers, &c. I advise all Travellers, who are at Rouen during the summer, to take a walk in

the garden of the Abbey, which is a public thoroughfare. The outside of the Church is seen to great advantage through the foliage of the trees. The Monk's Dormitory, a handsome modern structure of three stories, is now the town-house. The upper story contains a Public Library and a Collection of Pictures: the staircase by which we ascend to this Library and Collection, and another staircase near the centre of the building, are in the highest style of Benedictine magnificence. It is to be regretted that these stately institutions, which contribute so much to the ornament of a country, should be in other respects so little beneficial to society in its present state.

The Archbishop of Rouen had, formerly, six Suffragan Bishops, whose sees are enumerated, p. 633. The Bishopricks of Lisieux§ and Avranches have ceased to exist, and the limits of the other four Bishopricks, and of the Archbishoprick of Rouen, are no longer the same as formerly. Normandy is now divided into five departments, each of which is a diocese. The present Diocese of Rouen, which is the department of the Lower Seine, is much smaller than the ancient diocese. The towns of Gisors, Meulan, Pontoise, Magny, and Chaumont, which were formerly in the Diocese of Rouen (p. 633), are now subject to other Bishops. It is the opinion of many persons, however, that the ancient division of the Dioceses will be re-established, with some modifications.

The annual income of the Archbishop of Rouen, before the Revolu-

* Audoenus, Archbishop of Rouen, who died in the year 677, was interred in the Basilick of S. Peter, which afterwards lost the name of the Apostle, and assumed that of the Archbishop. This monastery was the oldest religious house of Normandy, having been founded in the year 538 by one of the sons of Clovis, the first Christian King of the Franks. The Church which now exists was begun in 1318, and finished in 1339, John Russel being Abbot. It cost 63,036*l.* 5*s.*—*Tournois, Neustria Pia*, p. 35.

† Our Indexes do not enable us to refer to such an account. In the Magazine for 1783 (LIII. 901) is a view and account of an ancient Stone Bridge at Rouen, built by the Empress Maud; and in 1784 (LIV. 182) is a general view of that fine old City, including the famous Bridge of Boats, accompanied with a description of the Bridge. EDIT.

‡ The Choir of the Abbey-church of Fécamp has been laid open to the eye, like that of S. Ouen.

§ The Bishop of Lisieux was called, in Latin, *Episcopus Lexoviensis*. In consequence of not distinguishing between *Lexoviensis* and *Luxoviensis*, Mr. Porson has converted Luxeuil, an ancient and celebrated Abbey in the County of Burgundy, into an Episcopal City of Normandy. See his Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis, p. 153. The mistake is sufficiently pardonable, but it ought to be considered, how the Critic would have triumphed, if he had detected it in the writings of his unworthy antagonist.

tion, is said (p. 633) to have been about 50,000 livres. It was certainly much more than double that sum. It is called 100,000 livres in the *Almanac Royal* for 1767; and it is well known, that the valuations of the Bishopricks, which are given in the *Almanac Royal*, were much below the real value. The present Archbishop retains, as may be supposed, a very small share of the wealth and greatness of his predecessors. I think that the regular stipend of an Archbishop is 15,000 francs, or about 600*l.* At 600*l.* a year will not support, even at Rouen, a coach-and-four, and a number of footmen in scarlet liveries, I suspect that Cardinal Cambacérés must have a larger income than the legal allowance. He retains possession of the Archiepiscopal Palace, a stately building, which is joined to the Eastern end of the Cathedral. His country-house at Gaillon, formerly the admiration of Travellers between Rouen and Paris, has been destroyed.

Yours, &c. EYLES TEMPLER.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Works nearly ready for Publication :

The Fourth Volume of the new Edition of HUTCHINGS's "History of Dorsetshire," with additions by Mr. GOUGH. This Volume will contain the Hundreds of Sherbourne, Stourminster Newton, Whiteway, and Yetminster; with the Liberties in Sherbourne Division. A Life of the Author; an Account of British Antiquities in Dorset, by Sir R. C. HOARE, Bart.; the Domesday for the County, with a Translation by Rev. W. BAWDEN; &c. &c. will be prefixed.

An Historical Treatise of the Unction and Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England. By ARTHUR TAYLOR. (*See our Cover for the present Month.*)

A second Edition of the Memoirs of WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq. Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty; the whole produce arising from the Sale of which (not the profits merely) is intended by the Author to be given to the Fund for the benefit of the Scotch Episcopalian Church.

THE MESSIAH; a Poem, in Twenty-eight Books. By Mr. COTTELE.

An Account of a Fœtus recently removed from the Abdomen of a young Man, 16 years of age. By Mr. N. HIGHMORE, Surgeon, Sherborne; under the patronage of the Royal College of Surgeons, in whose Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Preparation is deposited.

Facts and Observations (deduced from long and extensive Practice) on Liver

Complaints, and Bilious Disorders in general, and on such derangements of these Organs, as influence the Biliary Secretion, &c. By JOHN FAIRHURST, late Surgeon in the E. I. Company's service.

Preparing for Publication :

A short Account of the Commission for inquiring into the Losses of the American Loyalists, by JOHN WILMOT, Esq.

We have great satisfaction in announcing, that the Rev. A. MACAULAY, Vicar of Rothley in Leicestershire, has resumed his design of publishing a History of the Life of Melancthon; and that the first Volume of the Work, terminating at the close of the Diet of Augsburg in 1530, will appear in the ensuing year.

Lyrical Gleanings; comprising Madrigals, Odes, Songs, and Sonnets, chiefly by Anonymous Writers of the XVIth and part of the XVIIth Centuries; with Biographical Notices. The whole selected from the unexplored Collections of Vocal Poetry, made and composed by BIRD, MORLEY, YONGE, WARD, GIBBONS, LAWES, and other Musicians of eminence *temp.* ELIZABETH, JAMES, and CHARLES.

The Mirror for Magistrates, in Two very thick Volumes small 4to. The impression limited to 160 copies. The authorities upon which the Editor has formed the text of the present edition are as follow:—Part I. By JOHN HUGGINS; reprinted from the edition of 1587, collated with those of 1575 and 1610.—Part II. By THOMAS BLINNE-HASSET; from the original edition of 1578, collated with that of 1610.—Part III. By BALDWIN, SACKVILLE, FERRERS, CHURCHYARD, and others; from the edition of 1587, collated with those of 1559, 1563, 1571, 1575, 1578, and 1610.—Part IV. By RICHARD NICCOLS; published as "A Winter's Night Vision;" from the only edition of 1610.

Art of English Poetry. The Editor of the late edition of Puttenham is now reprinting the several Essays of GASCOIGNE, WEBBE, K. JAMES, Sir JOHN HARINGTON, MEARS, CAMPION, DANIEL, and BOLTON, in one quarto volume, uniform with that Work: 230 only printed.

Bibliographia Poetica. A new edition of this useful Work by the late JOSEPH RITSON, has been long in preparation, and with very considerable Bibliographical Additions, and a few occasional specimens, will be put to press next year.

Select Poems of SYNESIUS, and GREGORY NAZIANZEN; translated from the Greek, by HUGH STUART BOYD, Esq. with original Poems by the Translator.

Sermons on Practical Subjects for the Use of Families. By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D. D. Dean of Boocking, in 2 volumes 8vo.

SELECT

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

31. *A Sermon on the Restoration of Peace, preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on Thursday, July 7, A.D. 1814, (being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving).* By Joseph Holden Pott, A. M. Archdeacon of London, and Vicar of St. Martin's. Printed by Request. 4to. pp. 25. Harrison, Strand. (Not printed for Sale)

AGAIN the good Archdeacon sings the song of triumph, but pious exultation; and, from Psalm lxxii. 7. "In his days shall the righteous flourish, and abundance of Peace, so long as the moon endureth," takes occasion to observe, that

"This Psalm was composed by David towards the close of his own reign; and it is imagined that he looked forward in it to the prosperous reign of Solomon his Son. The glory of that peaceful reign had been set forth in the word of Prophecy by the lips of Nathan; but the views of David evidently reached beyond the reign of Solomon; and his words in the Psalm from which the text is taken, point most manifestly to the coming of a promised Saviour who is called so significantly in the page of Prophecy 'the Prince of Peace.'"

"At a time when we are met together in the Lord's house to render thanks to God for the blessings and advantages of Peace so happily restored to us after a long and arduous conflict; after years of difficulty in the camp and in the field, accompanied with the customary griefs and burdens which attend upon the state of war, but marked with signal instances of favour from the Great Disposer of Events, and crowned with many a triumph; we may well direct our thoughts and fix our whole attention on the double view of Peace which thus claims our notice in the words of David."

After a learned and satisfactory comment on the text, the Preacher thus appropriately proceeds:

"The Peace for which we have to lift the voice of gratitude to Almighty God this day, may be said to have celebrated its first solemnities in the hour of Victory; in those moments when the plumes of the victor are wont to be advanced most proudly, and are rarely found unstained with some crimson spots which cannot plead the warrant of a necessary struggle, or borrow their

GENT. MAG. October, 1814.

excuses from the fury of a doubtful field. In that day which opened the last hold of a baffled Enemy to prevailing arms, the calm voice of Treaty and the words of Peace were heard above the cry of Victory. No proud triumphal arch was lifted in the vanquished Capital. No car of victory was set forth for the gaze of trembling multitudes. The last march and the happy entry of the conquering host was ushered in by the voice of heralds, rather than by the trumpets of the field. And once more we may be allowed to say that the scale does not turn against us, when a just comparison is made, and when the cause is set for judgement. Once more we may be permitted to indulge the delightful expectation that these happy earnest of returning Peace may be followed by fresh conquests over hostile dispositions in men's minds and spirits, and over unjust projects and designs. Such victories have the fairest promise of continuance; they furnish the consolatory pledge of those seasons of enduring Peace, which the text takes for its chosen aim, and proposes for its final object. That aim and object are no other than the Peace of Christian Fellowship among men, undisturbed, and spreading far and wide, until the restless and ungoverned course of pride and discord, of cruel, monstrous policies, the fruit of which is enmity and open War, shall cease for ever, and be no more witnessed in the Christian World."

32. Dibdin's BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA.
(Continued from our last, p. 247.)

THE Third Volume of this valuable Catalogue opens with the 14th Department; which is designated COLLECTIONS OF CLASSICS, or *Corpora Auctorum*. These collections refer to *Poetical, Oratorical, Agricultural, and Military Writers*—and they commence with a copious description of the celebrated *Greek Anthology* of 1494, printed in capital letters, and of which his Lordship possesses a copy upon vellum, originally in the collection of the celebrated Lorenzo de Medici. GRAMMAR and LEXICOGRAPHY form the 15th Department; and in this will be found some very elaborate discussions, involving a few of the most curious points of Typographical and Bibliographical research: witness, the description

scription of the *Catholicon* of 1460, of the *Greek Grammars* of Lascaris of the dates of 1476, 1480, 1489, and 1493; of the *Terentianus Maurus* of 1497; of the *Tortellius* of 1471, and of the *Latin and Teutonic Vocabulary* printed by Bechtermuntze of the date of 1469. Of embellishments, those in the articles *Etymologicon Magnum*, and *Suidas*, are deserving of particular commendation; while the account of the *Breton-French and Latin Dictionary*, printed at Lantréguier in 1499, may be deemed worthy of a partial extract.

"This Dictionary is among the scarcest and most curious extant. It

presents us, in the first place, with the only known work executed at Lantréguier (or Tréguier,) in the XVth century; and appears never to have been examined by Maittaire, Marchand, De Bure, La Serna Santander, or Brunet*. It seems also to have been unknown to the greater number of eminent writers upon the ancient French and Celtic Languages, as we have no mention of it in the works of Pelloutier, Bullet, or Roquefort†. Even Du Cange himself describes it in a manner which makes it rather doubtful whether he had seen it‡. Edw. Lhuyd, who travelled into Brittany, has no account of it in his *Archæologia Britannica*; and neither Warton nor Ritson were in the least

* "I suspect that the above Bibliographers had never seen the volume; for the first two are indebted to the *Bibl. Hohendorf*, p. 237, no. 1582;—where a copy is described as being 'en veau fauve, doré et marbré sur tranché.' This copy is probably now in the Imperial Library at Vienna; since the Hohendorf Collection was purchased for that Library. Maittaire and Marchand notice an edition of the same work, with a Latin title, on the authority of the preface of Du Cange, p. xl. xlj. to his *Gloss. Med. et Inf. Latin*. Marchand adds, 'Auroit-on imprimé alors deux ouvrages de même genre, dans la même ville, et dans la même année? Ou seroit-ce le même ouvrage attribué à deux différens Auteurs?' This reference to Du Cange, as the Reader will presently see, is incorrect. See the *Annal. Typog.* vol. i. p. 708. notes 9, 10. *Hist. de L'Imprim.* p. 92. De Bure has only the following brief and unsatisfactory notice of it: 'Ouvrage simplement recherché par rapport à sa singularité.' Such a description is little more than an apology for ignorance. *Bibliogr. Instruct.* vol. iii. p. 74. no. 2296. La Serna Santander thus remarks:—'c'est la seule impression connue, faite à Tréguier, dans l'ancienne Bretagne.' *Dict. Bibliogr. Choisi*, vol. i. p. 443. This account implies no knowledge of the volume itself. Brunet attributes the work to PIERRE Auffret Quatquëveran, and calls it 'Ouvrage rare;' from which we may infer that he had never seen it. *Manuel du Libraire*, vol. i. p. 76."

† "PELLOUTIER, *Histoire des Celtes*, 1740. 12mo. See the 'Table des Auteurs citez dans cet Ouvrage, et des Editions dont on s'est servi,'—following the preface. BULLET: *Mémoires sur la Langue Celtique*, &c. 1754, folio. Consult the section 'Quelles sont les sources où l'on trouvera la Langue Celtique.' vol. i. p. 27. ROQUEFORT: *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, 1808, 8vo. see vol. i. p. xxix.—xxxj. Whether any notice of the above work may be found in the 'Dict. François-Breton, ou François-Celtique, enrichi de thèmes, par l'A***, Paris, 1756,' 8vo—or in Pelletier's *Dict. de la Langue Bretonne*, 1752, fol.—or in the 'Dict. Roman, Wallon, Celtique et Tudesque, &c. par un Religieux, de St. Vannes, Bouillon, 1777,' 4to—I cannot venture to affirm. For these latter works consult the *Manuel du Libraire*, vol. i. p. 346-7, ii. p. 255; and the *Dict. des Ouvrages Anon. et Pseudon.* of Barbier: edit. 1806, vol. i. p. 160."

‡ "Ejusmodi etiam est *Catholicon Armorico-Franco-Latinum a Joanne Lagadec Diocesis Trecorensis, compositum ad utilitatem Clericorum novellorum Britannia*: Ita enim libri titulus concipitur, editi Lantrigueri à Joanne Casnez, v. Novemb. anno mcccxcix.—To which Du Cange subjoins the following note: 'Exstat MS. in Bibliotheca Cl. V. D. Lancelot, qui illud nobiscum pro solita humanitate communicavit, in cujus præfatione hæc leguntur, "Quia complures Britones multum indigent Gallico, ideoque Joannes Lagadeuc parrochie de Plogonnea Diocesis Trecorensis in artibus et decretis Bachalarius, quamvis indignus ad utilitatem pauperum Clericorum Britannie, vel rudium in pericia Latinitatis, hoc opusculum composui, &c. Datum die 16 mensis Augusti, anno 1464." Ejusdem videtur ætatis MS. ille codex.' *Gloss. Med. et Inf. Ætat.* vol. i. p. xlviii, and not. xl.-xli—as Maittaire and Marchand refer to it. From the whole of this passage, it seems that Du Cange conceives the printer to be the editor; and misnames him 'Casnez,' for Calvez. He also assigns to the author a name, for which, upon the face of the book itself, there is no authority."

acquainted

acquainted with it.—In the second place, this publication may be considered as a key to the better understanding of such works (if any now exist) as have been written in the Armorican or Breton language: a subject, in which every English Antiquary, and lover of old Romances, must ever take an interest. Of the Author of this Dictionary, whether he be Auffret Quatqueuran, or Lagadeuc, neither Baillet, Fresnoy, Goujet, Nicéron, nor the editors of the *Bibliothèque Française* of La Croix du Maine, give the least information: his name never occurring in the indexes to their respective works."

The VIth Department, entitled MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS, occupies the following two-thirds of the volume, and is not yet completed; it being the intention of the Author to open his 4th and last volume with the remaining part of this VIth department; and to subjoin, in the same volume, the following heads; VII. BOOKS PRINTED IN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE: VIII. BOOKS PRINTED BY WILLIAM CAXTON: IX. BOOKS printed in the ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN'S. X. BOOKS printed by WYNKYN DE WORDE: XI. BOOKS PRINTED BY RICHARD PYN-SON. To these will be added a SUPPLEMENT, EMENDATIONS, INDEX OF AUTHORS and of EDITIONS DESCRIBED; INDEX OF PRINTERS; TABLE OF COLLECTIONS containing copies of the editions described in the work.

We return to the VIth Department, which terminates the third volume.

This has probably been the most arduous part of the whole work. To give interest, whether by means of curious research or curious embellishment, to an account of editions of Authors known to few, is an object somewhat difficult of attainment; but when the pains-taking reader examines the articles—*Eneas Sylvius*, *Aquinas*, *P. de Barberis*, *Belial*, *Brant*, *Breydenbach*, *Chronicles* (Rome, 1474, Nuremberg, 1493, Cologne, 1499), *Eyb*, *Fasciculus Temporum*, *Florius*, *History of the Cross*, *Hyginus*, *Orations*, and *Publicius*, he may judge for himself whether the author has, or has not, succeeded in his object.

The article "*Joannes de Breydenbach. Peregrinatio in Montem Syon ad Sepulchrum Christi, &c. &c.*" Printed by Erhard Reuwich. Mentz, 1486, folio, (pp. 216—225) is thus concluded:

"It remains to say a few words respecting the embellishments of this im-

pression, and the authority of the text. The tasteful Reader cannot have failed to notice, from the foregoing specimens, that some of the wood-cuts are of no ordinary merit. There is a freedom of penciling and of execution—as well as a skilfulness of grouping—about the human figures, that are very rarely to be met with in publications of the same period. The almost uniform prevalence of outline in the *Landscapes*, renders them frequently harsh and abrupt; and distant objects have too often the force of those in the foreground: but there is frequently a picturesqueness in some of the detached parts (as the first two fac-similes shew) which prove that the artist looked at Nature with a cultivated eye. Even his *Shipping*, although destitute of light and shade, is full of spirit and effect; and we see in many of his Venetian galleys, and in the figures which direct them; something like that life and spirit which are the peculiar charm of Canaletti's pencil. It is to be regretted that not more specimens are given of the *Animals*; as there is an appearance of truth about them, which, as the last fac-simile but one proves, renders them very interesting. That *Reuwich* distorted or exaggerated what he saw, in individual objects, or in detached groupes, there is no well-founded reason to conclude. His powers, however, do not improve with the size of his pictures.—Nor have we any strong reason to disbelieve that part of the *Narrative* which is here disclosed, on the personal experience of the travellers. When the Author diverges into history, or expatiates on causes and effects, or mentions what the accounts of other travellers have furnished him with, there may be just ground of scepticism: but in his *Portraits* (if I may so speak), whether of things animate or inanimate, there is so much *naïveté*, so little apparent temptation to falsify, such a well-founded zeal in the cause of piety, and such a wish to be both instructive and entertaining, that, however we may acquiesce in the want of importance in some of the circumstances detailed, we ought not, without due consideration, to deny them the merit of probability. Boucher de la Richarderie, who has been sufficiently superficial in his account of the editions of this work, seems to exult in the superiority of subsequent descriptions of the Holy Land; forgetting that all adventures must have a beginning, and that, in the infancy of printing, and in the absence of public patronage, there is nowhere to be found a more curious and amusing work than the *Peregrination of Breydenbach*. It is no small criterion of the pecu-
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niary worth of this *editio princeps*, that the first edition of the *French Version* of it, printed in 1488, was purchased at the Roxburgh sale by the Duke of Devonshire for 84*l.* See *Bibl. Roxburgh*, No. 7259. The present fair copy is bound in red-morocco."

As further specimens of description, we annex the following:

"*Chronicon Pontificum Imperatorumque.* Printed by J. P. de Lignamine, Rome, 1474. *Folio.* (pp. 251—254.)

"*Editio Princeps.* The late Bishop of Ely set an exceedingly high value upon this Work. The copy of it which he possessed (much inferior to the present in condition) was obtained from Mr. James Edwards, on condition of its becoming the property of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. if he should survive his Lordship. The death of the Bishop has put Sir Mark in possession of the same copy, which he justly treasures among the rarities of his Collection; and which, till the recent acquisition of the one under description, he had imagined to be *unique* in this country. The Reader is, therefore, probably anxious to become acquainted with the contents of a volume upon which so extraordinary a value is placed: but he will find that its intrinsic worth does not arise from any chronicled accounts of 'Popes and Emperors;' but from the text presenting us with the *earliest printed* memorandum, or statement extant, of the proceedings of some of the ANCIENT PRINTERS on the Continent. If Meutelin, Maittaire*, Schoepflin, or Meerman, had been acquainted with such statements, they might each have taken up very strong positions in favour of the respective artists whose claims they supported. But our account must proceed methodically.

"This small volume contains an abridged Chronicle, or Record of Events, from the beginning of the world to the 4th year of the pontificate of Sixtus IV. It was divided into two parts (the first part ending at the year 1312,) and reprinted by Ecard among the *Scriptores Medii Ævi*, tom. i. col. 1150; but the first part was much improved by the assistance of a MS. from the Berlin library, of which the reputed author is *Riccobaldi* of Ferrara. The second part, from the year 1312, was reprinted from the text of this impression. Muratori, who has also reprinted both parts, (vol. ix. *Scriptor. Rer. Italicar.*) thinks it safer to ascribe the first part to an anonymous author; but the second (after Ecard) to De Lignamine himself. Yet,

* "Maittaire relies exclusively upon Labbé, *Nor. Bbl.* p. 354. no. miv."

as Audiffredi justly observes, this printer assigns no author whatever to any part: not even dividing his work into sections and epochs: just following his copy—'compendiosus quidam catalogus'—as he found it: except that (as Audiffredi remarks in a note) he may himself have been the author of the whole of the intelligence which relates to Pope Sixtus IV. *Edit. Rom.* p. 163. It is remarkable that Audiffredi should not have discovered the passages concerning the early printers. His omission of such passages, must imply either his negligence or want of good fortune; since he says he had 'examined' the volume. Laire, although he gives a tolerably good account of this Chronicle, was also ignorant of such passages. *Spect. Hist. Typog. Rom.* p. 212, note *cc.* Why Laire is to be censured by Audiffredi, for the exclusive mention of Cardinals Bessarion, Borgia, Roverella, Marco Barbo, Riari, and Estoutevillea—because they are noticed in this Chronicle—does not very clearly appear."

"*Chronicon Nurembergense.* Printed by Koberger. Nuremberg, 1493. *Folio.* (p. 255.)

"*Editio Princeps.* The course of our researches has at length brought us to this very extraordinary volume; which, notwithstanding it is by no means rare, cannot fail to be always interesting to the lovers of ancient printing and ancient engraving. If Koberger had printed only this Chronicle, he would have done enough to place his name among the most distinguished of his typographical brethren; but he has other, and nearly equal, claims to a very marked celebrity. Our object, however, is confined to the book before us. The engravings are upon wood, and are executed by WOLGEMUT and PLEYDENWURFF; the former of whom was the master of Albert Durer. [A specimen of them, in six Portraits, may be seen in our Vol. LXII. p. 501.] When the Reader is informed that there are upwards of *Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty** impressions (many of them however repeated) of these wooden cuts, he has learnt enough to conceive (if not in possession of the volume) that such a Chronicle must at least be a very amusing production. The ensuing specimens of a few of the more curious embellishments must also increase his desire of obtaining the originals. As

* "My friend Mr. G. V. Neunburg possesses a *MS list* of all these cuts; but as each leaf is accompanied with letter-press, and as the leaves are all numbered, the insertion of it is not necessary."

it is my intention to be rather unusually copious upon this article, the Reader is requested to follow me with proportionate patience; and, in the end, to forgive me if the description be unnecessarily extended.—And first, in regard to the *Author* of the Chronicle. Trithemius, who was a contemporary, tells us, in his *De Scriptorib. Ecclesiast.* 1494. fol. 139, rev. 'that the author was HARTMAN SCHEDEL of Nuremberg, a German physician; who compiled it from L. P. Bergomensis and other historiographers, adding a few things on his own authority.' Vossius, *Hist. Lat.* 1651, 4to. p. 573, is of the same opinion; as quoted by Placcius and Clement. Lindenborg had also the same notion, on the exclusive authority of Trithemius. See *Theatr. Anon. et Pseud.* 1708, p. 272, no. 1073. Fabricius agrees with the preceding in this conclusion. *Bibl. Med. et Inf. Ætat.* vol. iii. p. 568. Heumann, however, in his *Schediasma de Anon. et Pseudon.* pt. ii. ch. ii. § xxxiv. p. 147, has well observed—that Schedel may be considered as the editor, rather than the author, of the Chronicle; having enriched it by his own and other additions. The second and third colophons do, in fact, denote that he was the collector and corrector, rather than the author of the work. This is also observed by Clement, whose notice of the book is copious and interesting; yet the information, after all, is only an amplification of what was first advanced by Trithemius.—We proceed, in the second place, to describe the volume itself; and to avail ourselves of such aids as former descriptions may hold out: premising, however, that such descriptions are, in general, short, vague, or desultory. This work is printed upon an imperial folio paper, of a mellow pleasing tint; although the greater number of copies which I have seen, are of a tawny and even dingy tint—arising, probably, from the little care that was formerly taken of them: since no ancient book of equal entertainment could have been introduced to the notice of children. The present copy, although perhaps matchless in regard to *size* and *condition*, is of this description. A copy

of extraordinarily-white colour, as well as large dimensions, is in the choice library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville*. My friend Mr. Bolland also possesses a very large and sound copy of it; and one of fine colour, but of less dimensions, is in the collection of another friend, Mr. Neunburg. A fifth copy, tawny throughout, but sound and desirable, is in the library of my neighbour and friend Mr. Kendal. I think I have seen five or six other copies, most of them yellow, defaced, and imperfect."

"*Cronica Vander Hilliger Start Va Coelle. Germanicè. Printed by Koelhoff, Cologne, 1499, folio.* (p. 381.)

"There are few ancient books which have been so frequently quoted, yet so rarely seen, as the present Chronicle. The possession of it is, indeed, essential to a Library like the one under description; since there is an important passage in it, relating to the invention of the *Art of Printing with Metal Types*, which merits very particular attention; and which has been referred to, or quoted, by bibliographers for nearly the two last centuries. The graphic embellishments in it are quite of a secondary nature, as even the ensuing fac-similes demonstrate; but its intrinsic worth deserves a little consideration.—We may, however, first remark that no account of this curious volume will be found in Vogt†, Engel‡, Freytag, Bauer, De Bure, La Serna Santander, Brunet, or Jansen§; but Marchand, Meerman, Clement, Fischer, Daunou, Oberlin, and other bibliographers, make amends (especially the first three) for the ignorance of their predecessors and contemporaries. Maittaire seems to have relied upon the information of Buneman, whose copy of this Chronicle was imperfect at the end. The note (8.) at page 698, vol. i. of the *Annal. Typog.* is worth consulting; but the supposition of an edition of this work, by Koelhoff, in 1490, is entirely erroneous; although at p. 528, note 2, Maittaire says that a copy of such impression was in the library of Scriverius: 'lit. D. 2. n. 191.' There must have been a mistake in the catalogue; as Scriverius himself, in his

* "Obtained from Messrs. J. and A. Arch, booksellers."

† "A MS note, in the present copy of this Chronicle, observes that Vogt (p. 12. edit. prim.) says that copies of the book are rarely found even in the most abundant libraries. The passage from the Chronicle itself, said to be cited in that impression of Vogt, does not, as far as I can discover, appear in the last edition of 1793. It may, however, be in a preliminary part."

‡ "Clement cites the *Bibl. Select.* pt. ii. p. 11: but I see no mention of this Chronicle in the place here referred to."

§ "In his Catalogue of Books printed in the Low Countries, p. 335-9, incorporated in his *De l'Invention de l'Imprimerie*, Paris, 1809, 8vo."

Dissertation upon the Art of Printing (1628, 4to.) speaks only of the edition of 1499; see *Wolfii Monument. Typog.* vol. i. p. 294. This alone may be thought conclusive against the existence of such impression, without reading what Clement has adduced in opposition to Marchand: the latter of whom supposed that there were even three previous editions!—namely, in 1489, 1490, and 1494. Consult *L'Hist. de l'Imprimerie*, p. 11; *Bibl. Curieuse*, &c. vol. vii. p. 221—6. The loose dicta of Seiz and Uffenbach, in support of these three impressions, are scarcely deserving of refutation: *Ann. Sæc. Tert. Iuv. Typogr.* p. 75; *Schelhornii Amœnitat. Literar.* vol. ix. p. 932. The rarity of this Chronicle is sufficiently attested by Bibliographers, even without noticing that Hartz and Buder (according to Marchand) who wrote expressly upon German affairs, had no knowledge whatever of it; and Naudæus doubted its existence. I am disposed to think there are *not three* copies of it in this country; and the silence of De Bure leads us to suspect that no copy of it was formerly known at Paris*. In regard to its intrinsic worth, Meerman admits that they are unjust who deny it all credit whatever, because it contains many of the fables and absurdities common to the Chronicles of the times. Yet it may be questioned whether this distinguished writer would not have wholly condemned it, like Gelenius and Werdenhagen, if, in the passage below extracted, the author had not given the invention of the art of printing to Hol-land? *Orig. Typog.* vol. ii. p. 105; Marchand, *ibid.* This therefore naturally brings us to the passage just referred to, and of which mention is made in the commencement of the present article."

These for the *Chronicles*.

The *History of the Cross* is thus introduced:

"I may safely promise the curious reader no small amusement in the description of the volume before us. The materials are equally abundant and interesting; and it will be my own fault if the mode of putting them together be not productive of information as well as of entertainment. In this strange 'HISTORY OF THE HOLY CROSS,' we see a specimen of some of those numerous publications in the XVth century, which, accompanied with a great number of cuts, rendered the characters and events recorded in Scripture, by de-

grees familiar to the minds of youth. We have here a small quarto, of only 33 leaves, upon each of the pages of which a wood-cut and a stanza of Dutch poetry are impressed: precisely similar, in form, to those publications which are now put into the hands of young people. The antiquary, however, views these rude specimens of ancient printing and engraving, with very different sensations from those with which they were originally considered; and we now treasure as a precious relic, that which was formerly treated as a common toy. This interesting and exceedingly scarce work has been noticed by both the Crevennas and by Heinecken. However copious and particular may be the descriptions of it in the *Bibl. Crevenn.* vol. i. p. 36. edit. 1775, and vol. i. p. 45, edit. 1789—*Idée Générale*, &c. p. 461, *note*—we may be yet more full and particular. The graphic embellishments or fac-similes of the cuts, are peculiar to the present description. Let us first trace the *descent* (if the language of genealogy may be here applied) of the copy under consideration. Heinecken tells us, that he saw this copy at Wilna, at Mr. Gockinga's; who bought it at a sale at the Hague in 1768; where, with an edition of the Apocalypse, and bound with the *Speculum Salvationis*, by the same printer, the articles were described as 'Different Histories of the Bible and other Subjects.' It should seem that Gockinga had the copy bound in its present manner; for Crevenna tells us, that he 'came into the possession of it from Gockinga, and that it is in good condition, and bound in red morocco, with gilt upon the sides and back.' At the sale of the Crevenna books in 1789, it was sold for only 60 florins; and was afterwards in the collection of the Marquis of Donegall, upon the sale of whose library it came to its present situation. All the prints are coloured in the manner of the time; and the copy throughout is sound and desirable.—We will next say a few words about the printer, *Veldener*; who appears to have been a great favourite of Heinecken. This latter bibliographer is probably not quite accurate in his account of the typographical labours of Veldener. He first says, that the *Fasciculus Temporum* of 1476, by Veldener, exhibits his earliest efforts of the art of engraving; and, afterwards, that these engravings first appear in the *Fasciculus* of 1474: *Idée*, &c. pp. 169, 459. Heinecken thinks that Veldener learnt his art at Cologne, and from thence came to Louvain in 1474: he afterwards established himself at Utrecht, and latterly at Culemburg—where

* "Clement says a copy of it was in the Royal Library."

where the volume under description was printed and published. We have already seen that Ther Hoernen put forth a few wood-cuts in the *Fasciculus* of 1474; but I cannot speak with certain knowledge of the engravings of Veldener, at Louvain, in the same year. That Veldener was extremely fond of decorative printing and engraving, we have his own express evidence, in the colophon of the *Formule Epistolares*, published by him at Louvain in 1476; and which may be seen extracted in Hetneken, and in the *Dict. Bibliogr. Chois* of Santander, vol. i. p. 322, note. His taste, however, was of a very moderate kind; as his *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, in German, of the same year—and the present work—sufficiently demonstrate: and we are by no means disposed to express 'our astonishment,' with Crevenna, that Gockinga should pronounce the cuts of this work 'comme des choses grossieres et informes!' The reader has here an opportunity of judging for himself; as the ensuing fac-similes are really what they profess to be.—We come now, in the third place, to make good our promise of being 'copious and interesting' in the description of the volume itself. By the kind and effectual aid of my friend Mr. R. W. Wade (to whom I have been already indebted for a poetical version of the colophon of the Bamberg book, described at p. 94—100, of vol. i. of this work) I am enabled to gratify the reader with a literal and faithful translation, in verse (purposely executed in the manner of Sternhold and Hopkins) of each stanza of the original: and I will be free to declare, that, although my friend calls it 'very strange stuff,' the success of his version is complete. There are signatures throughout the impression, running thus: in *a* ten, and *b*, *c*, and *d*, in eights. A blank leaf forms *d* viij. the recto of *a* i is blank. On the reverse of it we have the first cut, with the first stanza beneath. This cut represents Adam and Seth in earnest conversation; Adam holding a spade in his right hand. Beneath every cut there is a stanza of four verses. Each stanza shall be given as faithfully as it can be discerned in the original—parts of words being in some places defaced."

In regard to the embellishments, this volume is the richest of the whole; if we except, perhaps, those extraordinary cuts which appear under the first department—of "Works executed in the Infancy of Printing." The articles *Brant*, *Breydenbach*, *Nuremberg Chronicle*, *History of the*

Cross, and *Publicus*, attest the truth of this remark.

38. *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. VIII.

(Continued from p. 149.)

BEFORE we resume a continuation of our analysis of this volume, it seems expedient to render the collective work a substantial act of justice. The Biographical and Bibliographical pursuits in which the Writer of this article is engaged, make it indispensably and perpetually requisite to apply to books of reference for information concerning learned men and their productions; and more particularly those of the Eighteenth Century. There at present exists no publication so satisfactory on this head, as the volumes before us; and they to whom such information is necessary may be fully assured, that, whatever may be their researches in this way, they will, on consulting this work, generally find that of which they may be in search. An unbiassed love of Truth has alone prompted this declaration.

The last person noticed in our Review for August, was the Rev. John Noble, first master of Scorton School. He is followed by the Rev. Tobias Heyrick, of whom some whimsical anecdotes are related.

Mr. George Allan, of the Grange, Darlington, was an antiquary of considerable merit, and has received due marks of the Editor's attention, both in this volume from p. 351 to 363, and in vol. VI. p. 127.

At the conclusion of the article on Allan, we have what the Editor terms *Curæ Posteriores*, or additions and corrections to preceding volumes. These may at first appear to be attended with a little perplexity; but, as a specific Index will hereafter be subjoined to this, and to the volume which is to follow it, all difficulties will be removed. The Index already before the Publick, that is, the Index to the first six volumes, is pre-eminently well done; nor is it easy to define how serviceable it must be found. These additions and corrections comprehend a multiplicity of entertaining anecdotes, which will in every page agreeably detain and amuse the Reader. Selection from such a mass is not very easy; but the following pleased us, as they doubtless will others.

"Sir,

"SIR, 23 August, 1779.

"I spoke to Mr. Mores this morning, and told him I thought a very fair price for the remainder of his Father's Tract on Founders, &c. considering the purchaser had a just title to the profits of his profession; and, if sold at . . . to gentlemen, it was the full worth of it, even to consider it as a curiosity. He consented; and desired only that I would reserve him a few, some eight or ten copies. I judge then you may have about 50. To tell you the truth, I had some thoughts of purchasing the whole myself, and might have had them for a word speaking—for, upon a cursory view, I thought I discovered some oversights, which might be removed, and the tract reprinted with advantage. But, finding that you are of the same opinion, who are so much better qualified, I have given over all thoughts of it, and will readily give you any little assistance in my power. I shall be able to set you right respecting *Ged*, where Mr. Mores is manifestly wrong. I could give you also a note on *Baskerville*, to demonstrate that he knew very little of the excellences of Typography, beyond the common productions which are to be found every day in Paternoster-row; and therefore, in a comparative view, might readily conclude he had outstript them all. But is it not astonishing that one so well informed as Mr. Mores should fall into such a blunder as to call Dr. Wilkins, Editor of the 'Coptic Testament,' 'Concilia Britannica,' &c. our Countryman? Dr. Wilkins, it is well known, was a German Swiss. Yours, &c. SAM. PATERSON.

"DEAR SIR, Tuesday, 18 Nov. 1794.

"The extreme agitation I have been in for a considerable time, in abstracting and indexing my Lord's private papers, about which he is very *anxious and impatient* at this particular juncture*, I confess, diverted my attention from your enquiry, till I concluded it was too late—for which I humbly beg your pardon. Indeed, without further assistance, you appear to have exhausted the subject out of your own stock, and to have taken infinite pains to revive and transmit to posterity the memory of a man† deserving a place in the page of History, were it only for the useful lesson the anecdotes of his life in-

culcate; to wit, that an affected and *outré* singularity, such as his, rarely succeeds; and, when proceeding from a Clerical Character, is sure to meet with the contempt it deserves. This you have executed with your usual diligence and accuracy, so as to leave nothing of importance unsaid for any who may come after you. You have done justice to his learning, his intense application, &c.—yet none of his Works ever sold in my time—the name of *Henley* was sufficient to make them be thrown aside—not even his *Grammars*, which of late years have been in some request, on account of their scarcity, when *complete*. Having made himself the Buffoon of the Populace for so many years, no one considered him capable of acting a solid or serious part—so fell the Author and his Books. You have touched upon the coarseness of his manners, of which I am a living witness—for he once offered me a pamphlet, intitled 'The Jackanape's Journal,' leveled at *Foote* and others his opponents, part of which he read to me in his study—the humour was low, and altogether *Henleyan*:—but, when I desired to have it home with me, to give it a fair perusal, he spurned at the request; and so ended my negotiation with the Orator. His manners were, indeed, rough and unpolished as the very butchers among whom he chose to set up his first and last conventicles. His MSS. ‡ (which I am told he valued at 10,000*l.*) fell very, very short of 100*l.* I am sure my commission upon the sale, independent of the immense trouble I took with them, did not pay for the Catalogues. Upon any future occasion, I trust, you will find me more punctual, and ever

"Most sincerely yours, SAM. PATERSON."

In an addition to the brief memoirs in vol. III. Mr. N. says,

"By the favour of my Friend Edward Brooke, esq. I possess a curious *Black Letter Morsel*, 'The Arte of Rhetorike, for the Use of all suche as are studious of Eloquence, sette forth in Englishe, by Thomas Wilson, 1553. And now newlie sette forth againe, with a Prologue to the Reader. Anno Domini 1567. Imprinted at London, by Ihon Kingston;' which is here mentioned, principally for the sake of introducing the following very honourable Note, written at the back of the title-page: 'Memorandum, the 18th of August 1740—I bought a small Parcel of Books of the Executors of Mr. Stephens

* "Could this be in any way relative to the Correspondence of *Junius*?"

† Alluding to the Memoirs of Orator Henley, in the History of Leicestershire; a subject on which Mr. D'Israeli has since very ably and feelingly expatiated in the 'Calamities of Authors.'

* "Mr. Nichols purchased, and still possesses, some of his MS 'Discourses.'" in

in Witch-street, for three pounds fifteen shillings; and in this, being one of the said books, I found a Bank Note, dated the 13th August 1722, for Twenty-five Pounds; which I returned to the Executors; for which they gave me five guineas as a reward, also five shillings for a bottle of wine attending to receive it.

J. WORRALL."

"DEAR SIR,

Kennington,
28 Dec. 1769.

"I confess myself unequal to the task you was pleased to enjoin me, and wish you had consulted a more able Antiquary for the solution of your question, as to what are the most proper Books to be read by a young Student in our English Antiquities. But, as I have always great pleasure in obeying your commands, I venture to send you the following List of Books, and recommend them to be read in the order they are set down; which done with attention, the Student, who I suppose to have already perused the General Histories of England, by Rapin, Carte, and White Kennett, will be able to judge for himself what other books he shall afterwards turn to; and if he is unacquainted with the names of Authors, or the intentions of their works, he will be perfectly instructed by Bishop Nicolson's 'Historical Library,' and Gough's 'Anecdotes of English Topography.'

"Sheringham's de Gentis Anglorum Origine, 8vo.

"Rowland's Mona Antiqua, 4to; and Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall, folio. These will furnish a sufficient insight into the History of the Druids, their rites, religious ceremonies, &c.; as also such remains of their places of worship, interment, &c. as are now to be found in Britain.—I should here add, Frekies de Druidibus, and the Preliminary Discourse to Histoire Libraire de la France, did I not recollect that the first is extremely scarce, and the other makes part only of the first Tome of a very expensive and voluminous work, which will be of but little use to an English Antiquary.

"Burton's Antoninus's Itinerary, folio; Horsley's Britannia Romana, folio: will bring him acquainted with the remains of Roman Antiquity in Britain.

"Oizelius de Nummis Romanis, 4to, will give a general knowledge of Roman Coins, of which many are found in our Island. A more accurate knowledge will be acquired by afterwards consulting Vaillant's Numismatical Pieces.

"Verstegan's Restitution of decayed Intelligence, 4to; Hicessii Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium, especially

GENT. MAG. October, 1814.

that part of it intituled Dispensatio Epistolaris ad B. Showerum; Chronicon Saxonicum, 4to: for Saxon Antiquities.

"Olai Wormii Monumenta Danica, and his other pieces, which together form one large folio volume: for the Danish Antiquities, and other Northern Antiquities remaining in England and elsewhere.

"Staveley's Antiquities, History of Churches, 8vo; Stillingfleet's Origines Britannicæ, folio; Usheri Primordia, folio; Fuller's Church History of Britain, folio; Broughton's Monasticon, 4to; Willis's History of Mitred Abbies, 8vo; Willis's Survey of the Cathedral Churches, 4to: will supply a sufficient knowledge of our Ecclesiastical Monastic Antiquities. More may be found in the Prefatory Discourse prefixed to Dugdale's Monasticon; but, that being an expensive book, and to be consulted occasionally only, I do not insert it in this List.

"Brady's Introduction to English History, folio; St. Amand's Essay on the Legislative Power, 8vo; Squire's Enquiry into the Foundation of the English Constitution, 8vo; Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, 8vo; Leges Howelii Dha, Boni Principis, folio; Leges Anglo-Saxonice, per Wilkins, folio: for the History of our antient Laws, on which great lights are thrown by several parts of the above-mentioned Hicessii Thesaurus.

"Dugdale's Baronage, folio; Selden's Titles of Honour, folio: for the History of our antient Nobility, their forms of creation, &c.

"Leland's Itinerary, 8vo; Camden's Britannia, folio; Giraldi Cambrensis Itinerarium Walliæ, 8vo: for the Chorographical Description and Antiquities of Britain.

"To which let me add, for the sake of the curiosity, a book now publishing, under the title of A New Survey of England and Wales, in 8vo; wherein are a vast number of prints, taken from Buck's Views of Old Castles, Monasteries, &c. as also of other subjects of Antiquity remaining in different parts of the Kingdom.

"Camden's Remains concerning Britain, 4to. contains several remarkable matters not mentioned in any of the former books.

"I would suppose that Spelman's Glossary, folio, Junii Erymologicon Anglicanum, folio, and Jacob's Law Dictionary, folio, always lie open upon the Student's desk, ready to be occasionally consulted.

"I fear that I have already swelled
my

my List too far, and exposed my own inabilities; but your candour will, I hope, pardon all the errors and mistakes of, dear Sir, your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

At p. 513, we are introduced to a Series of most curious and interesting Letters from George Hardinge, esq. who certainly must be in possession of as important information concerning the individuals here introduced to notice, and their several productions, as any man now living. When it is remembered that he was the personal acquaintance of Akenside, Daines Barrington, Michael Lort, Dyson, Horace Walpole, Athenian Stuart, and all the distinguished personages of the old school, whilst we lament that the worthy Editor did not catch him before, we congratulate him on having such a noble prize at the last. From these treasures of original communication, as they have afforded us such sincere gratification, it would be unjust not to submit a portion to the Reader's examination. What relates to Akenside is so obviously original, that we here give it preference.

"Dr. AKENSIDE was known to my father, as being Mr. Dyson's friend, long before he was known to me. As to Mr. Dyson's knowledge of Mr. Hardinge, it originated in their contract for the succession of Mr. Dyson to the post of Chief Clerk in the House of Commons, when Mr. Hardinge was preparing to resign it; and the intercourse, ripening into mutual esteem, produced a cordial friendship, which lasted as long as Mr. Hardinge lived.

"The first I can recollect of my own personal acquaintance with Dr. Akenside's name and Muse was my father's recital to me, when I was a boy at Eton School, of the Invocation to Antient Greece, in that celebrated Poem which has been so depreciated by Dr. Johnson, that I fear no error of judgment and of taste, manifest in that criticism, can redeem the censure from heavier imputations. This inspired passage, as I think it still, was recommended additionally to me by the charm of recitation, in which not even Garrick himself could be superior to Mr. Nicholas Hardinge; though he wanted either nerves or powers to make a figure in the House of Commons, and though he had no musical ear. But his *reading* and *repeating* Ear, if I may use that phrase,

was exquisite; and his accent, prompted by his judgment, uniformly just. It is very singular, but it is true, that Akenside was not a good reader of his own verse.

"My Father admired him, as a gifted Poet, as a man of genius, of learning, and of taste.—They were upon friendly terms. I have heard Akenside represent my Father as a man of admirable taste and judgment, of perfect honour, and of the kindest affections that ever breathed in a human breast. As I grew up into man, Akenside honoured me with a most affectionate regard; which I forfeited, as you will have occasion to see, a little before his death, to my infinite regret; but, I am sorry to add, with no remorse; for I was more *'sinn'd against than sinning.'*

"When I was at College, he sent me a letter of advice and of directions for the course of my academical studies, which in style and conception was the most ingenious and masterly work that ever that arduous topic has produced. In general, to do him justice, he wrote English prose with purity, with ease, and with spirit; in verse, he was occasionally a little quaint, laboured, and inflated; but I never discerned any such vice in his prose.

"When I came from College to the Inns of Court, besides the opportunity of seeing him often at Mr. Dyson's house, and with my uncle Dr. Hardinge, I was often his dinner-guest, and generally with him alone. In addition to all his powers, arising from his genius and his eloquence, I had the enjoyment of his port-folio, enriched by capital prints from the most eminent Painters of Italy and Holland, which he illustrated with admirable taste.

"He had in general society a pomp and stiffness of manner, not of expression, in which last he was no less chaste than flowing and correct. But the misfortune of this manner was in some degree connected with his figure and appearance. He looked as if he never could be undressed; and the hitch in his gait, whatever gave rise to it (a subject of obloquy too despicable to be answered, and which I am sorry that you have transcribed), compared with a solen cast in his features, was, at the best, of a kind that was not companionable, and rather kept strangers at a distance from him. Though his features were good, manly, and expressive, a pale complexion of rather a sickly hue, and the laboured primness of a powdered wig in stiff curl, made his appearance altogether unpromising, if not grotesque. But, where he was intimate, was admired, and was pleased

pleased with his party, he conversed most eloquently and gracefully. He had the misfortune, however, to have little or no taste for *Aumour*; and he took a jest very ill. Except in his *political morality*, which I could not admire, Dr. Akenside was a man of perfect honour, friendly, and liberal. His religious opinions were, I believe, a little whimsical and peculiar; but in general he kept them very much to himself. He and Mr. Dyson had both originally been Dissenters. He was irritable; had little restraint upon his temper among strangers; and was either peevish, or too oracular and sententious. He wanted gaiety of heart in society, and had no wit in his Muse or in his eloquence. I don't believe he had much depth of medical science, or much acuteness of medical sagacity; he certainly had no business or fame in that line. His great powers, besides the talent of poetry, were those of eloquent reasoning, historical knowledge, and philosophical taste, enlivened by the happiest and most brilliant allusions. He had an astonishing memory, and a most luminous application of it. I recollect that he read *gratis* all the modern books of any character, and that he had the right conferred upon him of opening the leaves. His comments were cherished; and if the book struck him with a powerful impression, I believe it was generally given to him by the Bookseller.

"He lived incomparably well; and as I knew of no other source to his income but his constant Friend Mr. Dyson's munificence to him, I rejoiced in it, for the honour of them both. I never saw any thing like their friendship and their union of sentiments; yet nothing was more dissimilar than were the two men. Mr. Dyson was quite a man of business, of order, and figures—of parliamentary forms—and of political argument. His character (bating an amiable partiality in the Eulogist) is well drawn by Mr. Hatsell. He had neither fancy nor eloquence; and though he had strong prejudices, he veiled them in obliging manners.

"The misfortune of their politics (and I was the victim of it in some degree) was, that, upon the accession of this Reign, they entirely and radically changed them; for they became bigoted adherents to Lord Bute and the Tories, having at every earlier period been, as it were, the High Priests of the opposite creed. Mr. Dyson was preferred, and was ultimately pensioned. His friend, whom he always bore in mind, was made Physician to the Queen—*Ex illo fluere*—from that period both of them were

converts, and zealots of course for the *New Religion*. My uncle Dr. Hardinge, whose wit and penetrating judgment had no delicacy in their blow, often told them both when they were young men (and with an oath which I must not repeat) 'that, like a couple of ideots, they did not leave themselves a *loop-hole*—they could not *sidle away* into the opposite creed.'

"As my opinions were naturally upon the same line of politics which Lord Camden uniformly adopted and pursued, I offended my admired friend the Poet by too open a disclosure of my political faith, insignificant, qualified, and perfectly unassuming, as it was. It made a coolness between us—but I believe that his original friendship to me was never essentially impaired.

"My uncle Dr. Hardinge was a comie tyrant over all his friends. I shall never be able to forget an evening of Civil War, and another of Peace, between these two Physicians. Dr. Akenside was the guest; and at supper, by a whimsical accident, they fell into a dispute upon the subject of a bilious colic. They were both of them absurdly eager. Dr. Hardinge had a contempt for every Physician but himself; and he held the Poet very cheap in that line. He laughed at him, and said the rudest things to him. The other, who never took a jest in good part, flamed into invective; and Mrs. Hardinge, as clever in a different way as either of them, could with difficulty keep the peace between them. Dr. Akenside ordered his chariot, and swore that he would never come into the house again. The other, who was the kindest-hearted of men, feeling that he had goaded his friend, called upon him the next morning, and, in a manner quite his own, made a perfect reconciliation; which terminated in a pacific supper the following night, when, by a powerful stroke of humour, the Host convulsed the sides of his Guest with laughter, and they were in delightful unison together the whole evening. 'Do you kn—kn—know, Doctor,' said he (for he stammered), 'that I b—bought a curious pamphlet this morning upon a st—stall, and I'll give you the t—title of it; An Acc—count of a curious dispute between D—Dr. Y. and D—Dr. Z. concerning a b—bilious c—colic, which terminated in a d—duel between the two Ph—Physicians, which t—terminated in the d—death of both.'

"Before I bid farewell to Dr. Akenside, I must leave the dilemma to all Dr. Johnson's admirers (of whom you, Sir, I believe, are one)—Are his opinions of Dr. Akenside

Akenside ingenuous, or simulated? If the former, what shall be said for his taste, when he denies to this great Poet credit for genius of any kind in his great and famous work, except for the rhythm of his verse; but in the *Ode* (or *Lyric* in general) gives him credit for nothing, and represents him as insufferably dull? Against this *ipse dixit* I set up not the opinion of the world, though it has its weight; but the intrinsic evidence of the Odes to the Bishop of Winchester, to the Earl of Huntingdon, to Mr. Hall, to Dr. Hardinge, and the celebrated Charles Townshend. It appears to me that no *Lyrics* are superior to these in their style (which is various too). The Ode to the Country Gentlemen is unequal; but has noble and glorious passages in it. Mr. Elliott, father of Lord Minto, made an admirable Speech in support of the Scotch Militia, which I had the good fortune to hear, when I was a boy; and it was reported, that, when commended as he was on every side for that performance, 'If I was above myself,' he answered, 'I can account for it; for I had been animated by the sublime Ode of Dr. Akenside.'

"In a dignified cast of beautiful simplicity, what can be named superior to the following Inscription for a Column at Runnymede?

"Thou, who the verdant plain dost
traverse here, [thy view
While Thames among his willows from
Retires; O Stranger, stay thee, and the
scene [place
Around contemplate well. This is the
Where England's ancient Barons, clad in
arms [rant King
And stern with conquest, from their Ty-
(Then rendered tame) did challenge and
secure
The charter of thy freedom. Pass not on
Till thou hast blest their memory, and
paid [reward
Those thanks which God appointed the
Of public virtue. And if chance thy
home [name,
Salute thee with a father's honour'd
Go, call thy sons: instruct them what
a debt they swear
They owe their ancestors; and make
To pay it, by transmitting down entire
Those sacred rights to which themselves
were born.

"I adopt the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that he murdered *Curio* by putting him in *Lyrics*; and I wish to see the original *Curio* republished. It was an admirable satire.

"In the Ode to Dr. Hardinge we find he was no Courtier *then*. In some of the others to which I allude, his principles are elevated into the heroism of public

virtue and spirit—they unite eloquence and poetical effect. As far as I can recollect, his friends, besides Mr. Dyson, were chiefly Dr. Heberden, Dr. Hardinge, Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Thomas Townshend the first Lord Sydney's father, Mr. Tyrwhitt, the Archbishop of York, and Mr. Wray. He was a most unprejudiced and candid estimator of contemporary Poets, for which I admired him the more on account of its amiable singularity.

"But I must not forget here to mention perhaps the most curious feature of his life. It is in the partial but very awkward change which his new *Political Court* made in those of the *Post*. You will find a memorable proof to this point. In the first edition of the work these lines appear:

"Wilt thou, kind Harmony, descend,
And join the festive train; for with thee comes
Majestic TRUTH; and where TRUTH
Her Sister LIBERTY will not be far."

"And in the Second Edition:
'for with thee comes
WISE ORDER; and where ORDER deigns
to come,
Her Sister LIBERTY will not be far'."

We have extracted so much, that we can do little more than inform the Reader what he has subsequently to expect. Some excellent letters of Jacob Bryant are inserted from p. 533 to 546. Literary Anecdotes of Dr. Barnard, the Provost of Eton, to p. 552; of Battie, Dyson, and Speaker Onslow, to p. 557. At this place commences a series of Original Letters from Gibbon the Historian to the Editor. P. 561, are inserted letters of the Rev. John Cowper and Mr. Gough. P. 567, some very interesting Anecdotes and Letters of Michael Tyson and Mr. Gough. These are continued to p. 672; nor will any lover of antiquity, or indeed of general learning, object that so large a space has been thus occupied. At p. 673, commence extracts of Letters between Sir John Cullum and Mr. Gough. P. 691, Letters from Francis Grose to George Allan. P. 697, Letters between Mr. Allan and Mr. Gough; the Countess Dowager of Stafford and Mr. Allan; the late Ralph Bigland (Garter King at Arms) and Mr. Allan; Mr. Pennant and Mr. Allan: nor are these letters among the least interesting part of the volume. Finally, we have some brief memoirs of the Rev. John Wallis.—

These

These memoirs notice an anecdote of the present venerable Bishop of Durham, so honourable to his benevolence, that we should feel it a matter of duty to detail it at length, but that there are already on record similar examples almost without number. It is truly lamentable to think, that a man who had spent twenty years in writing the Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland and the North Bishoprick of Durham, should die at the age of 79, unbefitted and unprovided for, but by a pension from the Bishop of his diocese.

Nothing now remains but to dismiss the Reader to the book itself; which, if it stood alone, would be a respectable monument of talent, information, and learning. But, when it is considered that it is only one of Eight Volumes, equally replete with the most interesting anecdotes of the most considerable individuals of an entire century; it is utterly impossible, however restrained by delicacy, to withhold the tribute of our admiration and esteem.

34. *Letters on India*; by Maria Graham, Author of "*Journal of a Residence in India*." With Etchings and a Map. 8vo. pp. 384.

MRS. GRAHAM, having secured the approbation of the publick by the work mentioned in the title-page, might, without any imputation of vanity, have appeared again as an authoress on a subject which she had already happily illustrated; but such is the modesty and apprehension ever attendant upon superior abilities, that she conceives an humble appeal necessary where others deem it superfluous. Not that we would be understood to imply that an author should repose wholly upon previous success, and thus become careless of ensuring it in future; on the contrary, we recommend the example of Mrs. Graham, who, though already approved as a writer, endeavours to make each new labour the foundation of her fame. The Letters are intended solely for the laudable purpose of initiating those who proceed to India early in life into a general knowledge of the religion, history, and science of that most important country—a design we cannot too much applaud, nor the student

be sufficiently thankful to, her for executing. In the performance of this task, she has chosen less to rely on her own observations when in India, than on those elaborate works whence she has extracted the greater part of her information, and which she names in her preface.

The Map (according to Major Wilford and other Geographers) prefixed, is finely engraved; and the Etchings, though in the unpolished manner of an amateur of the art, possess that appearance of correctness which Mrs. Graham's Drawings had previously given them. For these she is indebted to "her ingenious young friend and relation Mr. J. D. Glennie of Dulwich;" and, as this part of the undertaking may be considered the most original, we shall give her observations on the Plates at length; and as a specimen of the Letters, her lively account of the custom in India, similar to that in England, on the first of April, the dancing, and gaming of the Hindûs.

"The Plate containing the specimen of sculpture is composed of two very different subjects. The upper one was drawn by Mr. Glennie from a greensteatite tortoise in the care of Dr. Flemming of Gloucester Place. It had been found in digging for a well in a bed of clay, at a very great depth on the banks of the Jumma not far from Delhi. The chiseling of this tortoise is most delicate, and its polish the highest the stone is capable of; it is in the highest preservation, and is altogether an exquisite specimen of the excellence of the antient Hindû artists in the minor subjects of art.—The lower subject is from the skreen in the front of Carli Cave; it is rather a favourable specimen, as far as the writer is acquainted with Hindû sculpture. There is however one figure, on the same screen, which greatly surpasses it in lightness and ease; but the drawing was unfortunately lost.—The large centre column of the second plate, or specimens of architecture, stands in the area in front of the Cave of Carli. The others are detached pieces from Canara in Salsette, and the Seven Pagodas, or Mahabalipooram.—The Muntapum is an open temple, in which Vishnu is placed by the priests of Mahabalipooram on days of festivals; each pillar is of a single stone. The unfinished building on the right, is part of a royal Gopurum, or Triumphal Arch; and the Colonnade in the back ground is part of the Choultry or place of rest for travellers.—Vīramaditya

cramaditya at the feet of Kali, is taken from the sculptured rocks at the Seven Pagodas. I have given it this name, because the subject accords with the legend; but I may be wrong.—Siva and Parvati, with their attendants, were sketched from a large tablet in a ruined temple at Mahabalipooram. The sea washes into its courts; and it is surrounded by fragments, the remains of former grandeur. A singular circumstance concerning this temple is, that it is evidently constructed from the ruins of an older fabric. Its latest deity was Siva, whose symbols occupy the remaining apartments. A colossal figure of Vishnu Narayn, however, lies in a corner of one of the remaining virandas.—Ganesa, whose uncouth figure is given in the plate, is the God of Wisdom. This sketch was copied from one in the possession of Col. E——, taken from a town South of Madras, where Ganesa, under the name of Polear, is peculiarly worshipped.—The Vamuna and Varaha Avatars are from the sculptured rocks at Mahabalipooram; the height of the principal figure in each exceeds six feet. The chiseling in some places is very fresh, as the rock is remarkably hard, appearing to me to be a grey granite."

"Among the singular coincidences between the usages of the Hindûs and the Christian nations of Europe, I was surprized to find the custom of making April-fools, which is equally a practice of the Mussulmans and Indians, and was probably derived from the Western churches, by the first importers of Christianity (or at least its forms and ceremonies) from the East, together with some others, as the tonsure, vows of poverty and celibacy, and possibly the chaunting of the ritual, although that, and the burning of incense, be more immediately taken from the Jewish practice. It is possible that the Mussulmans in India may only join in the *Huli* (for that is the name of the festival during which the Hindûs amuse themselves with making what we should call April-fools) from the disposition all men feel to rejoice with those who rejoice; but it is singular that a custom which some even suppose a relick of ancient British usages before the introduction of Christianity, should prevail to this day in a country at the distance of half the globe.—The *Huli* is held in the month of March, and seems a natural rejoicing for the return of Spring, especially if the theory which derives the people and religion of Hindostan from a more Northern climate, be true. Indra, who is the lord of showers, or the *Jupiter pluvius* of the

East, is also the God of Illusions and Deceits of every kind: now the showery season commences nearly at the time of this festival, and this mirthful deception may not improperly be considered as a popular homage to the King of Deceits. Remember, this is only a conjecture of my own; for I am not learned enough in the Antiquities of Britain or India, to pronounce in any question concerning either. But, as I am mentioning the *Huli* fools, I must take notice that on one of the festivals of Bhavani, whom we may compare to Tellus or Ceres, which happens about the beginning of May, the cow-keepers and others of that class erect a pole adorned with flowers, in the gardens, with great ceremonies and rejoicings, similar to those still made in some parts of England on the erection of a May-pole.

"The Hindûs, from what I have seen of them, I should consider as a cheerful people, fond of shows and amusements, although custom prevents them from joining in many of those which enliven the populace of other nations.—Dancing is a diversion of which they never partake, as it is the trade of a peculiar caste, who are hired at all feasts; and that dancing consists more in pantomime than what we call dancing in Europe. The dancers are adorned with jewels and flowing robes, and hung with little bells, which, as they move in cadence, give an agreeable sound; and men and women are both occasionally employed, although the men chiefly confine themselves to pantomime in the strictest sense of the word. The dancing girls are generally of agreeable persons and countenances, and their motions extremely graceful; to which advantages they frequently add a good voice, and they are taught to sing with sufficient care. Next to exhibitions of dancers, those of tumblers and jugglers, whose feats surpass any thing I have seen in this country, are the favourite diversions of the Hindû populace; the latter have indeed by their importation into England made it unnecessary to speak of their feats; and you must be content to believe me, when I tell you that the tumblers are not less excellent in their own line. The exhibitors of *dancing snakes*, as they call themselves, are also peculiar favourites; for it appears a kind of miracle that a man should handle, unburt, the most noxious of all reptiles; but I never could distinctly ascertain, or make up my mind to believe without ascertaining, what influence may reasonably be ascribed to the musick made use of on these

these occasions, and more especially on the first catching the snakes, which is certainly accomplished with safety by these men, while others dread to approach their haunts. Shows of wild beasts are also favourites with the Hindûs; and although the drama, and the arts depending on it, have almost disappeared, representations of a more rude nature are eagerly run after by the idlers that crowd the streets of an Indian town towards the evening. But though these shows and exhibitions, with religious processions and feasts, make a tolerable catalogue of popular amusements, it would be incomplete without that one which every Hindû, from the prince to the peasant, delights to indulge in: I mean the recital of poems or histories, either simply told, or sung in a kind of recitative. For this a Hindû will forego his sleep and his food, and sit for hours motionless in the circle formed round the bard or story-teller; and I think I may fairly say, that no inducement would tempt him to forego that enjoyment, excepting the stronger passion for play, which rages with unlimited power in Hindostan.—Among the lower classes it is very common to see a man who was loaded with jewels of gold and silver on his hands, feet, waist, neck, ears, and nose, in the morning, come home at night without a single bracelet left, and frequently also without his turban and his cloak. Cockfighting and other similar diversions are the principal enjoyments of this class; quails, and even still smaller birds, are trained in the same manner, according as the master can afford to rear them; and happy indeed is he who is possessed of a fighting ram. These animals are very easily trained to combat, and a battle between two of acknowledged reputation is a feast to the villages for miles round. The Courts of Hindostan are equally fond of this kind of spectacle; but their shows consisted formerly of combats between elephants, often previously made drunk with wine or spirits, and sometimes also of tigers with other animals."

25. *Odes to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and His Majesty the King of Prussia. By Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat.* Longman & Co.

WE congratulate Mr. Southey that he has so soon had an opportunity of celebrating the fortitude and success of the Potentates whom his "Carmen Triumphale," (see Part I. p. 61.) so strenuously urged to pre-

ceed in the career they had gloriously commenced, but of the issue of which no human foresight could pronounce, when the exertions and desperation of Buonaparte were duly considered. Happily, however, apprehensions gave place to certainty; and England not only witnessed the discomfiture of her most bitter Enemy, but had the felicity of welcoming to her shores, a groupe of Monarchs and Warriors, such as were perhaps never before assembled by the efforts of the world.

In the Ode to the Prince Regent, we find a just compliment paid to his discernment, in rejecting those counsellors who would have induced him to consider the Enemy invincible; and he is congratulated in the opportunity of entertaining his illustrious Coadjutors. Mr. Southey proceeds with the following grateful memento of our afflicted King, including a prayer, in which all his subjects must heartily join:

"Yet in the pomp of these festivities,
One mournful thought will rise within
thy mind,

The thought of Him who sits
In mental as in visual darkness lost.
How had his heart been fill'd
With deepest gratitude to Heaven,
Had he beheld this day!
O King of kings, and Lord of lords,
Thou who hast visited thus heavily
The anointed head,
Oh! for one little interval,
One precious hour,
Remove the blindness from his soul,
That he may know it all,
And bless thee ere he die."

A similar wish is expressed relating to Mr. Perceval, whose memory receives a strong eulogium.

In addressing the Emperor Alexander, Mr. S. hails him as,
"Conqueror, Deliverer, Friend of human kind,"

not in the old hyperbolic style of adulation, but most justly and truly; and he welcomes the King of Prussia "to the happy Isle" with the title of "Brave Prince of gallant People." Nor is the veteran Blucher neglected in this tribute of praise:

"Who from Silesia's fields,
O'er Elbe, and Rhine, and Seine,
From victory to victory, marching on,
Made his heroic way; till at the gates
Of Paris, open'd by his arms, he saw
His King triumphant stand."

36. *Letters from a Lady to her Sister, during a Tour to Paris in the Months of April and May 1814.* 12mo.

THE Authoress of this little lively and spirited publication had the advantage of being of the party of, perhaps, the first English persons who entered France after the Allies had subdued that country. Hence herself and friends received the first warm impulses of gratitude from the enemies of Buonaparte, as the representatives of their Nation, which has since degenerated into indifference, if not a more culpable sensation, suggested by the knowledge that the *Great Nation* has really been conquered—an idea we believe to be almost intolerable to a Frenchman, though to that circumstance alone he owes his present prospects of peace and domestic security.

The "Letters" are dedicated to Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J. and M. P. for Maidstone, without first obtaining his permission, as she considers his name will be a sanction to the authenticity of the book, and that he will believe the Letters were not originally intended for publication. The Preface modestly deprecates criticism; and concludes by referring the obstinate sceptic to the publishers, who will satisfy him that they are genuine.

Before we offer our Readers such extracts as we may deem likely to afford amusement, we must do the writer the justice to say, we were greatly pleased with her rapid accounts of places and occurrences, which seem to be the actual unsophisticated impressions on a well-cultivated mind. The information conveyed, is also highly interesting, inasmuch as it is the first we had for a long time received from France, that was calculated to convey any other ideas than those connected with despotism, slavery, and bloodshed. At the third page we are informed—"It is perfectly impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which we were (as English) every where received. The people bowed, waved their hands, and offered us every possible civility and attention through the whole country."

At page 44, is a further account of this species of enthusiasm:

"Like all the rest of the world, we went to walk in the gardens of the Thuilleries, without having an idea

what a 'figure we should cut in history.' This was our first walk in public; and the moment we entered the gardens, the scene became truly ludicrous—the hum of voices gradually was raised to the cry of '*Les Anglais! Les Anglais!*' and the whole crowd followed us wherever we went. As many as could, got up on chairs, and in trees, to take a peep at these wonderful animals just imported from England; and at length the multitude surrounded us so completely, that it was with the greatest difficulty we could proceed, and indeed for some minutes we were obliged to stop."

Several gentlemen offered their assistance, and apologized for the eagerness of the people; and at length the weak state of health of one of the ladies compelled them to take refuge in the hall of the Thuilleries, where General the Baron d'Henin and his lady paid them every attention.

The entrée of the King is described; but we present our Readers with the following relation of occurrences at the Church of Notre Dame, one of the most animating that has for a long time attracted our attention.

"Soon after eleven, every one began to be anxious, and listening to every sound. About one o'clock, we heard the distant roar of cannon, which increased until the feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch of expectation. Gradually the sound of drums, and the exclamations of the populace, were heard swelling, until the burst of applause, the cries of *Vive, vive le Roi!* gave us the welcome intelligence that the procession was near. At a quarter past two it arrived. Never can I forget the deep impression it made on my heart! The sacredness of the place was no restraint; but every heart, every voice, exclaimed as they entered, *Vive, vive le Roi!* The Cathedral echoed with the bursts of applause and delight.—Many ladies threw themselves on their knees, as the King passed, and all waved their handkerchiefs. When the '*Domine, salvum fac Regem*' began, which was not only performed by the choristers, but joined by the whole congregation, it was more deeply affecting than I can describe. Uninterested as it might be supposed that I felt, I wept like an infant, and entered as sincerely into the feelings of the moment, as any Frenchman in Notre Dame. Perhaps this may be better accounted for when I tell you, that a most interesting elderly Officer sat near me, for three hours and a half before

before the entrance of the King, with whom I was in conversation during the whole of that time. He is a devoted Royalist. In the reign of Louis XVI. he was a Colonel in the Army; was with the King during the whole of the horrid scenes of the Revolution, and for six years remained with the Royal Family. His son was the Page. His title is 'Le Masquis de Monguon.' When Napoleon was raised to the Throne, he threw up his commission, and retired in disgust to his chateau near Fontainebleau; where, although so near, he only once saw Buonaparte. He had two sons in the English army; one, I think he said, was a Colonel, and died in America. The Marquis is a most sensible feeling man, and the anecdotes he told me were delightful. He saw how much I was affected; and therefore took pleasure in relating his own history, and the sufferings of his King. He was deeply affected during his narrative; so much so, that from emotion he was several times unable to proceed. I had the pleasure of hearing him say, that seeing how much I entered into his feelings, and was affected at the relation of the sufferings of his King, he had not passed a few hours so happily for some years, as he adored the English, and was delighted at the opportunity of conversing with any of their country. Mrs. H. wore some Fleurs de lis, which she presented him with. He could hardly speak to thank her. The tears started into his eyes, as he took them from her. It was a mixed sensation of grief, on the recollection of the misfortunes of the Royal Family, and joy at their restoration.—Scott says

'But woe awaits the country, when
She sees the tears of bearded men.'

Marmion, Canto V.

Yet surely there are other tears than those of grief; and when they fall from the eyes of age, loyalty, and affection, they are the most grateful tribute a king can receive. The Parisians are notorious for their want of sincerity, and I cannot pretend to defend them; yet never did I witness more genuine affection and joy, than in the circle where I sat in Notre Dame. Their feelings were elevated almost to wildness; and I confess, proud as I ever am of being born an Englishwoman, I never felt more happy, more gratified on this account, than on that day. Every one was eagerly endeavouring to speak, or look at the English; and when the King entered, many pressed forward, and said to us, 'We owe all these blessings to you?' And could I be an Eng-

lishwoman born, and not be delighted at such a moment? I would not have bartered my little simple hat, for all the towering plumes or jewels in the world! I would not have exchanged my common English face, to have been the most celebrated belle on the Continent! Oh! how proud, how vain did I feel! yet not on my own account, but for dear happy England."

Smollett, we remember, informs his Readers of the too prevalent custom in France of endeavouring to impose upon strangers by asking double the common price of commodities. This species of fraud the lady asserts to be "quite a system in France in every line of business."

"You may, if you please, purchase every thing at least a third cheaper than it is charged. I bought a little box of flowers for one Napoleon, for which the woman of the shop modestly asked me two, and this without much difficulty. Indeed they invariably expect that you will offer them considerably less than the sum they at first name. When I first arrived in Paris, I could not bear the idea of cheapening any thing, as one never dreams of it in England; yet, when I left it, I began to find that I had as much impudence in that way as any of the Parisians; and very coolly offered half or a third less than they demanded, with which they were well satisfied: and this is one of the reasons why I should not like any part of France as my residence. I could not endure this continual battle; neither could I respect a people who gain their bread by such dishonest means."

The visit to St. Cloud will interest the reader, where the Authoress saw the King of Rome's little carriage which used to be drawn by four sheep. It is a splendid little bauble. Also, some very beautiful embroidery worked by Marie-Louise, her work-frame, and her piano-forte. She was, they say, "a very good musician."

37. *The Gallery of Nature and Art; or, A Tour through Creation and Science.* By the Rev. Edward Polehampton, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In six volumes, 8vo.—Cradock and Joy.

IT affords us pleasure to report the completion of this interesting Work, which is illustrated by 100 appropriate engravings, in a style of

of superior elegance; and brings into a systematic order, a vast body of information concerning the Wonders of the Universe, and the Ingenuity of Man in the various departments of science and the arts, according to the state of modern discovery and improvement.

"The direct scope of the Work is, to furnish a Literary Conservatory of rare, curious, and interesting productions, derived from all quarters, and from all ages of the world; from every branch of science so far as it can be rendered popular, and from every department of invention and discovery; from the most approved works of Travels and Antiquities; of Topography and general Geography; of Fossils and Mineralogy; of Natural History and Physiology; of Chemistry and Mechanics."

The division of **NATURAL HISTORY** comprises the following general sections:—I. *Astronomy*.—II. *Geology*.—III. *Botany*.—IV. *Zoology*.—V. *Chorography*, exhibiting a survey of the striking peculiarities in the general face of particular countries, or in the customs, habits, and manners, of their inhabitants; and VI. *Physiology*, embracing a view of extraordinary or peculiar powers evinced by mankind, or other animals.

The division of **ARTS** consists of, I. *Chemistry*, including Magnetism, Electricity, Galvanism, or Voltaism; light and other subtle bodies; artificial heat and cold; the cohesibility of animal and vegetable fibres; Metals; Acids; Inflammables, &c.—II. *Mechanics*, comprising Bridges, Hanging Gardens, Pyramids, Columns, Ruins, Sepulchral Monuments; Animal and inanimate forces, as of Man, Horses, Wind, and Waterworks, Steam and other Engines, Gunpowder and other elastic powers.

In *Astronomy*, the observations of Herschel are amply detailed; and in the structure of the Globe attention has been paid to the reports and experiments of the most intelligent travellers and philosophers. The curiosities of the vegetable and animal kingdoms have been selected with judgment, and well delineated.

In the department of *Natural History*, much will be found in this judicious Collection to excite admiration and quicken curiosity; nor have

the extraordinary efforts of man in the several branches of genius and industry been neglected.

The work may, indeed, be pronounced a compendious library of useful knowledge and rational entertainment.

38. *A Brief Memorial on the Repeal of so much of the Statute 9 and 10 William III. as relates to Persons denying the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity; addressed to all who believe the Christian Religion to be a True Religion, and who are desirous of maintaining the Religious Institutions of their Ancestors. To which is prefixed, a Demonstration of the Three Great Truths of Christianity, together with Specimens of Unitarian Rejection of Scriptures and of all Antiquity. By the Bishop of St. David's. 8vo.*

THIS is a very masterly Tract, and deserves universal attention. The late repeal of the Laws "against Blasphemy and the open denial of the Doctrine of the Trinity," filled all the true friends of the Church with deep astonishment. The excellent Bishop, with many thousands, conceives such repeal will in its effects be injurious to Christianity, to the State, and to the Established Church. He disclaims, for himself and his Episcopal Brethren, the compliment paid by the great Leader of Unitarianism on the liberal and meritorious unanimity with which the repeal was suffered to take place without opposition.—The fact is, that when the Bill was proposed, the Right Reverend the Bishops had left London for their special and local duties: That its passage through the House of Commons was without discussion, and almost unknown to the Publick; whilst in the House of Lords it was moved, committed, reported, and passed, in the last week of the Session, with a "facility and expedition" which astonished even its friends. The Bishop of St. David's, in a forcible and manly strain of argument, objects to the repeal on account of its unseasonableness and inexpediency. He demonstrates that Mr. Belsham has not in any of his writings invalidated the known evidences of Christ's Divinity, and of the Trinity; and has exhibited specimens of either wilful error or incorrigible ignorance, in Priestley first, and after him in Belsham's interpretation of Tertullian.—The Bishop

shop also shows many striking instances of the Unitarian rejection of genuine Scripture. What can be more puerile than obstinately to reject the first and second chapters of St. Luke, on no other authority than the single one of an antient heretic, whose name was Marcion? A copy of the obnoxious Bill is inserted, with a brief but most powerful and argumentative memorial on its probable pernicious consequences. It is no less singular and lamentable, that the Statute in favour of professed unbelievers in the Trinity, has been obtained at the very period when the greatest efforts are making to admit to the privileges of the Constitution opposers of the King's prerogative, and deniers of his Ecclesiastical Supremacy; in short, of those persons whom it was the principal object of the REFORMATION and REVOLUTION to exclude from the Throne and the Church—from the Royal Councils—the Senate, and other high offices of trust and authority.—We recommend very strongly this Tract to public notice, being of opinion that the learned Bishop, having first proved that Unitarianism is not Christianity, is justified in his conclusion, that it does not deserve the Legislative sanction of a Christian country.

39. *St. Athanasius's Creed explained, for the Advantage of Youth.* By Olivia Wilmot Serres, Niece of the late Rev. James Wilmot, D. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 19. Williams.

AS we should be sorry to misrepresent the good intentions of a Lady, or to impede her progress in this new road to the Temple of Fame; we shall transcribe her Introductory Address.

"To the Reverend the Clergy of Great Britain.

"Having passed my tender years under the protection of my late respected uncle, the Rev. James Wilmot, D.D. late of Trinity College, Oxford; the study of Divinity has ever been satisfactory to my feelings.—Commiserating the ignorance of the uninstructed part of my fellow-beings, has induced me to attempt an *Explanation of the Creed of St. Athanasius*; at the same time sincerely hoping, the more capable part of mankind, the Reverend and the Dignified Clergy, will perfect what I have so indifferently endeavoured to compleat for the benefit of the Rising

Age; thereby assisting the growth and progress of religious satisfaction in the minds of the youthful order of the people of these realms. O. W. SERRES."

The Pamphlet, to say the least of it, is well intentioned; and is followed by an "Essay," we know not whether intended for blank verse or measured prose, of which the following lines are a fair specimen:

"I am the Resurrection and the Life:
The Eternal Disposer of all created things,
Saith the Omnipotent King of Hosts!
And all who experience my protecting care,
In me shall find eternal rest, for ever
And for ever!"

40. *Margate!!! or Sketches amply descriptive of that celebrated Place of Resort, with its Environs, and calculated to inculcate in the Mind of Youth a Fondness for the Productions of Nature and Art.* By Mrs. Pilkington. Harris. 8vo. pp. 219.

THIS might very well be termed a "Margate Guide;" containing a good account of that place, and its vicinity, under the form of Anecdotes, for the amusement of young people, who might find it an entertaining and useful book on a visit to the Isle of Thanet.

41. *The Son of a Genius; A Tale for the Use of Youth.* By the Author of "The History of an Officer's Widow and Family," "Clergyman's Widow and Family," "Daughter-in-Law," &c. Harris, pp. 251.

WE have had occasion to notice former publications of this kind by the same Author, with whom we feel pleasure in renewing an acquaintance, and in turning over pages where we are secure of finding pure morality and instructive precepts combined with amusement and interest.

"The Son of a Genius" is in no respect inferior to the former Tales; and may serve as an useful warning, to shew the inutility, and even danger, of talent unaccompanied with proper application.

42. *Always Happy!!! or, Anecdotes of Felix and his sister Serena: A Tale. Written for her Children by a Mother.* Harris. pp. 192.

IT is happy for the rising generation that writers of a superior class

do not disdain to employ the pen in their service; and it is now found easy to render familiar subjects intelligible to the infant mind by plain and simple illustrations in elegant language. This is a very material advantage; and Authors who will thus condescend to instruct, are rendering service to the world at large. This little work of "Always Happy!" is written *certainly* by an *enlightened* female, who has been very judicious in the formation of an interesting story. In which opinion, we flatter ourselves, such of our Readers who may be induced to peruse it, will coincide with us.

43. *The Holiday Reward; or, Tales to instruct and amuse Good Children, during the Christmas and Midsummer Vacations.* By Mrs. Ventum. Harris, pp. 168.

THIS would prove a very pretty and acceptable present to add to the Juvenile Library, containing eight instructive and most entertaining Tales. The story of "Industry and Idleness" is very impressively exemplified in William Wellings and Edward Travers. "The Industrious and Pious Sailor Boy" conveys an admirable moral, and there are many beyond the first stage of childhood, who might at least derive amusement, if not information, from these well-written Tales.

44. *The Little Scholar's Mirror: consisting of instructive and amusing Tales.* By a Lady. Harris. 12mo. pp. 234.

THERE is no vehicle by which instruction can be so pleasantly, and at the same time so effectually conveyed to the young mind, as by the well-constructed and well-adapted Tale. Our young friends will find in the "Little Scholar's Mirror," whilst their fancy is beguiled with amusement, many excitements to virtuous exertions, and warning examples against vice. The Tale on "Imprudence" may caution the giddy to restrain themselves in their hours of sport. And "The Friends," present a noble instance of honour and integrity. Many useful applications may also be made from the other Tales.

45. *Original Letters of Advice to a Young Lady.* By the Author of "The Peelite Reasoner." Souter, 12mo. pp. 84.

THESE Letters are by a female Author, who, in a modest preface, claims only the merit of good intentions; a meed of praise we are by no means disposed to withhold. On this numerous subjects treated of, are some very excellent observations, but so strangely introduced and thrown together, that the title of *Original Letters* is most aptly applied.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A musical composition should have a beautiful natural melody; the connecting ideas should be well combined; it should have few ornaments, and especially should be free from curious refinements and all redundant accompaniments."

HAYDN.

12. *A Madrigal for Six Voices, inscribed to J. Fisher, Esq. by the Composer, Sam. Webbe, senr.* pp. 10. 3s. 6d.—*A Motett, for Six Voices, inscribed to J. P. Salomon, Esq. by the Composer, Sam. Webbe, junr.* pp. 8. 3s. 6d.—*A Madrigal, for Four Voices, inscribed to William Linley, Esq. by the Composer, Samuel Webbe, junr.* pp. 6. 2s. *

THE principal distinction between madrigal and motet, at present, is, that the subject of the words of the former are pastoral, and that of the latter, religious. The modern names of these, according to Doctor Crotch, are glee, and serious glee, notwith-

standing the received sense of the word glee. Yet he remarks that a madrigal generally consists of more than four vocal parts, while we observe that a glee usually consists of only three or four. Dr. Burney defines a glee to be "a song of three or more parts, upon a gay or merry subject, in which all the voices begin and end together, singing the same words." The melody of madrigals is distributed among the various parts more equally than the melody of glees, or, technically speaking, is more in the *polyodic* style, and the different voices cross and imitate one another more frequently: the harmony too is commonly more elaborate, and the modulation more antique.

* Published by Mr. Webbe, jun. 33, Newman-street, London.

antique. With the French, a *motet* is any piece of musick set to Latin words for the use of the Church. These words were anciently a very short sentence, on which account it is thought to have obtained the name "*motet, comme si ce n'étoit qu'un mot.*" Bethizy informs us that though the choruses of some motets have only four parts, the majority have five, and others have six, seven, or a greater number. Mr. Webbe's motet is for two sopranos, an alto, tenor, and two basses. It consists of two movements, one in common time *alla breve*, the other in simple triple time of three minims, in the major mode of C. The motet begins in A major, and ends in the relative major. No part rests more than four measures at a time, except the first soprano at the beginning. It would far exceed our limits to give any thing like a useful and satisfactory analysis of these meritorious compositions; we shall therefore content ourselves with recommending them to those musical societies wherein such scientific compositions can be performed with proper effect, and to the students of vocal harmony who would emulate the successful authors of these learned and interesting productions. The first madrigal is for a soprano, alto, two tenors, and two basses, and consists of only one movement, which is in the major key of G. All these six melodies are in the compass of three octaves, and yet move with freedom, and are really melodious. We imagine there is too much sameness, on page 4, where each part in succession repeats "My Celia brighter," to the same notes; but we have had no better means of verifying this opinion than executing all the parts together, as far as possible, on a keyed-instrument. The last madrigal is for a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, in D major. The soprano ends on the dominant *.

13. *La Fête des Rois, a grand, heroic, military, and festive Divertissement, for the Piano-forte; composed in Honour of the Royal Visit of the Em-*

* *Giacomo Arcadelt*, kapellmeister des cardinal di *Lorena* im 16ten jahrhunderte, ist der erste gewesen, welcher zu nom Madrigale in musik gesetzt hat, von welchen er ums jahr 1572 zu Venedig 5 bücher hat drucken lassen. KÖCH, 1409.

peror of Russia and the King of Prussia to the Court of Great Britain, in 1814. By M. P. King. pp. 10. 4s. Button and Whittaker.

WE know Mr. K. as the author of some theoretical works and favourite vocal musick, and we think the present publication will not add much to his fame, whatever it may to his purse. This *Divertissement* consists of 8 or 9 different movements in the key of D and its adjuncts, à la Russe, à la Prusse, the royal court, the grand banquet, the grand ball, the royal Prussian waltz, &c. Of all the pages, the title-page has the most merit. The border round the musick-plates is childish and unsightly.

14. "O my Heart," *petit Rondeau; the Words and Music by David Huston. 1s.*

AS this appears to mark Mr. Huston's *début* as a composer, we are disposed to judge of his performance with more lenity than would be due to the more experienced musician. In several places, the bass of his little rondo shews the novice in harmonic combination, particularly in the sixth measure, where the minor triad of C inverted is followed by the major triad of B flat, the tonic of the piece; and in the 25th measure, where the bass note is injudiciously doubled. Middle D, as a crotchet, would improve the beginning of the 8th and 16th measures; D in the 23d, and G in the 31st measures, do not belong to the leading chord of the perfect cadence which the ear expects. The melody of the 17th, 18th, and 19th measures is rather languid, but the rest is pretty. In its rhythm it is exactly similar to 'Here's the bower,' by Moore, an author whose musick we cannot hold up for imitation. We persuade ourselves Mr. H. possesses musical talent which deserves higher cultivation than it has yet received; and we shall therefore expect a new opportunity of recommending his composition.

Mr. VON ESCH, (No. 20, High-street, Mary-le-bone) is about to publish, by Subscription, eight New Compositions, from letter I to Q, for the Piano-forte, Harp, &c. Subscription 21s.

Mr. NICHOLSON intends publishing a new Flute Preceptor.

SELECT POETRY.

LOVE. *By Lord Byron.*

—YES! Love, indeed, is light from Heaven,

A spark of that immortal fire—
 With Angels shared—by ALLA given
 To lift from Earth our low desire.
 Devotion wafts the mind above,
 But Heaven itself descends in Love:
 A feeling from the Godhead caught,
 To wean from self each sordid thought:
 A ray of HIM who form'd the whole,
 A glory circling round the soul.

*On the Death of Sir PETER PARKER, Bart.
 (See our Obituary, p. 400.)
 By Lord Byron.*

THERE is a tear for all that die,
 A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
 But Nations swell the funeral cry,
 And Triumph weeps, above the Brave.
 For them is Sorrow's purest sigh
 O'er Ocean's heaving bosom sent:
 In vain their bones unburied lie—
 All Earth becomes their monument!
 A tomb is their's on every page—
 An epitaph on every tongue:
 The present hours, the future age,
 For them bewail—to them belong.
 For them the voice of festal Mirth
 Grows hush'd—their name the only
 sound,
 While deep Remembrance pours to Worth
 The goblet's tributary round.
 A theme to crowds that knew them not—
 Lamented by admiring Poets—
 Who would not share their glorious lot?
 Who would not die the death they
 chose?
 And, gallant PARKER! thus enshrin'd
 Thy life, thy fall, thy fame, shall be;
 And Early Valour, glowing, find
 A model in thy memory!
 But there are breasts that bleed with thee
 In woe that Glory cannot quell,
 And shuddering hear of Victory,
 Where one so dear, so dauntless, fell.
 Where shall they turn to mourn thee less?
 When cease to hear thy cherish'd name?
 Time cannot teach forgetfulness,
 While Grief's full heart is fed by Fame.
 Alas! for them—though not for thee—
 They cannot chuse but weep the more;
 Deep for the dead the grief must be,
 Who ne'er gave cause to mourn before.

On receiving a Lock of Mrs. WEST's Hair.

FAIR Berenice's locks of gold,
 By flattering courtiers we are told,
 Swift to the skies ascended;
 But WEST's "blanch'd tresses," doubly
 dear
 To grateful hearts and love sincere,
 A humbler fate attended.

The Constellation, Poets own,
 Astronomers the name have known,
 The name of *useless* beauty:
 And WEST's fair fame shall never cease,
 Who, whilst she points the path to peace,
 Still treads the path of duty.

And tho' no Pagans own the sign
 To hail her present, yet be mine
 An index to the skies,
 Recalling all the truths she taught,
 With Virtue's strongest magic fraught,
 To my admiring eyes.

Cheltenham, Oct. 18, 1814. E. & A. H.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

To Miss C—— V——.

LET Spring be of Love still acknowledg'd
 the season,
 With pleasures tumultuous and brief;
 To Sentiment sacred, to Friendship and
 Reason,
 Be that of the Fall of the Leaf.
 His feverish ardour attempt'd to sanity,
 The sun gives to nature relief;
 Disposing to tenderness, kindness, urba-
 nity,
 He glows at the fall of the leaf.
 Her promise fulfill'd, Nature seems as
 reposing,
 The farmer has hous'd in his sheaf;
 The gleaner, well loaded, her poor hovel
 goes in,
 Well pleas'd, at the fall of the leaf.
 'Tis the season of bland, intellectual en-
 joyment,
 Content of its pleasures is chief;
 Anxiety sleeps, and each rustic employ-
 ment
 Soon shall rest, at the fall of the leaf.
 Oh, thou! on whose cheek youthful spring-
 tide is glowing
 While Autumn, exceeding belief,
 Has matur'd thy young mind, like the
 orange-tree showing
 At once the fruit, blossom, and leaf.
 Ah, with thee might I rove, round the cropt
 fallow stubble,
 While Fancy's luxurious grief
 Should picture lost friends 'scap'd this val-
 ley of trouble,
 Recall'd by the fall of the leaf:
 Or stroll where the wood is with varied tints
 glowing,
 That give to each other relief;
 And Nature her richest apparel is showing,
 Ere she strip at the fall of the leaf.
 For oh, my young friend! the next sea-
 son is Winter,
 On tiptoe Time steals like a thief;
 Life knows but four seasons—how few the
 last enter,
 But drop ere the fall of the leaf!

Miseries

Miseries of the First of September.

RAIN comes on, when just begun,
 Spoils the powder in your gun;
 Birds are flush'd and pointer beat;
 Nothing in your bag to eat;
 Gun recoils and gives a shock,
 Often goes off at half cock,
 Stormy wind up (patience tries),
 Blows the powder in your eyes;
 Pointer sets—ah! steady Fan!
 Only flashes in the pan;
 Ready with fatigue to sink,
 Very dry, and nought to drink;
 Flint escapes from out the socket,
 Not another in the pocket;
 Walk some miles, and make a pother,
 Ere you can procure another;
 Come back in a surly fit,
 Birds get up, and cannot hit;
 Though the game is mark'd by you,
 Hill or hedge impedes your view;
 Weak and feeble as a mouse,
 Five miles off a Public-house;
 See a man go on before,
 Killing twenty brace or more;
 Pointer-bitch is big with whelp;
 Hedge impedes—she wants your help;
 Friends at home, with game to kill,
 Order'd off by Landlord's will;
 Forc'd to traverse home again,
 Discontented, full of pain;
 Now you reach your own fire-side,
 Wife rebukes, and friends deride;
 Full of vapour, full of spleen.
 These I've witness'd—these I've seen.

THE ÆOLIAN HARP.

THE Zephyrs sweetly wake the strings
 Of yonder Harp, the child of air,
 But ill the fitful sound it flings
 May with the faith of Love compare.
 For when the vagrant breezes stray,
 Each one its passive chords may thrill;
 Thus o'er the heart as fancies play,
 It wakes, it flutters, and is still.
 But if to Love the heart replies,
 One power alone commands the strain;
 And when that master-feeling flies,
 It stops, and never wakes again.

EPITAPHS,

*Written by GREGORY NAZIANZEN, and
 translated from the Greek by H. S. BOYD.*

On his Brother CÆSARIUS.

IN youth we sent thee from thy native
 soil,
 August, and crown'd with learning's hal-
 low'd spoil.
 Fame, Wealth, on thee delighted to attend;
 Thy home a palace, and a king thy friend.
 So liv'd Cæsarius, honour'd, lov'd, and
 blest—
 But ah! this mournful urn will speak the
 rest.

On the Same.

THE noblest son that Nonna bore,
 Spotless Virtue's opening flower,
 Wither'd in untimely hour,
 Shall charm our mortal sight no more.
 Though late he bloom'd in beauty's bower,
 The grave is now his only dower:
 Ah! pour not thus the tearful shower:
 Cæsarius hath but gone before. H. S. B.

*On PROÆRESIUS, an eminent Sophist, who
 taught Rhetoric at Athens.*

CECROPIA, boast no more. Shall man
 compare
 With day's bright lord a taper's trembling
 glare?
 Shall mortal man with Proæresius vie,
 Whose new-born thunder rent the earth
 and sky?
 The Attic fire his recent flame outshone,
 But all the sophists Proæresius own
 Their chief. He died, and lo! Athena
 towers
 No more: avoid, O youth, her faded
 bowers. H. S. B.

Bibliomaniac Ballad.

To the Harburghe Club, by way of de-
 dication,
 And all black letter dogs* who have
 passed initiation: *These.*

MY late good-natur'd Eame oft would
 preach long and sage, [age:
 Censure idling of youth, extol virtues of
 For he lov'd his old acres, old woods, and
 old rooks, [old books.
 And his old easy chair, with old wine, and
 As he's dead, it were well in his library
 seat, [peat,
 Conning technical phrases that he'd oft re-
 And old printers names from their colo-
 phons catch, [the sketch.
 To write life, bibl'ographic:—take scrip of
 Though born Georgii primo he a CAXTON
 would prize [round his eyes:
 'Bove ten full-bottom'd Caxons to curl
 And the spell of black letter he ne'er
 thought absurd, [wordz.
 For young bibliomaniacs love WYNKYN THE
 In a rebus no lady was half so deep read,
 Or statesman with devices ere cramm'd so
 his head;
 He his creed thought unknown, but for
 WHITCHURCH would pray,
 And in dark winter's morn, cry: "arise,
 it is day!"
 Long a LEGATE he sought, and a HOOD kept
 with care, [were there;
 For saints, JULIAN NOTARY, and CRISPIN
 Though proud of an EMPEROR, he'd an
 OLIVE display, [away.
 But like TURK to the poor ne'er gave PENNY

* See an obsolete poem called "The
 Pursuits of Literature."

No forest he knew, he wou'd swear by the
 rood, [CAWOOD.
 Had oak covers to equal his black—or
 That the field and the shaw, and the
 banks near at hand, [COPLAND.
 Were unrivall'd, except by his way—and

On the ton of dame fashion he laid little
 stress, [we guess;
 Save NOR-TON and SINGLE-TON, in vellum
 While GRAF-TON with MIDDLE-TON stood
 cheek by jowl, [his soul.
 Unique mayster FOLLING-TON raptur'd

Oft with smile showing joy he called EN-
 GLAND his own; [stain'd and brown,
 Boasted BARLEY though short and his CORN
 When LYNN's goats were fow'd he'd a simile
 steal, [VHALE.
 'Twas in no case to sacrifice ABRAHAM'S

He as FISHER caught FRIES (Walton tells no
 such thing) [for a LING:
 While the barb of his HOOKS held the BAZE
 Then he'd COUSIN a CHAPMAN or KNIGHT to
 the treat, [CHARD that was best.
 Which the BUTLER and COOK serv'd with

WINE or WOOD he would HUNT, a bold RIDER
 for HILLS, [NICK, and WILL'S,
 With STIRUP and REYNES seeking JOHN,
 As a FOULER he'd WYER that no WOODCOCK
 could spring; [like KYNG.
 At the MEUSE, or in MARSH, cast of MERLIN

As he tripp'd his hypoeras, malmsey, or sack,
 With FINSON like BEDEL, standing close at
 his back,

He held converse with BERTHELET, GOD-
 FRAY, or FAQUES, [new shakes.
 Or would chaunt all the carols of KEEL * with
 If careless with BILLY MACHINIA he sate,
 A WOLFE upon this side, and a LYON on
 that,

Why his PORTER, or CARTER, or SHEPPERDE
 was bid, [RID.
 Of late, to place NELSON as a guard to his

INSOMUCH as 'twas princely he ne'er would
 complain, [fill'd his brain;
 That no spinster once press'd him when LUTE
 He in sheets long'd for widows: widow RED-
 MAN his joy, [WERFORD to TOV.
 He clasp'd widow CHARLEWOOD and kept

Thus his heart was unbound, as love's BOWER
 gave room, [down JOAN BROOME,
 Widow YETSWERT was there, and the wi-
 JOAN WOLFE and JOAN ORWIN, and while soft
 things he'd utter, [JOAN BUTTER.
 Of famous JOAN JUDGE, he would melt for

* The faint rays of a well-preserved
 youth illumined his eyes, even at the
 verge of ninety-six at the first perusal of
 those singular specimens of ancient Christ-
 mas melodies, reprinted in the *Bibliogra-
 phical Miscellanies*, Oxford, 1813. It would
 be difficult to describe his joy when in-
 formed by his bookseller, that he had se-
 cured for him the last remaining copy.

The *sygne of the sunne* might its radiance
 exhaust, [FASER:
 To count up from TREVERIS to old German
 He had POWELL for Ireland, LEKPERWIK the
 SCOTT, [EAME never got.
 But WELCH THACKWELL, uncertain, my

When his FLOWER was crott he'd show
 MANTRELL *uncut*, [strut
 He'd a VOWEL inlaid, and made HARRY TAS
 By Charles Lewis in *hogskin*, who bound his
 tall MAN, [ing the VAN.
 'Twas with SCARLET in bands, ORTREA gild-

Here a lerned CLARK'S *NEW* might most
 glowingly speak, [diagues:
 Of the bright blazing red in the letters go-
 Of margins illumin'd, and how borders dis-
 play [pray.
 Death and cardinal virtues, inviting to

Then rich missal unfold, where the FAIR-
 TER bears part, [infantime art:
 Whose colouring, though matchless, shows
 In romance seek a monster that with no
 text agreeth, [beneath.
 Nor thing heavenly, earthly, or in wave

Nor forget the wood cuts that such rap-
 tures afford, [dreas Boards:
 Whose inventor founds lineage of An-
 And refer for choice specimens stole from
 that mint, [reprint.
 Unto DEDDIN'S new *Amer*, or a TRIPHOOT'S

But he's gone:—can one TRIPLET his me-
 mory save, [DE-GRAVE?
 Can his BISHOP infer him? his BOYS WAL-
 With but putting in boards can his spirit
 be fled? [dead!
 Why he ne'er got a COFFIN until he was

Ah, no, with his volumes would tarry his
 soul, [troal,
 Could folios, could big-belly'd quartos con-
 Or octavos et infra; nay, studious be seen
 With a *twelves* in morocco, or *russia sixteen*.

Shade of PATERSON, shall his collection dis-
 perse, [verse?
 And one alphabet crush ev'ry class prose and
 Nor tell all that the imp. on fly leaf can
 portend? [mend?
 Nor imp. that he hallow'd and no devil could

What his coll. and per. means, leave the
 novice to guess;
 Or, when made in *fac simile*, per. by M. S.
 Leave surprise and delight for *maniacal*
 lover, [to discover.
 Neat joints, hollow back, and small squires

Leave EDITIO PRINCIPES, *uncut*, UNIQUE, *rare*,
 With SMALL CAPS, and *italics*, friend LEIGH
 to declare

By large paper catalogue at hammer's deci-
 sion, [mission.
 As BEN measures margin to enter com-
 ORISTOPHUS VALDARFEL.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Sept. 13.—[This Gazette announces, that in consideration of the distinguished services of the troops engaged in the battles of the Pyrenees, from the 28th July to the 2d of August, 1813; of the Nivelle, on the 10th Nov. 1813; and at the siege and capture of St. Sebastian, in August and September, 1813;—the officers present on those memorable occasions shall enjoy the privilege of bearing badges of distinction, in conformity to regulations published on the 7th Oct. last; also, that the officers who were present in the former battles and sieges in the Peninsula shall receive appropriate badges, in commemoration of their services upon those occasions; and, finally, that those badges which would have been conferred upon each of the above officers who fell in, or have died since, the said battles and sieges, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be transmitted to their respective families.—Lists of the officers, amounting to several hundreds, follow the respective annunciations, which are made by the Commander in Chief, in pursuance of the orders of the Prince Regent.]

Saturday, Sept. 17.—[This Gazette contains the Prince Regent's permission that the words "Egmont of Zee and Mandora," be borne on the colours and appointments of the 92d regiment, in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been granted to that regiment, instead of the words "Bergen op Zee and Mandora," as stated in the Gazette of the 2d March, 1813.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE of
Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Downing-street, Sept. 20.—Extract of a Dispatch brought by Capt. Jervoise, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Drummond, from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, bart.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Aug. 5.

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship Lieut.-gen. Drummond's detail of the distinguished exertions of that division of the army near the Falls of Niagara on the 25th of last month, when the skill of his Majesty's generals and the valour and discipline of his troops were eminently conspicuous; and I beg leave to join the Lieutenant General in humbly soliciting his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's gracious consideration of the meritorious services of the officers particularized in his report.—This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Capt. Jervoise, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Drummond.

GENT. MAG, October, 1814.

mond: having shared in the events of the 25th, he can satisfy your Lordship's inquiries respecting them, and is well calculated from his local knowledge to give your Lordship full information upon the state of the Upper Province.

Head-quarters, near Niagara Falls, July 27.

Sir,—I embarked on board his Majesty's schooner Netley, at York, on Sunday evening, the 24th inst. and reached Niagara at day-break the following morning: Finding from Lieut.-col. Tucker, that Major-gen. Riall was understood to be moving towards the Falls of Niagara, to support the advance of his division, which he had pushed on to that place on the preceding evening, I ordered Lieut.-col. Morrison, with the 89th regiment and a detachment of the Royals and King's, drawn from Fort George and Mississauga, to proceed to the same point, in order that, with the united force, I might act against the Enemy (posted at Street's Creek, with his advance at Chippawa) on my arrival, if it should be found expedient. I ordered Lieut.-col. Tucker at the same time to proceed up the right bank of the river, with 300 of the 41st, about 200 of the Royal Scots, and a body of Indian warriors, supported (on the river) by a party of armed seamen, under Capt. Dobbs, Royal Navy. The object of this movement was to disperse or capture a body of the Enemy encamped at Lewiston. Some unavoidable delay having occurred in the march of the troops up the right bank, the Enemy had moved off previous to Lieut.-col. Tucker's arrival. I have to express myself satisfied with the exertions of that officer.—Having refreshed the troops at Queenston, and having brought across the 41st, Royals, and Indians, I sent back the 41st and 100th regiments, to form the garrisons of Forts George, Mississauga, and Niagara, under Lieut.-col. Tucker, and moved with the 89th, and detachments of the Royals and King's, and light company of the 41st, in all about 800 men, to join Major-gen. Riall's division at the Falls.—When arrived within a few miles of that position, I met a report from Major-gen. Riall, that the Enemy was advancing in great force. I immediately pushed on, and joined the head of Lieut.-col. Morrison's column, just as it reached the road leading to the Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill at Lundy's lane. Instead of the whole of Major-gen. Riall's division, which I expected to have found occupying this position,

sition, I found it almost in the occupation of the Enemy, whose columns were within 600 yards of the top of the hill, and the surrounding woods filled with his light troops. The advance of Major-gen. Riall's division, consisting of the Glengarry light infantry, and Incorporated Militia, having commenced a retreat upon Fort George, I countermanded these corps, and formed the 89th regiment, the Royal Scots detachments, and the 41st light companies, in the rear of the hill, their left resting on the great road; my two 24-pounder brass field guns a little advanced, in front of the centre, on the summit of the hill; the Glengarry light infantry on the right; the battalion of Incorporated Militia, and the detachment of the King's Regiment on the left of the great road; the squadron of the 19th light dragoons in the rear of the left, on the road. I had scarcely completed this formation when the whole front was warmly and closely engaged. The Enemy's principal efforts were directed against our left and centre. After repeated attacks, the troops on the left were partially forced back, and the Enemy gained a momentary possession of the road. This gave him, however, no material advantage, as the troops which had been forced back formed in the rear of the 89th regt. fronting the road and securing the flank. It was during this short interval that Major-gen. Riall, having received a severe wound, was intercepted as he was passing to the rear, by a party of the Enemy's cavalry, and taken prisoner. In the centre, the repeated and determined attacks of the Enemy were met by the 89th regt. the detachments of the Royals and King's, and the light company 41st regt. with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the Enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. In so determined a manner were their attacks directed against our guns, that our artillerymen were bayonnetted by the Enemy while in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the Enemy's guns were advanced within a few yards of ours. The darkness of the night during this extraordinary conflict occasioned several uncommon incidents: our troops having for a moment been pushed back, some of our guns remained for a few minutes in the Enemy's hands; they, however, were not only quickly recovered, but the two pieces (a 6-pounder and a 5½ inch howitzer) which the Enemy had brought up, were captured by us, together with several tumbrils, and in limbering up our guns at one period, one of the Enemy's 6-pounders was put by mistake on a limber of ours; and one of our 6-pounders limbered on one of his: by which means the pieces were exchanged; and thus, though we captured two of his guns, yet, as he obtained one of ours,

we have gained only one in.—About nine o'clock (the action having commenced at six) there was a short intermission of firing, during which it appears the Enemy was employed in bringing up the whole of his remaining force; and he shortly afterwards renewed his attack with fresh troops, but was everywhere repulsed with equal gallantry and success. About this period the remainder of Major-gen. Riall's division, which had been ordered to retire on the advance of the Enemy, consisting of the 103d regt. under Col. Scott; the head quarter division of the Royal Scots; the head quarter division of the 8th or King's; flank companies 104th; and some detachments of Militia, under Lieut.-col. Hamilton, inspecting field officer—joined the troops engaged; and I placed them in a second line, with the exception of the Royal Scots and flank companies of the 104th, with which I prolonged my line in front to the right, where I was apprehensive of the Enemy outflanking me.—The Enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued till about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from the superior steadiness and discipline of his Majesty's troops, that he gave up the contest, and retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippawa. On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw the greater part of his baggage, camp equipage, and provisions, into the Rapids, and having set fire to Street's Mills, and destroyed the bridge at Chippawa, continued his retreat in great disorder towards Fort Erie. My light troops, cavalry, and Indians, are detached in pursuit, and to harass his retreat, which I doubt not he will continue until he reaches his own shore.—The loss sustained by the Enemy in this severe action cannot be estimated at less than 1500 men, including several hundred of prisoners left in our hands; his two commanding Generals, Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded, his whole force, which has never been rated at less than 5000, having been engaged.—Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of our loss, which has been very considerable.—The number of troops under my command did not for the first three hours exceed 1600 men; and the addition of the troops under Col. Scott, did not increase it to more than 2800 of every description.—(Here follow warm praises of Major-gen. Riall, Lieut.-col. Harvey, Major Glegg, Lieut. Moorsom, 104th regt. who was killed towards the close of the action; Capt. Elliott, Major Maule, Lieut. Le Breton, who was severely wounded; Capt. Jervoise, Holland, and Loring (the latter taken prisoner whilst in the execution of an order); also the steadiness and good countenance of the squadron of the 19th light dragoons, under Major Lisle; the excellent

excellent defence made by the Incorporated Militia, under Lieut.-col. Robinson, who was dangerously wounded; and a detachment of the 8th, under Colonel Campbell and Captain Robinson. Gen. Drummond then proceeds:—In the reiterated and determined attacks which the Enemy made on our centre, for the purpose of gaining, at once, the crest of the position, and our guns, the steadiness and intrepidity displayed by the troops allotted for the defence of that post, were never surpassed; they consisted of the 2d battalion of the 89th regt. commanded by Lieut.-col. Morrison, and after the Lieutenant-colonel had been obliged to retire from the field by a severe wound, by Major Clifford; a detachment of the Royal Scots, under Lieut. Hemphill, and after he was killed, Lieut. Fraser; a detachment of the 8th (or King's), under Capt. Campbell; light company 4th regt. under Capt. Glew; with some detachments of militia under Lieut.-col. Parry, 103d regt.: these troops repeatedly, when hard pressed, formed round the colours of the 89th regt. and invariably repulsed the desperate efforts made against them. On the right, the steadiness and good countenance of the 1st batt. Royal Scots, under Lieut.-col. Gordon, on some very trying occasions, excited my admiration.—The King's regiment, 1st batt. under Major Evans, behaved with equal gallantry and firmness, as did the light company of the Royals, detached under Capt. Stewart; the grenadiers of the 103d, detached under Capt. Browne; and the flank companies of the 104th under Capt. Leonard; the Glengarry light infantry, under Lieut.-col. Batersby, displayed most valuable qualities as light troops; Col. Scott, Major Smelt, and the officers of the 103d, deserve credit for their exertions in rallying that regiment, after it had been thrown into momentary disorder.—[The dispatch concludes with warm praise of the exertions of Col. Scott; Lieut.-cols. Pearson, Drummond (104th), and Hamilton; Capts. Mackonachie and M'Lauchlan; Lieut. Tomkins, and Serjeant Austin, who directed the Congreve Rockets, which did much execution; and recommends for promotion, Capts. Jervoise, Robinson, Elliot, Holland, and Glew.] I have, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieut.-gen.
Killed, Wounded, Missing, and taken Prisoners in Action on July 25.

Total.—Killed, 84; Wounded, 559; Missing, 193; Prisoners, 42.—Grand Total, 878.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners.

Officers Killed.—General Staff, Lieut. Moorsom, D. A. Adj.-gen.—Royals, Lieut. Hemphill.—89th, Capt. Spinner, Lieut. Latham.—Incorporated Militia, Ensign Campbell.

Officers Wounded.—Gen. Staff, Lieut.-gen. Drummond, sev. (not dang.); Major-gen. Riall, sev. and prisoner; Lieut.-col. Pearson, sl.; Lieut. Le Breton, sev.—R. Art. Capt. MacLachlan, dang.—Royals, Capt. Breerton, sl.; Lieut. Hasswell, sev. (not dang.); Lieut. Fraser, sev. (not dang.) and missing.—8th, Lieut. Noel, Ensign Swayne, sl.; Ens. M'Donald, sev.—89th, Lieut.-col. Morrison; Lieuts. Sanderson, Steel, Pearce, Taylor, Lloyd, and Miles, sev. (not dang.); Lieut. Redmont, Adj. Hopper, sl.; Lieut. Grey, Ens. Saunders, dang.—103d, Lieut. Langborne, sl.—Glengarry light infantry, Lieut. R. Kerr, sl.—Incorporated Militia, Lieut.-col. Robinson, dang.; Capt. Fraser, sev.; Capt. Washburn, sl.; Capt. M'Donald, sev. (left arm amputated); Lieut. M'Dougall, mortally; Lieut. Ratan, sev.; Lieut. Hamilton, sl.; Ens. M'Donald, sev.—2d Lincoln Militia, Adj. Thompson, sl.—4th ditto, Capt. W. Neelis, Ensign Kennedy, sl.—5th ditto, Major Hath, sev.—2d York Militia, Major Simons, sev.; Capt. Mackay, slightly; Capt. Rockman, severely.

Officers Missing.—R. Eng. Lieut. Yall.—Royals, Lieut. Clyne; Lieut. Lamont, (supposed prisoner).—8th, Q.-Mas. G. Kirnan.—4th Lincoln Militia, Capt. H. Nellis, Q.-Mas. Bell.

Officers Prisoners.—Gen. Staff, Captain Loring, aid-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Drummond.—103d, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Montgomery (wounded), Ens. Lyon.—Glengarry light inf. Ens. Robins.—Incorporated Militia, Capt. Maclean, Ens. Whort, Q. Mas. Thompson.—Provin. Lt. Drag. Capt. Merritt.—89th, Capt. Gore.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 24.—Extracts of two Letters from Capt. Sir Thomas Troubridge.

H. M. S. Armide, at Sea, Aug. 15.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command (the *Endymion* in company), captured this morning, after a short chase of four hours, the American privateer schooner *Herald*, Capt. Miller, of 230 tons, 17 guns, (two of which were thrown overboard during the chase), and a complement of 100 men.

H. M. S. Armide, at Sea, Aug. 16.

I yesterday had the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the American schooner privateer *Herald*; and to-day I am happy to have it in my power to report the capture of another of the Enemy's armed vessels by his Majesty's ship under my command, after a chase of six hours, the ship letter of marque *Invincible* (formerly the *Invincible Napoleon*), Capt. Destebecho, of 331 tons, 16 guns, (ten of which were thrown overboard during the chase), and a complement of 60 men.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Cape Lake.
Sloop Heron, at the Saintes, July 26.

I beg leave to inform you, that his Majesty's sloop under my command captured, on the 7th inst. the American brigantine letter of marque Mary, belonging to New York, carrying five guns, and having a complement of 32 men.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Sept. 27.—Capt. Smith arrived this morning with a Dispatch from Gen. Ross, of which the following is a copy.

Tonnant, in the Patuxent, Aug. 30.

My Lord,—I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship, that on the night of the 24th inst. after defeating the army of the United States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the City of Washington. —It was determined between Sir A. Cochrane and myself, to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of co-operating with Rear-adm. Cockburn, in an attack upon a flotilla of the Enemy's gunboats, under the command of Commodore Barney. On the 20th inst. the army commenced its march, having landed the previous day without opposition: on the 21st it reached Nottingham, and on the 22d moved on to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig Point, on the Patuxent, where Adm. Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced to within 16 miles of Washington, and ascertaining the force of the Enemy to be such as might authorize an attempt at carrying his capital, I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23d. A corps of about 1200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th, the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensburg, a village situated on the left bank of the Eastern branch of the Potowmack, about five miles from Washington. —On the opposite side of that river the Enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in two lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the Eastern branch, across which the British troops had to pass. A broad and straight road leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the Enemy's position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen. —The disposition for the attack being made, it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the light brigade, consisting of the 85th light infantry and the light infantry companies of the army under the command of Col. Thornton, that the fortified house was shortly carried, the

Enemy retiring to the higher grounds. —In support of the light brigade, I ordered up a brigade under the command of Col. Brooke, who, with the 44th regiment, attacked the Enemy's left, the 4th regiment pressing his right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns. His first line giving way, was driven on the second, which, yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well-directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the Enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had, during the day, undergone considerable fatigue. —The Enemy's army, amounting to eight or nine thousand men, with three or four hundred cavalry, was under the command of Gen. Winder, being formed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. His artillery, 10 pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by Commodore Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The artillery I directed to be destroyed. —Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march upon Washington, and reached that city at eight o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without loss of time, the following buildings were set fire to and consumed—the Capitol, including the Senate-house and House of Representatives, the Arsenal, the Dock-yard, Treasury, War-office, President's Palace, Rope-walk, and the great Bridge across the Potowmack: in the dock-yard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed. The two bridges leading to Washington over the Eastern branch had been destroyed by the Enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter. The object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined, before any greater force of the Enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops, and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th. On the evening of the 29th we reached Benedict, and re-embarked the following day. In the performance of the operation I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction I observe to your Lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue, and anxiety for the accomplishment of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks. —To Sir A. Cochrane my thanks are due, for his ready compliance with every wish connected with the welfare of the troops and the success of the expedition. —To Rear-adm. Cockburn, who suggested the attack upon Washington, and who accompanied the army, I confess the greatest obligation for his cordial co-operation.

operation and advice.—Col. Thornton, who led the attack, is entitled to every praise for the noble example he set, which was so well followed by Lieut.-col. Wood and the 85th light infantry, and by Major Jones, of the 4th foot, with the light companies attached to the light brigade. I have to express my approbation of the spirited conduct of Col. Brooke, and of his brigade: the 44th regiment, which he led, distinguished itself under the command of Lieut.-col. Mullens; the gallantry of the 4th foot, under the command of Major Faunce, being equally conspicuous.—The exertions of Capt. Mitchell, of the royal artillery, in bringing the guns into action, were unremitting; to him, and to the detachment under his command, including Capt. Deacon's rocket brigade, and the marine rocket corps, I feel every obligation. Capt. Lempriere, of the royal artillery, mounted a small detachment of the artillery drivers, which proved of great utility. The assistance afforded by Capt. Blanchard, of the royal engineers, in the duties of his department, was of great advantage. To the zealous exertions of Captains Wainwright, Palmer, and Money, of the royal navy, and to those of the officers and seamen who landed with them, the service is highly indebted: the latter, Capt. Money, had charge of the seamen attached to the marine artillery. To Capt. M'Dougall, of the 85th foot, who acted as my aide-de-camp, in consequence of the indisposition of my aide-de-camp Capt. Falls, and to the Officers of my staff, I feel much indebted.—I must beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Lieut. Evans, acting-deputy-quarter-master-gen. The intelligence displayed by that officer, in circumstances of considerable difficulty, induces me to hope he will meet with some distinguished mark of approbation. I have reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Assistant-Commissary-General Lawrence.—An attack upon an Enemy so strongly posted, could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by Col. Thornton, and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensburg, were such as prevented their removal. As many of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by Staff Surgeon Baxter for their accommodation have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of. The agent for British prisoners of war very fortunately residing at Bladensburg, I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention, and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered.—Capt. Smith, assistant-adjutant-general to the troops, who

will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection, as an officer of much merit and great promise, and capable of affording any further information that may be requisite.—Sanguine in hoping for the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of his Majesty's Government, as to the conduct of the troops under my command,

I have, &c. Ros. Ross, Major-gen.

I beg leave to inclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing in the action of the 24th inst. together with a statement of the ordnance, ammunition, and ordnance stores taken from the Enemy between the 19th and 25th of August, and likewise sketches of the scene of action and of the line of march.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 24th of August.

1 capt. 2 lieuts. 5 serjs. 56 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 2 lieut.-cols. 1 major, 1 capt. 14 lieuts. 2 ensigns, 10 serjs. 155 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed:—85th light infantry, Capt. D. S. Hamilton, Lieut. Codd.—4th, or King's Own, Lieut. Woodward.

Wounded:—85th light infantry, Col. Thornton, Lieut.-col. Wood, and Major Brown, sev. (all left at Bladensburg).—21st, Capt. Rennie, sev. (not dang.).—4th, Lieut. Hopkins, sev.; Lieut. Mackenzie, sl.; Lieut. Stavely, sev. (left at Bladensburg); Lieuts. Boulby and Field, sl.—21st, Lieut. Grace, sl.—85th, Lieuts. Williams and Burrel, sev.; F. Maunsell, sl.; O'Connor and Gascoyne, sev.; Hickson and Oleg, sl.; Crouchley, sev.—4th, Ens. Buchanan, sev. (left at Bladensburg); Ensign Reddock, severely.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken, between the 19th and 25th of Aug. 1814.

Total amount of cannon taken, 206; 500 barrels of powder; 100,000 rounds of musket-ball cartridges; 40 barrels of fine-grained powder; a large quantity of ammunition of different natures made up.

The navy-yard and arsenal having been set on fire by the Enemy before they retired, an immense quantity of stores of every description was destroyed, of which no account could be taken; seven or eight very heavy explosions during the night denoted that there had been large magazines of powder.

N. B. The remains of near 20,000 stand of arms were discovered, which had been destroyed by the Enemy.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 27.—Capt. Wainwright, of the Tonnant, arrived this morning with Dispatches from Vice-adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, of which the following are copies:

Tonnant,

Tonnant, in the Patuxent, Sept. 2.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the proceedings of his Majesty's Combined Sea and Land Forces since my arrival with the fleet within the Capes of Virginia; and I beg leave to offer my congratulations to their Lordships upon the successful termination of an Expedition, in which the whole of the Enemy's flotilla, under Commodore Barney, has been captured or destroyed; his army, though greatly superior in number, and strongly posted, with cannon, defeated at Bladensburg—the City of Washington taken, the capitol, with all the public buildings, military arsenals, dock-yard, and the rest of their naval establishments, together with a vast quantity of naval and military stores, a frigate of the largest class ready to launch, and a sloop of war afloat, either blown up or reduced to ashes.—Such a series of successes in the centre of an Enemy's country, surrounded by a numerous population, could not be acquired without loss; and we have to lament the fall of some valuable officers and men; but, considering the difficulties the forces had to contend with, the extreme heat of the climate, and their coming into action at the end of a long march, our casualties are astonishingly few.—My letter of the 11th of August, will have acquainted their Lordships of my waiting in the Chesapeake for the arrival of Rear-adm. Malcolm, with the expedition from Bermuda.—The Rear-Admiral joined me on the 17th, and as I had gained information from Rear-adm. Cockburn, whom I found in the Potomack, that Commodore Barney, with the Baltimore flotilla, had taken shelter at the head of the Patuxent, this afforded a pretext for ascending that river to attack him near its source, above Pig Point, while the ultimate destination of the combined force was Washington, should it be found that the attempt might be made with any prospect of success. To give their Lordships a more correct idea of the place of attack, I send a sketch of the country upon which the movements of the army and navy are portrayed; by it their Lordships will observe, that the best approach to Washington is by Port Tobacco upon the Potomack, and Benedict upon the Patuxent, from both of which are direct and good roads to that city, and their distances nearly alike; the roads from Benedict divide about five miles inland; the one by Piscataway and Bladensburg, the other following the course of the river, although at some distance from it, owing to the creeks that run up the country; this last passes through the towns of Nottingham and Marlborough to Bladensburg, at which town the river

called the Eastern Branch, that bounds Washington to the Eastward, is fordable, and the distance is about five miles. There are two bridges over this river at the city; but it was not to be expected that the Enemy would leave them accessible to an invading army. Previously to my entering the Patuxent, I detached Capt. Gordon, of his Majesty's ship Seahorse, with that ship, and the ships and bombs named in the margin*, up the Potomack, to bombard Fort Washington (which is situated on the left bank of that river, about ten or twelve miles below the city), with a view of destroying that fort, and opening a free communication above, as well as to cover the retreat of the army, should its return by the Bladensburg road be found too hazardous, from the accession of strength the Enemy might obtain from Baltimore; it was also reasonable to expect, that the militia from the country to the Northward and Westward would flock in, so soon as it should be known that their capital was threatened.—Capt. Sir Peter Parker, in the Menelaus, with some small vessels, was sent up the Chesapeake, above Baltimore, to divert the attention of the Enemy in that quarter; and I proceeded with the remainder of the naval force and the troops up this river, and landed the army upon the 19th and 20th at Benedict.—So soon as the necessary provisions and stores could be assembled and arranged, Major-gen. Ross, with his army, moved towards Nottingham, while our flotilla, consisting of the armed launches, pinnaces, barges, and other boats of the fleet, under the command of Rear-admiral Cockburn, passed up the river, being instructed to keep upon the right flank of the army, for the double purpose of supplying it with provisions, and, if necessary, to pass it over to the left bank of the river, into Calvert County, which secured a safe retreat to the ships, should it be judged necessary.—The army reached Nottingham upon the 21st, and on the following day arrived at Marlborough: the flotilla continued advancing towards the station of Commodore Barney, about three miles above Pig Point, who, although much superior in force to that sent against him, did not wait an attack, but, at the appearance of our boats, set fire to his flotilla, and the whole of his vessels, excepting one, were blown up.—For the particulars of this well-executed service, I must refer their Lordships to Rear-adm. Cockburn's report, No. 1, who, on the same evening, conveyed to me an account of his success, and intimation from Major-gen. Ross, of his intention to proceed to the city of Washington, considering,

* Euryalus, Devastation, Etna, Meteor, Manly, and Erebus.

from

from the information he had received, that it might be assailed, if done with alacrity; and in consequence had determined to march that evening upon Bladensburg. The remaining boats of the fleet were immediately employed in conveying up the river supplies of provisions for the forces upon their return to Nottingham, agreeably to an arrangement made by the Rear-admiral, who proceeded on in company with the army. — The report No. 2, of Rear-Admiral Cockburn's, will inform their Lordships of the brilliant successes of the forces after their departure from Marlborough, where they returned upon the 26th, and having reached Benedict upon the 29th, the expedition was embarked in good order. — On combined services, such as we have been engaged in, it gives me the greatest pleasure to find myself united with so able and experienced an officer as Major-gen. Ross, in whom are blended those qualities so essential to promote success, where co-operation between the two services becomes necessary; and I have much satisfaction in noticing the unanimity that prevailed between the army and navy; as I have also in stating to their Lordships that Major-gen. Ross has expressed his full approbation of the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines acting with the army. — I have before had occasion to speak of the unremitting zeal and exertion of Rear-adm. Cockburn, during the time he commanded in the Chesapeake under my orders: the interest and ability which he has manifested throughout this late arduous service justly entitle him to my best thanks, and to the acknowledgments of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. — Rear-admiral Malcolm, upon every occasion, and particularly in his arrangement for the speedy re-embarkation of the troops, rendered me essential assistance; and to him, as well as to Rear-adm. Codrington, captain of the fleet, I am indebted for the alacrity and order with which the laborious duties in the conveying of supplies to the army were conducted. — For the conduct of the captains and officers of the squadron employed with the flotilla and with the army, I must beg leave to refer their Lordships to the reports of Rear-adm. Cockburn, and to call their favourable consideration to those whom the Rear-Admiral has had occasion to particularly notice. While employed immediately under my eye, I had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with their zealous emulation, as well as that of every seaman and marine, to promote the service in which they were engaged. Capt. Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch to you, and as he was actually em-

ployed both with the flotilla and with the army, in the whole of their proceedings, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to him for any farther particulars. — I have not yet received any return from the ships employed in the Potomack, the winds having been unfavourable to their coming down; but by the information I gain from the country people, they have completely succeeded in the capture and destruction of Fort Washington, which has been blown up. I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE,

Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

*Resolution Tender, off Mount Calvert,
22d Aug.*

Sir, — I have the honour to inform you, that after parting from you at Benedict on the evening of the 20th inst. I proceeded up the Patuxent with the boats and tenders, the marines of the ships being embarked in them, under the command of Capt. Robyns (the senior officer of that corps in the fleet), and the marine artillery under Capt. Harrison, in their two tenders; the *Severn* and *Hebrus* frigates, and the *Manly* sloop, being directed to follow us up the river, as far as might prove practicable. — The boats and tenders I placed in three divisions: the first under the immediate command of Capt. Sullivan (the senior commander employed on the occasion) and Badcock; the second, under Capt. Money and Somerville; the third, under Capt. Ramsay; — the whole under the superintendence and immediate management of Capt. Wainwright, of the *Tonnant*, Lieut. James Scott (1st of the *Albion*) attending as my aide-de-camp. — I endeavoured to keep with the boats and tenders as nearly as possible abreast of the army under Major-gen. Ross, that I might communicate with him as occasion offered, according to the plan previously arranged: and about mid-day yesterday I accordingly anchored at the ferry-house opposite Lower Marlborough, where I met the General, and where the army halted for some hours, after which he marched for Nottingham, and I proceeded on for the same place with the boats. On our approaching that town a few shots were exchanged between the leading boats and some of the Enemy's cavalry; but the appearance of our army advancing caused them to retire with precipitation. Capts. Nourse and Palmer, of the *Severn* and *Hebrus*, joined me this day with their boats, having found it impracticable to get their ships higher than Benedict. — The Major-General remained with the army at Nottingham, and the boats and tenders continued anchored off it during the night; and soon after day-light this morning, the whole moved again forward; but

but the wind blowing during the morning down the river, and the channel being excessively narrow, and the advance of our tenders consequently slow, I judged it advisable to push on with the boats only, leaving the tenders to follow as they could. — On approaching Pig Point (where the Enemy's flotilla was said to be), I landed the marines under Capt. Robyns, on the left bank of the river, and directed him to march round and attack, on the land side, the town situated on the point, to draw from us the attention of such troops as might be there for its defence, and the defence of the flotilla: I then proceeded on with the boats, and as we opened the reach above Pig Point, I plainly discovered Commodore Barney's broad pendant in the headmost vessel, a large sloop, and the remainder of the flotilla extending in a long line astern of her. Our boats now advanced towards them as rapidly as possible; but, on nearing them, we observed the sloop bearing the broad pendant to be on fire, and she very soon afterwards blew up. I now saw clearly that they were all abandoned, and on fire, with trains to their magazines; and out of the 17 vessels which composed this formidable and so much vaunted flotilla, 16 were in quick succession blown to atoms, and the 17th (in which the fire had not taken) we captured. The Commodore's sloop was a large armed vessel; the others were gun-boats, all having a long gun in the bow and a carronade in the stern; the calibre of the guns and number of the crew of each differed in proportion to the size of the boat, varying from 32-pounders and 60 men, to 18-pounders and 40 men. I found here, lying above the flotilla, under its protection, 13 merchant schooners, some of which not being worth bringing away, I caused to be burnt; such as were in good condition I directed to be moved to Pig Point. Whilst employed in taking these vessels, a few shot were fired at us by some of the men of the flotilla from the bushes on the shore near us; but Lieut. Scott, whom I had landed for that purpose, soon got hold of them, and made them prisoners. Some horsemen likewise showed themselves on the neighbouring heights, but a rocket or two dispersed them: and Capt. Robyns, who had got possession of Pig Point without resistance, now spreading his men through the country, the Enemy retreated to a distance, and left us in quiet possession of the town, the neighbourhood, and our prizes. — A large quantity of tobacco having been found in the town at Pig Point, I have left Capt. Robyns, with the marines, and Capt. Nourse, with two divisions of the boats, to hold the place, and ship the tobacco into the prizes; and I have moved back with the third division to this point, to en-

able me to confer on our future operations, with the Major-General, who has been good enough to send his aide-de-camp to inform me of his safe arrival, with the army under his command, at Upper Marlborough. — In congratulating you, Sir, which I do most sincerely, on the complete destruction of this flotilla of the Enemy, which has lately occupied so much of our attention, I must beg to be permitted to assure you, that the cheerful and indefatigable exertions on this occasion, of Capt. Wainwright, Nourse, and Palmer, and of Capt. Sullivan, the other Commanders, officers and men, in the boats you have placed under my orders, most justly entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments and my earnest recommendation to your favourable notice. I have, &c.

G. COCKBURN, Rear-adm.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c.

Manly, off Nottingham, Patuxent, Aug. 31.

Sir, — I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to the intentions I notified to you in my letter of the 23d inst. I proceeded by land on the morning of the 23d to Upper Marlborough, to meet and confer with Major-gen. Ross as to our further operations against the Enemy; and we were not long in agreeing on the propriety of making an immediate attempt on the city of Washington. — In conformity therefore with the wishes of the General, I instantly sent orders for our marine and naval forces at Pig Point, to be forthwith moved over to Mount Calvert, and for the marines, marine artillery, and a proportion of the seamen, to be there landed, and with the utmost possible expedition to join the army, which I also most readily agreed to accompany. — The Major-general then made his dispositions, and arranged that Capt. Robyns, with the marines of the ships, should retain possession of Upper Marlborough, and that the marine artillery and seamen should follow the army to the ground it was to occupy for the night. The army then moved on, and bivouacuated before dark, about five miles nearer Washington. — In the night Capt. Palmer of the Hebrus, and Capt. Money of the Trave, joined us with the seamen and with the marine artillery, under Capt. Harrison; Capt. Wainwright of the Tonant, had accompanied me the day before, as had also Lieut. James Scott (acting 1st Lieutenant of the Albion). — At day-light on the morning of the 24th, the Major-general again put the army in motion, directing his march upon Bladensburg; on reaching which place, with the advanced brigade, the Enemy was discovered drawn up in force on a rising ground beyond the town; and by the fire he soon opened on us, as we entered the place, gave us to understand he was well protected

lected with artillery. Gen. Ross, however, did not hesitate in immediately advancing to attack him, although our troops were almost exhausted with the fatigue of the march they had just made, and but a small proportion of our little army had yet got up: this dashing measure was, however, I am happy to add, crowned with the success it merited; for, in spite of the galling fire of the Enemy, our troops advanced steadily on both his flanks, and in his front; and as soon as they arrived on even ground with him, he fled in every direction, leaving behind him 10 pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed and wounded; amongst the latter Commodore Barney, and several other officers; some other prisoners were also taken, though not many, owing to the swiftness with which the Enemy went off, and the fatigues our army had previously undergone.—It would, Sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this battle; I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that the Enemy, 8,000 strong, on ground he had chosen as best adapted for him to defend, where he had had time to erect his batteries, and concert all his measures, was dislodged as soon as reached, and a victory gained over him by a division of the British army not amounting to more than 1,500 men, headed by our gallant General, whose brilliant achievement of this day it is beyond my power to do justice to, and indeed no possible comment could enhance.—The seamen, with the guns, were, to their great mortification, with the rear division during this short but decisive action; those, however, attached to the rocket-brigade were in the battle, and I remarked with much pleasure the precision with which the rockets were thrown by them, under the direction of First Lieut. Lawrence, of the marine artillery; Mr. Jeremiah M'Daniel, master's mate of the Tonnant, a very fine young man, who was attached to this party, being severely wounded, I beg permission to recommend him to your favourable consideration. The company of marines I have on so many occasions had cause to mention to you, commanded by First-Lieut. Stephens, was also in the action, as were the Colonial marines, under the temporary command of Capt. Reed, of the 6th West India regiment (these companies being attached to the light brigade); and they respectively behaved with their accustomed zeal and bravery. None other of the naval department were fortunate enough to arrive up in time to take their share in this battle, excepting Capt. Palmer, of the Hebrus, with his aide-de-camp, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, midshipman of that ship, and

GENT. MAG. October, 1814.

Lieut. James Scott, first of the Albion, who acted as my aide-de-camp, and remained, with me during the whole time.—The contest being completely ended, and the Enemy having retired from the field, the General gave the army about two hours rest, when he again moved forward on Washington; it was however dark before we reached the city, and on the General myself, and some officers, advancing a short way past the first houses of the town, without being accompanied by the troops, the Enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry, from the Capitol and two other houses; these were therefore almost immediately stormed by our people, taken possession of, and set on fire, after which the town submitted without further resistance. The Enemy himself, on our entering the town, set fire to the navy-yard (filled with naval stores), a frigate of the largest class, almost ready for launching, and a sloop of war laying off it, as he also did to the fort which protected the sea approach to Washington.—On taking possession of the city, we also set fire to the President's Palace, the Treasury, and the War-Office; and in the morning Capt. Wainwright went with a party to see that the destruction in the Navy-yard was complete, when he destroyed whatever stores and buildings had escaped the flames of the preceding night; a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were likewise destroyed by us in the arsenal, as were about 200 pieces of artillery of different calibres, as well as a vast quantity of small arms. Two rope-walks of a very extensive nature, full of tar-rope, &c. situate at a considerable distance from the yard, were likewise set fire to and consumed. In short, Sir, I do not believe a vestige of public property, or a store of any kind, which could be converted to the use of the Government, escaped destruction; the bridges across the Eastern Branch and the Potowmack were likewise destroyed. This general devastation being completely during the day of the 25th, we marched again, at nine that night, on our return, by Bladensburg, to Upper Marlborough.—We arrived yesterday evening at the latter, without molestation of any sort, indeed without a single musket having been fired; and this morning we moved on to this place, where I have found his Majesty's sloop Manly, the tenders, and the boats, and I have hoisted my flag, *pro tempore*, in the former. The troops will probably march to-morrow, or the next day at farthest, to Benedict, for re-embarkation, and this flotilla will of course join you at the same time.—In closing, Sir, my statement to you, of the arduous and highly important operations of this last week, I have a most pleasing duty to perform,

form, in assuring you of the good conduct of the officers and men who have been serving under me. I have been particularly indebted, whilst on this service, to Capt. Wainwright, of the Tonnant, for the assistance he has invariably afforded me; and to Captains Palmer and Money, for their exertions during the march to and from Washington. To Capt. Nourse, who has commanded the flotilla during my absence, my acknowledgments are also most justly due; as well as to Capt. Sullivan, Badcock, Somerville, Ramsay, and Bruce, who have acted in it under him. Lieut. J. Scott, now first lieutenant of the Albion, has, on this occasion, rendered me essential services, and as I have had reason so often of late to mention to you the gallant and meritorious conduct of this officer, I trust you will permit me to seize this opportunity of recommending him particularly to your favourable notice and consideration. — Capt. Robyns (the senior officer of marines with the fleet), who has had, during these operations, the marines of the ships united under his orders, has executed ably and zealously the several services with which he has been entrusted, and is entitled to my best acknowledgments accordingly; as is also Capt. Harrison of the marine artillery, who, with the officers and men attached to him, accompanied the army to and from Washington. — Mr. Dobie, surgeon of the Melpomene, volunteered his professional services on this occasion, and rendered much assistance to the wounded on the field of battle, as well as to many of the men taken ill on the line of march. — One colonial marine killed, one master's mate, two serjeants, and three colonial marines wounded, are the casualties sustained by the naval department; a general list of the killed and wounded of the whole army will of course accompany the report of the Major-General. I have &c.

G. COCKBURN, Rear-adm.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c.

P. S. Two long six-pounder guns, intended for a battery at Nottingham, were taken off and put on board the Brune, and one taken at Upper Marlborough, was destroyed.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 27. — Letter from Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. dated Tonnant, in the Patuxent, the 3d inst.

Sir, — I regret having occasion to detain the Iphigenia for a few minutes to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the death of Sir P. Parker, bart. late captain of the Menelaus, which has just been announced to me by a letter from the surviving commanding officer, of which I enclose a copy. My dispatch of yesterday will have apprised their Lordships of my having sent the Menelaus up

the Chesapeake, above Baltimore, to make a diversion in that quarter. — It appears that after having frequently dispersed small bodies of the Enemy, by hunting parties of seamen and marines, her Captain at length was drawn into an attack upon a force which proved to be greatly his superior in numbers, and accompanied by artillery. — In a successful attack upon this superior force, and while routing the Enemy, he received a wound that in a few minutes terminated his existence; and I have to lament the loss not only of this gallant and enterprising officer, but of many brave men who were killed and wounded on the same occasion, of which a return is enclosed. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. COCHRANE, Vice-adm.

Menelaus, off Poof's Island, Chesapeake, Sept. 1.

Sir, — With grief the deepest, it becomes my duty to communicate the death of Sir P. Parker, bart. late commander of his Majesty's ship Menelaus, and the occurrences attending an attack on the Enemy's troops on the night of the 30th ult. encamped at Bellair. The previous and accompanying letters of Sir P. Parker will, I presume, fully point out the respect the Enemy on all occasions evince at the approach of our arms, retreating at every attack, though possessing a superiority of numbers of five to one; an intelligent black man gave us information of 200 militia being encamped behind a wood, distant half a mile from the beach, and described their situation, so as to give us the strongest hopes of cutting off and securing the largest part as our prisoners, destroying the camp, field-pieces, &c. and possessing also certain information that one man out of every five had been levied as a requisition on the Eastern shore, for the purpose of being sent over for the protection of Baltimore, and who are now only prevented crossing the bay by the activity and vigilance of the tender and ships' boats. One hundred and four bayonets, with twenty pikes, were landed at 11 o'clock at night, under the immediate direction of Capt. Sir P. Parker, bart. the first division headed by myself, and the second division by Lieut. Pearce. On arriving at the ground, we discovered the Enemy had shifted his position, as we were then informed, to the distance of a mile farther; having taken the look-out picquet immediately on our landing, we were in assurance our motions had not been discovered, and with the deepest silence followed on for the camp. After a march of between four and five miles in the country, we found the Enemy posted on a plain, surrounded by woods, with the camp in their rear: they were drawn up in line, and perfectly ready to receive us; a single moment was not to be lost;

by a smart fire, and instant charge, we commenced the attack, forced them from their position, putting them before us, in full retreat to the rear of their artillery, where they again made a stand, shewing a disposition to outflank us on the right; a movement was instantly made by Lieut. Pearce's division to force them from that quarter; and it was at this time, while animating his men in the most heroic manner, that Sir P. Parker received his mortal wound, which obliged him to quit the field, and he expired in a few minutes. Lieut. Pearce, with his division, soon routed the Enemy, while that under my command gained and passed the camp. One of the field pieces was momentarily in our possession, but we were obliged to quit it from superior numbers.—The marines, under Lieuts. Beynon and Poe, formed our centre, and never was bravery more conspicuous. Finding it impossible to close on the Enemy, from the rapidity of their retreat, having pursued them upwards of a mile, I deemed it prudent to retire towards the beach, which was effected in the best possible order, taking with us from the field 25 of our wounded, the whole we could find, the Enemy not even attempting to regain the ground they had lost. From three prisoners (cavalry) taken by us, we learnt their force amounted to 500 militia, a troop of horse, and five pieces of artillery; and since, by flags of truce, I am led to believe their number much greater.—Repelling a force of such magnitude with so small a body as we opposed to them, will, I trust, speak for itself; and although our loss has been severe, I hope the lustre acquired to our arms will compensate for it. Permit me, Sir, to offer to your notice the conduct of Mr. J. S. Hore, master's mate of this ship, who on this as well as on other trying occasions, evinced the greatest zeal and gallantry. In justice to Sub-Lieutenant Johnson, commanding the *Jane* tender, I must beg to notice the handsome manner in which he has at all times volunteered his services.—Herewith I beg leave to enclose you a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in this affair.—I have the honour to be, &c. H. CRESS, Act.-com.

List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed, wounded, &c. belonging to his Majesty's ship Menelaus.

Killed:—Sir P. Parker, bart. captain; J. T. Sandes, mid.; R. Friar and R. Robinson, quar.-mast.; J. Perren, swabber; T. Doris, sail-maker; G. Hall, ordinary-seaman; J. Evans, serjeant of marines; W. Hooper, W. Davis, R. Johnson, W. Rogers, W. Powell, and R. Jones, marines.

Wounded: T. Fitzmaurice, boatswain's-mate, sev.; J. M'Allister, J. Daley, and J. Wilson, able seamen, sev.; J. Mooney, seaman, sev.; M. Cullin, seaman, sl.; J.

Bath, seaman, sev.; J. Samuel, captain of the mast, sl.; J. Cooper and J. Malcolm, seamen, sev.; A. M'Arthur, captain of the forecastle, sev.; W. Nol, seaman, sl.; T. Toffield, quarter-master's mate, sev.; M. Halligan, quarter-gunner, sl.; B. G. Bayman, lieutenant of marines, sev.; G. Poe, ditto, sl.; J. Listt, J. Harvey, J. Schriber, G. Morrell, and W. Smith, marines, sl.; W. Golatham, E. Turner, and W. Pritchard, marines, J. Manderson, seaman, J. Rowe, landman, and G. Hobbs, captain of the fore-top, severely.

Lord Torrington has transmitted a letter from Capt. Somerville, of his Majesty's ship *Rota*, giving an account of his having, on the 31st of July, captured, off the *Portugas*, the *Cora* letter of marque brig, carrying four 6-pounders and 28 men, bound from New Orleans to the Havannah.

[Here follows a list of 21 vessels captured or detained by his Majesty's ships on the Leeward Islands station, between the 2d of February and the 13th of June, 1814.]

Admiralty-office, Oct. 1.—Vice-adm. Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted a series of reports addressed to him by Rear-admiral Cockburn, lately commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels stationed in the Chesapeake, of which the following are abstracts:

June 1.—The Rear-Admiral incloses a letter from Capt. Ross, of H. M. ship *Albion*, dated off Tangier Sound, the 29th of May, giving an account of his having, with the boats of that ship, and the *Dragon*, proceeded into the river Pungoteak, in Virginia, for the purpose of destroying any batteries or capturing any vessels that he might find there. There were no vessels in the river; but a party of seamen and marines were landed to attack a battery, which they took possession of, after a smart firing, notwithstanding the militia which collected on the occasion, and re-embarked, after destroying the work, barracks, and guard-houses, and bringing away a six-pounder gun with its carriage.

June 22.—The Rear-Admiral transmits four letters from Capt. Barrie, of H. M. ship *Dragon*, dated between the 1st and 19th of June, reporting his proceedings while dispatched by Rear-adm. Cockburn, against the flotilla fitted out at Baltimore, under the orders of Commodore Barney.

On the 1st of June, Capt. Barrie, with the *St. Lawrence* schooner, and the boats of the *Albion* and *Dragon*, fell in with the flotilla standing down the Chesapeake, and retreated before it towards the *Dragon*, then at anchor off Smith's Point. This ship having got under weigh, Capt. Barrie wore with the schooner and boats, but the flotilla made off and escaped into the Patuxent

Patuxent River. The Dragon being obliged to come again to an anchor, and the boats not being strong enough to attack the flotilla, Captain Barrie endeavoured to induce the Enemy to separate his force by detaching two boats to cut off a schooner under Cove Point: but the Americans suffered this vessel to be burnt in the face of the flotilla, without attempting to save her.

On the 6th the flotilla retreated higher up the Patuxent, and Captain Barrie being joined on the following day by the Loire and Jaseur brig, he proceeded up the river with them, the St. Lawrence schooner, and the boats of the Albion and Dragon. The Enemy retreated into St. Leonard's Creek, into which they could only be pursued by the boats, which were too inferior in force to allow of any attack being made by them alone; Captain Barrie endeavoured, however, to provoke the Enemy by rockets and caronades from the boats, to come down within reach of the ship's guns. The flotilla was at one time so much galled by these attacks, that it quitted its position, and chased the boats, and after a slight skirmish with the smaller vessels, it returned precipitately to its original position. With a view to force the flotilla to quit this station, detachments of seamen and marines were landed on both sides of the river, and the Enemy's militia (though assembled to the numbers of three to five hundred), retreating before them into the woods, the marines destroyed two tobacco stores, and several houses which formed military posts. On the 15th the Narcissus joined, and Captain Barrie determined to proceed up the river with twelve boats, having in them one hundred and eighty marines, and thirty of the black colonial corps; they proceeded to Benedict, whence a party of regulars fled at their approach, leaving behind several muskets, and part of their camp equipage, with a six-pounder, which was spiked; a store of tobacco was also found there. Captain Barrie advanced from thence towards Marlborough, and although only eighteen miles from Washington, took possession of the place, the militia and inhabitants flying in the wood. A schooner was loaded with tobacco, and the boats plentifully supplied with stock; after which, having burnt tobacco stores, containing two thousand five hundred hogsheds, the detachment re-embarked. The Enemy collected three hundred and sixty regulars, and some militia, on some cliffs, which the boats had to pass; but some marines being landed, traversed the skirts of the heights, and re-embarked without molestation; and the Enemy did not shew himself till the boats were out of gun-shot. Captain Barrie commands, in high terms, the conduct of all the officers

and men, seamen and marines, under his orders, as well as that of the Colonial corps, composed of armed blacks; and Rear-admiral Cockburn takes the opportunity of expressing his high sense of the personal exertions and able conduct displayed by Captain Barrie.

June 25.—The Rear-Admiral transmits a report from Lieutenant Urmston, First of the Albion, of a successful attack made by the boats of the squadron, under the Lieutenant's direction, on a post established by the Enemy at Chissene-sick, on the main land abreast of Watt's Island. The detachment landed, notwithstanding a fire of grape and musketry, drove the Enemy from the post, and destroyed the guard-houses, &c. bringing away a six-pounder, the only gun of the Enemy at that place. Great gallantry was displayed by all employed on this occasion.

July 6.—The Rear-admiral incloses two reports addressed to him by Captains Brown and Nourse, of the Loire and Severn; the former, dated the 27th of June, states, that the Enemy having established a battery on the banks of the Patuxent, which opened on the Loire and Narcissus, he had judged it proper to move the two ships lower down the river, when the flotilla under Commodore Barney moved out of St. Leonard's Creek, and ran higher up the Patuxent, with the exception of one row boat, which returned to the Creek, apparently damaged by the fire of the frigates. The letter from Captain Nourse, dated the 7th of July, reports his joining the ships in the Patuxent; and having moved them up beyond St. Leonard's Creek, he sent Captain Brown with the marines of the ships up the Creek, by whom two of the Enemy's gun-boats that were found drawn up and scuttled, were with other vessels burnt, and a large tobacco-store destroyed.

July 19.—The Rear-admiral states, that having been joined by a battalion of marines, he proceeded up the Potowmack with a view to attack Leonard's town, the capital of St. Mary's county, where the 36th regiment was stationed. The marines were landed under Major Lewis, whilst the boats pulled up in front of the town; but, on discovering the British, the Enemy's armed force quitted the place, and suffered them to take quiet possession of it. A quantity of stores belonging to the 36th regiment, and a number of arms of different descriptions, were found there and destroyed; a quantity of tobacco, flour, provisions, and other articles were brought away in the boats and in a schooner lying off the town. Not a musket being fired, nor an armed enemy seen, the town was accordingly spared.

[These Abstracts shall be continued in our Magazine for November.]

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* lately contained a long article, apparently the production of the Government, enumerating the benefits derived from the restoration of the Bourbons, and dwelling upon the advantages which, in the course of a few months, have resulted to France from the Administration of Louis XVIII. The insertion of this article seems intended to counteract the effect of the publications unfavourable to the Bourbons which have been circulated in Paris, and for distributing which, the same paper informs us, in another paragraph, that six booksellers have been arrested; adding, that one of the pamphlets was written by a Septembrizer, and another by a Regicide.—Two other booksellers have since been taken up, for vending a “Memoir by the celebrated Carnot.” Carnot says in his own defence, that the publication was against his wishes; but he does not deny having written and addressed it to the King, in July last. Carnot is a strict republican; he was one among the few who refused to take the oath to Buonaparte as Emperor; and the work now referred to was intended to prove, not only that the murder of Louis XVI. was just and reasonable, but that those faithful subjects who bore arms in his cause were the real regicides; including, of course, in his abuse, the Monarch whom he addressed, and all the surviving members of the Royal Family. Against Carnot’s Memoir, the Emigrants are represented to be particularly enraged. Carnot accuses them of having produced much of the misery and mischief of the Revolution; he asserts that their extravagance before the Revolution drained the finances and impaired the popularity of the Government; that they were the first to set the example of breaking down all respect for the King, by ridiculing his simple and moral habits; that when he was surrounded by difficulties and dangers which they had in a great measure produced; they left him to his fate, instead of rallying round his throne, and

perishing, if necessary, in its ruins. Carnot complains too, that the promises held out by the constitutional charter have not been fulfilled, and that there has been nothing like oblivion of the past. The consequence has been, that parties have again become active, bitter, and revengeful. Whatever has been the cause, it is but too true that a party spirit has again shewn itself in Paris, and with considerable virulence and force. Private letters assign, as one cause of the revival of this spirit, the great quantity of religious ceremonies for events connected with the Revolution. These, by conveying an indirect censure, have given great offence to those who have played principal parts in the Revolution.

The *Journal de Paris* of the 19th inst. gives an abstract from a Report by M. Laine, President of the Chamber of Deputies, relative to St. Domingo. M. Laine is persuaded that that island will submit voluntarily to the royal authority. With respect to the question of the Slave Trade, so particularly connected with it, he says, that the paramount obligation of the faith of treaties precludes any attempt to alter the basis on which it has been settled at the late pacification, reserving to France the right of five years import of negroes. No nation, he says, can, consistently with its own dignity, suffer obligations of this kind to be left unfulfilled. M. Laine, like all his countrymen, treats with great levity the philanthropic zeal and exertions of the British people for the abolition of this inhuman traffic; but to attempt to prescribe this philanthropy to other nations, he considers as quite intolerable. M. Laine and his countrymen are likely to be taught by the Haytian arms the lesson that they refuse to receive from the remonstrances of the friends of mankind in Europe*.

The manner in which the Paris Journals (all of them under the controul of Government) treat the war between this country and America, affords ample evidence of their disposition towards us. It

* Two agents from St. Domingo, sent by Petion to this country, are arrived in London. They are both Mulattoes (one of them a General Officer), and are charged with an important mission to the British Government. They state the decided determination of Christophe and Petion to make one common cause against France, should she attempt the invasion and conquest of the Island. Since the knowledge of the article of the Treaty of “Peace by which the French are to carry on the Slave Trade for the term of five years, we are informed, the general hatred against them has been inflamed to a degree almost indescribable. The English are, on the contrary, held in the highest esteem throughout all parts of St. Domingo.

is distinctly avowed, that it is the true interest of France to support the Americans.

The favourite topic of late in the Parisian Journals is a hope expressed, that England, having no longer to combat the man who exercised a Continental despotism, will renounce on her part the monopoly of maritime commerce!

It is said, that M. Talleyrand, the day before his departure for Vienna, dropped his Buonaparte title of Prince of Benevento, and was created by Louis XVIII. Prince Talleyrand.

The King of France has published an ordinance, founded "upon the difficulties of the church," empowering archbishops and bishops to establish seminaries in their respective dioceses, for the education of young men destined for the ecclesiastical state. The growing irreligion of France is, according to all concurrent testimony, most fatal in its effects. Suicide, which used to be considered as peculiarly the vice of Englishmen, has become in a much more marked degree that of the French; and it is reported, that scarce a night passes in which some miserable creature does not put an end to his mortal existence by drowning himself in the Seine.

The state of the manners and morals in France is described by English travellers, to be totally unbibed and disgusting; the insults constantly offered to our countrymen, and even to English women, are gross and vulgar in the extreme. One writer says, "In short, I am persuaded, that a single monster (Buonaparte) has done more to demoralize and uncivilize this country, than a century can repair."

HOLLAND, &c.

The Brussels Papers lately promulgated four Decrees from the Prince Sovereign of Holland, for the regulation of the Belgic Provinces. The first restores the strict observance of Sundays and holidays, which, under the French, had been almost entirely neglected. The second interdicts the use of the French language in official documents, which are to be drawn up in Flemish. The third opens a credit of 200,000 francs, for the relief of the inferior Clergy; and the fourth provides for the Government of Belgium during his Royal Highness's absence.

The Sovereign of the Netherlands has also issued a decree in favour of the liberty of the press. It abrogates the system in force under Buonaparte, and allows every one to publish whatever he thinks proper; but renders all persons concerned in the publication responsible for the nature of the work.

SPAIN.

We learn that the province of Catalonia has sent a deputation to Madrid to claim the liberation of those of its Deputies, members of the Cortes, who have been thrown into prison. In Madrid itself, new arrests have taken place; and the two enterprising Guerilla Chiefs, the Minas, are in insurrection against the Government, on the side of Navarre, in which they are said to have a great many followers. All is fear and distrust on the part of the Government, and discontent and resistance on the part of the people. It is stated in private letters from Paris, of the 8th, that the Minas had become so strong as to have collected a force of 18,000 men, and so daring as to attempt to surprise Pampelona on the 27th ult. in which they failed, from the treachery of some of their officers.

There has been a contest at Cadix between the party of the Cortes and that of the King; in which the former were worsted, and eight of the Chiefs were executed.

Disturbances are now acknowledged to exist throughout New and Old Castile, Estremadura, Valentia, and Catalonia, to such an extent, that the Secretary at War is officially authorised to send at his discretion bodies of foot and horse to exterminate the offenders. Neither these offenders nor their offences are at all described in the official order published on the occasion; a document of which it is not easy to speak in terms of sufficient abhorrence. It ordains, that a permanent military commission shall be established in each of the above provinces; that all malefactors taken in the open country shall be brought before them; that no other tribunal can claim jurisdiction; that these tribunals may proceed without confronting witnesses; and that their sentences, unless disapproved by the Governor of the province, shall be executed without delay.

The re-establishment of the Inquisition turns out to be by no means a measure of mere form. Not less than 90 arrests are said to have taken place in one night; and the prisons are not large enough to contain the state prisoners.

The Spanish General Alava has been sent to the prison of the Inquisition in Spain. This General was a Captain in the navy, and commanded a ship in the battle of Trafalgar. He was among the early patriots on Buonaparte's usurpation, and sacrificed his fortune through attachment to his country.

There is a curious circular order noticed under the head of Madrid, by which all Archbishops and Bishops are ordered to retire from Court as speedily as possible.

This

This looks as if even among the Clergy there were some whose presence occasioned Ferdinand a little trouble.

King Charles and the Queen are determined to remain at Rome. King Ferdinand had demanded of the Pope that the Prince of the Peace should be delivered up to him, to be tried in Spain. King Charles opposed the demand; and the Pope, in consequence, declined complying with it, but offered to detain the Prince at Pesaro, and have him watched.

The Spanish Government, it is said, has obtained a loan of 500,000 piastres from this country; and our Ambassador has procured a postponement for some months of the prohibition relative to the introduction of English merchandize. It is said also, that the Spanish Government will extend to this country the same commercial advantages which it has just given to France.

ITALY.

Murat, King of Naples, is said to have amassed a treasure, by the dextrous management of his revenue, of about four millions sterling. He has long been solicitous to promote an intimate commercial intercourse with the British nation; and to accelerate this purpose, the utmost attention is paid to all British subjects who visit his capital with mercantile views.

Joseph Buonaparte is on the point of purchasing a fine estate of the Duke of Sermonetta, near Rome, valued at 400,000 Roman crowns.—Louis Buonaparte, on a visit to his brother Lucien at Rome, has been presented by his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, to the Pope.

The Knights of Malta have addressed a Memorial to the Allied Sovereigns, pleading the services of their Order to Christendom; and requesting its re-establishment in Corfu, or some other of the yet unappropriated islands of the Mediterranean.

GERMANY.

The German Papers lately gave accounts of the solemn entry of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia into Vienna, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, who went out to meet and receive them with distinguished honours. No less than 1600 cannon were fired, and the whole ceremony was grand and imposing in the extreme.

Imperial reels have been danced at Vienna by the Emperor Alexander with the Empress of Austria, and the Emperor Francis with the Consort of his Russian Majesty. Even the grave King of Prussia has been overcome by the dancing mania: his partner was the Queen of Bavaria. The King of Denmark danced with the Archduchess Bea-

trice, the King of Bavaria with the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and all the minor Princes, Plenipotentiaries, &c. with such partners as suited their rank and circumstances.

The *Brussels Gazette* has brought us an article, dated Vienna, the 10th inst. which informs us, that a Note which M. Talleyrand has delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers, announces that France, reduced to the limits of 1792, will not recognise the aggrandizement of certain other Powers beyond their limits at that time. This notification is, doubtless, directed against the accessions of Holland in Belgium, of Austria in Italy, of Prussia on the Rhine, and probably of Russia in Poland. Combining this Protest with the formal postponement of the meeting of the Congress to the 1st of November (as announced in a Declaration from Vienna *) we confess that we discover much cause for regret at this unlooked for delay. The comments of the *Moniteur* upon the

* "DECLARATION.

"The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts who signed the Treaty of Peace of Paris, of the 30th May, 1814, have taken into consideration the 32d article of that treaty, which declares that all the Powers engaged on both sides in the late war, shall send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, in order to regulate, in a General Congress, the arrangements necessary for completing the enactments of the said treaty; and after having maturely reflected on the situation in which they are placed, and on the duties imposed upon them, they have agreed that they could not better fulfil them, than by establishing, in the first instance, free and confidential communications between the Plenipotentiaries of all the Powers. But they are at the same time convinced, that it is the interest of all parties concerned, to postpone the general assembly of their Plenipotentiaries, till the period when the questions on which it will be their duty to pronounce shall have attained such a degree of maturity, as that the result may correspond with the principles of public law, the stipulation of the treaty of peace, and the just expectations of Contemporaries. The formal opening of the Congress will therefore be adjourned to the 1st of November; and the said Plenipotentiaries flatter themselves that the labours to which the intervening period shall be devoted, by fixing ideas and conciliating opinions, will essentially advance the great work which is the object of their common mission.—(*Moniteur*)

"Vienna, Oct. 8, 1814."

Declaration

Declaration in question affect to be very pacific. The French Government formally renounces all projects of territorial aggrandisement, and says, it is ambitious of no other glory than that of becoming the supporter of the weak, and the defender of the oppressed; but to this is added an intimation, that France expects every other State should follow the example of moderation that she has thus given.

It is reported, that the plan of re-establishing the kingdom of Poland under a Russian Prince has been abandoned. It is said that Great Britain, Austria, and France, delivered in a joint note against the re-establishment; and that Russia, after a short delay, consented to relinquish it.

PRUSSIA.

An ordinance was issued by the King of Prussia, at Berlin, on the 3d inst. the subject of which is the establishment, throughout the Prussian dominions, of a military force so extensive, as shall always ensure the safety of the whole kingdom. The same efforts, he says, by which the deliverance of the country was effected in the late war, will be necessary to preserve its liberty in time of peace. For this purpose, the whole population of the country is to be armed; every person of the age of twenty, or upwards, is obliged to defend his country; the armed force of the kingdom will consist of a permanent army, the landwehr of the first requisition, the landwehr of the second requisition, and the landsturm. The Decree contains a variety of directions for regulating the organization of all the military bodies; and it is evident that, if this measure be fully executed, Prussia will be as great a military nation as any on the Continent.

According to the desire of the King of Prussia, a Committee of the Clergy is directed to examine the Liturgies and all the religious ceremonies of the foreign Protestant Churches, and to compare them with those of Prussia, for the purpose of producing the best form for a Liturgy, to give public worship new life and new energy, and confirm more and more the religious disposition of the people.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia left Petersburg for Vienna on the 13th ult. Setting out on a mission for the consolidation of peace, his Majesty very wisely and humanely "made straight the way before him," by acts of clemency and justice, by mercy to the offending, and by rewards to the deserving. He conferred honours upon all who had contributed to the defence of the country—he

pardoned all who had been imprisoned or banished for having had connexions with the enemy—he forgave all debts to the Government under 2000 roubles—he opened the prison-doors to all criminals but murderers and robbers—he mitigated the sentences of all condemned to death—he released his vast territories from all levy of recruits for this year and perhaps the next—he sent magnificent, though merited presents to the widow and daughters of Prince Kutusow; and having implored in his Cathedral the blessing and protection of God, he set forth on his journey for Vienna.

The Emperor, before his departure for Vienna, ordered great retrenchments to be made in the expences of all the branches of the administration. The different boards are employed in drawing up plans for making these retrenchments.

The Emperor Alexander has conferred on M. Kotzebue the Order of St. Anne; with a declaration that "he had merited this honour by the perseverance with which he combated the pernicious principles of the late French Government."

Count Rostopchin, late Governor of Moscow, and Admiral Tschitchakoff, have been nominated Members of the Imperial Council, as a reward for their long and meritorious services.

The merchants of St. Petersburg lately gave an entertainment of 200 covers to the generals, superior officers, and the staff of the Russian guards. The Grand Duke Constantine honoured the company with his presence. The sub-officers and soldiers were treated eleven days in succession with rations at the expence of the merchants, and each private was presented with a silver rouble.

DENMARK.

A treaty of peace was signed on the 25th of August, between Prussia and Denmark. It appears that the latter is to obtain an additional indemnity for the surrender of Norway, besides Pomerania, which has already been ceded to it by Sweden.

A British force is reported to have taken possession of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, by virtue of a private arrangement with Denmark.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The loss sustained at Washington turns out, upon investigation, to be much greater than was at first imagined. It is ascertained, that immediately prior to the unexpected arrival of our troops, the navy-yard was in most complete order, and filled with all kinds of naval stores; the store-houses were well built, and intended to have been fire-proof. Their erection, with that of the yard, had

had cost the American Government not less than one million sterling. There were immense quantities of all sorts of timber, oak plank, masts, &c. &c. Of live oak and cedar, there was sufficient to build six sail of men of war; and in one single warehouse, sheet copper of different thicknesses, which was rolled in England, and had been purchased by the American Government previous to the present war, for full 300,000*l*. Of canvas there was a stock sufficient to supply at least a seven-years' war: hemp and cordage were also in great abundance, as were pitch, tar, oils, paints, and all other requisites for finishing ships. Close at hand was the only cannon foundry in the United States, with great numbers of cannon, anchors, &c. ready made. The General from whose inspection and report these particulars were minutely ascertained, is a professional judge of the value of this arsenal and its contents, the loss of which to the American Government, he estimates at three millions sterling.

The taking of Alexandria also is confirmed. That town surrendered by capitulation. All the shipping in the harbour, with their cargoes, and immense stores of flour, tobacco, and other merchandize, fell into the hands of the British.

It was a curious circumstance, that when the conquerors entered Mr. Madison's palace, they found the table laid for a grand supper. The Champaigne was in coolers—a fine dessert set out on the side-boards, &c.—so the British Officers ordered in the supper; and Gen. Ross drank his Majesty's health at the head of the table, with the President's wine.

The following is a passage in one of the Washington Papers the day previous to the capture of that City: After describing the march of many troops, the writer adds, "In a few hours thousands of brave men will be prepared to resist the host of mercenaries that now threaten us. Arrayed in defence of all that renders life a blessing, and for protecting from insult and desolation the Metropolis of their Country, hallowed by the venerable name of Washington, every arm will be nerved with valour irresistible!"

General Armstrong has been compelled to retire from the Administration of the American war department: he resigned on the 30th of August, and Monroe fills his place *ad interim*.

Recent dispatches from the Chesapeake brought an account of the repulse of the American army near Baltimore, by a numerically inferior British force;

v. GENT. MAG. October, 1814.

the death of the gallant General Ross by a chance shot, while reconnoitring that town; the abandonment of a meditated attack upon that place by our troops, in consequence of finding it too strong, and their subsequent re-embarkation.

A proclamation issued by Sir John Sherbrooke and Admiral Griffith, at Halifax, on the 21st ult. announces that they have taken formal possession for his Majesty of all the Eastern side of the Penobscot, and the country lying between that river and the boundary line of the province of New Brunswick, including Long and other Islands. They have established a Provisional Government till his Majesty's pleasure be known, and appointed Major-General Gosselin Governor. By this Proclamation it thus officially appears that our Government requires a new boundary line to Canada.

We have received Canadian papers of recent date, which we are sorry to find filled with melancholy facts and indignant lamentations on the loss of our flotilla on Lake Champlain, and the sudden retreat of the British forces from Plattsburg. In these accounts it is said, that the most ample preparations had been made for the expedition against Plattsburg; and that a force of not fewer than 14,000 men, under the command of the Governor General Sir G. Prevost, and immediately led by Major Generals Brisbane, Power, and Robinson, had proceeded to Champlain for that purpose. The military movements were to be co-operated with by our naval force on the Lake; which, though inferior by one-fourth in guns, &c. was deemed competent to engage the American flotilla. On the morning of the 11th ult. the British fleet commenced the attack on the enemy in Plattsburg bay. Capt. Downie, in the *Confiance*, a vessel lately built, of 28 guns, led our small squadron. Unfortunately, the Commander was killed in the outset of the affair; but his vessel was gallantly fought by the first Lieutenant, until she became a perfect wreck. A brig and two sloops supported the leading vessel in a most determined manner, but were obliged to yield on its surrender, having likewise suffered severely. The slaughter on board our vessels was dreadful; every officer was either killed or wounded, except Capt. Pringle, second in command: of about 300 men that were on board the *Confiance*, only 40, it is said, escaped unhurt, and these were made prisoners. A few gun-boats and a provision-vessel alone secured their retreat. While this was going on, Major-general Brisbane,

bane, to whom was entrusted the direction of the attack on the enemy's defences, had opened batteries upon the forts and works. Every thing was ready for the assault. In all human probability, the place would have been carried in the space of a few minutes, as the garrison did not exceed 1,400 men. But at this moment Sir G. Prevost, finding the naval contest terminate so unpropitiously, ordered a retreat, and tore from the expectant victors the laurels which they had already earned, and those which were almost in their grasp. The General Officers commanding brigades are said to have regarded retreat as unnecessary, and to have remonstrated against it; but Sir George's orders being peremptory, it was ultimately carried into execution. Our loss in the naval attack is estimated at 170 in killed and wounded. In the land attack, the private accounts rate it at 800 men. The army had, at the latest date of advices (the 17th of September) returned to nearly the same positions as those which they occupied previous to the attack on Plattsburg. Considerable loss of provisions and ammunition had been sustained in the retreat, during which 150 men deserted; and the cost of the expedition altogether is estimated, in the letters, at half a million sterling. It was rumoured, that Gen. Robinson had been put under arrest; that Generals Brisbane and Power had tendered their resignation; and that dissatisfaction had been openly expressed against Sir G. Prevost.

Did we give implicit credit to these accounts, we should join in blaming the conduct of Sir G. Prevost, and deeming him unfit for command. But we cannot overlook the fact, that the accounts are anonymous and ex-parte statements; and therefore candour and justice require a suspension of opinion on this subject till the official dispatches shall bring us an authentic statement. That the result of this expedition has sorely disappointed our expectations, it would be absurd to deny; but we ought not hastily to throw the blame of every disaster upon the officers holding a command.

Among other information of a minor interest contained in these papers, are the details of the American failure before Michilimakinac. The official report of Captain Sinclair, the American commander, contains the following statement: "Michilimakinac is by nature a perfect Gibraltar, being a high inaccessible rock on every side, except the West; from which, to the heights, you have near two miles to pass through a wood, so thick that our men were shot in every

direction, and within a few yards of them, without being able to see the Indians who did it; and a height was scarcely gained before there was another within 50 or 100 yards commanding it, where breast-works were erected, and cannon opened on them. Several of those were charged, and the Enemy driven from them; but it was soon found the further our troops advanced, the stronger the Enemy became, and the weaker and more bewildered our force were: several of the commanding officers were picked out, and killed or wounded by the savages, without seeing any of them. The men were getting lost, and falling into a confusion natural under such circumstances, which demanded an immediate retreat, or a total defeat and general massacre must have ensued. This was conducted in a masterly manner by Colonel Croghan, who had lost the aid of that valuable and ever-to-be-lamented officer, Major Holmes, who, with Captain Vanhorn, was killed by the Indians." Captain Sinclair, however, adds, that he had captured two or three vessels, some with Indian goods; and others with provisions; that he had blockaded the only rivers by which the place could be supplied; and that, in consequence of these circumstances, Fort Michilimakinac must ultimately be starved into a surrender.

The West India papers state, that in Dominica, the Maroons and runaway Negroes were daily submitting. Many slaves of both sexes had been sent in by the Colonial Rangers. On the 15th of July, the Camp of Jacko, one of the Chiefs, was surprised, while many of its inmates were absent, seeking for vegetable stores, to enable them to retreat to another quarter. Jacko made a desperate resistance; he killed two rangers, wounded a third, and was shot through the head while levelling a musket at a fourth. He had resided in the woods upwards of forty years, and was considered as the chief of all the runaways. His male adherents escaped by bye-paths.

The Royal Arms of Hayti, prefixed to the edicts and proclamations of Christophe, are, a crown, with two lions rampant guardant for supporters. Motto, "God, my cause, and my sword." In the centre, a phoenix, encircled with the following words: "I rise again from my ashes." In these proclamations, he does not assume the title of Emperor, with which some of the papers have dubbed him. They are entitled thus: "Henry, by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State, King of Hayti, &c. &c."

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Sept. 8. The *Mars*, from Liverpool to Québec, with a cargo worth near 100,000*l.* took fire off *Wexford*, and instantly burnt to the water's edge. The captain, passengers, and crew, had merely time to step into a boat; and after some time were picked up.

Mr. Pleassants, who lately expended the sum of 8000*l.* in the erection of a stove-tenant house in *Dublin* for the purpose of keeping the poor manufacturers in employment during the winter, has since contributed 6000*l.* towards the improving and enlarging Meath Hospital.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 23. A murder of the most barbarous nature was perpetrated at *Broadmead Kelly*, Devonshire, by one Alex. Bealy, on Elizabeth Martin, whose head he severed completely from her body with a common reaping hook. The murderer has been committed for trial.

Sept. 24. This evening a storm of thunder, accompanied by very vivid lightning, passed over *Gloucester*; and the tempest was felt in its extreme rage at no very remote distance. Between *Northleach* and *Burford*, the mail-coach thence to London was literally enveloped in flame. The coachman lost all command of the horses, the leaders were twice on the very brink of the stone quarries by the side of the road, and the coach was only prevented from upsetting by the extraordinary attention and exertions of the guard, who led the horses several miles to keep them in the track. The awful flashes of lightning affected the passengers, driver, and guard, as well as the horses, almost to blindness; and it was a considerable time before they recovered the perfect use of vision. On reaching *Burford*, the inhabitants implored them to stop till the violence of the tempest should subside; but not having to change horses there, the coachman sacrificed safety to duty, and went on. After ascending the hill beyond that town, they were alarmed by the cries of a number of persons in distress; and on approaching nearer, found the Gloucester heavy coach upset, with 18 passengers, men, women, and children, imploring help in the most piteous terms. A man was in consequence sent back on horseback to *Burford* for assistance; and chaises came from thence very soon, with a surgeon and other persons, who rendered every aid in their power; but happily no material personal injury had been sustained by any of these distressed people, who were quickly enabled to pursue their journey.—After the Mail again proceeded, a ball of fire fell in the road, within a few yards of the coach, but providentially without occasioning any damage. It was half-past 12

before they reached Oxford, at which time the tempest had abated; and they finally got to London three hours after their usual period. The same storm seems to have taken a very extensive range. The leaders of one of the Exeter coaches were struck down by the lightning between *Bridport* and *Mandford*, when the coachman, leaping from the box to endeavour to prevent ill consequences, broke his leg. And a fire-ball fell upon a barley-mow at *Compton*, near *Sherborne*, which it destroyed. The lightning also set fire to a barn, at *Hellingsley*, Sussex, containing three loads of wheat and 50 quarters of oats, the whole of which, together with two lodges and a stable, were consumed.

Oct. 1. A fire broke out at *St. Neof's*, in Cambridge-street; in consequence, as is supposed, of the carelessness of three men who were splitting fire-wood with gunpowder, some parts of which had been blown on a thatched building. The flames spread so rapidly, that eleven houses, including the toll-house, were consumed. Many of the poor inhabitants have lost the whole of their furniture and other property.

A fire suddenly broke out at noon, in the work-shops of Mr. Wm. Hutchingson, junr. in George-yard, Lowgate, *Hull*, whilst his men were absent at dinner, and Mr. H. on business at *Newland*. The flames could not be subdued until the shops and great part of the stock of Mr. Hutchingson, with all the tools belonging to himself and his workmen, were entirely destroyed; the back part of his dwelling greatly damaged, and the neighbouring houses of his tenants, &c. considerably scorched. William Smith, book-keeper to Mr. H. lost his life in the conflagration.

The Luddites still continue their outrages in the neighbourhood of *Nottingham*. A few weeks ago, a man named Towle, of New Basford, was committed for frame-breaking, upon the evidence of Mr. Garton. Aware that the evidence of Mr. Garton would not fail to bring their accomplice to condign punishment, the Luddites formed the horrid design of murdering him on the 14th inst.—Mr. Garton, having received previous intimation of their intentions, made application to the Magistrates, who furnished him with a guard of constables well armed. On arriving at Mr. Garton's house, they eagerly inquired for him, and by way of intimidation fired several times, without doing any mischief. On forcing their way into the parlour, where the constables were waiting for them, the Luddite ring-leader received a shot in his head, and dropped dead. He proved to be a Nottingham man named Boamford, and had lately returned from sea. The noise brought many of the neighbours to the doors and windows; among the rest was Mr. Gibby, who

who was shot dead by the ruffians. During the confusion they escaped.

Oct. 15. A few evenings since, as the coachman of J. Simeon, esq. M. P. was returning from *Reading*, with two maid-servants in a gig, going down Purley-hill, near Pangbourn, the coachman was suddenly thrown off his seat, and the wheel went over his leg; the horse, finding himself at liberty, ran away, and overturned the chaise, when one of the servant-maids was killed, and the other broke her collar-bone, but is doing well.

Oct. 16. A sword-fish was last week taken in the river at *Ipswich*, by some lightermen, who brought it into the town to exhibit. It is nine feet long from the tail to the end of the sword, and weighs about 3 cwt.

A very commodious new Methodist Chapel was opened last week, at *Hull*. This structure is equal, if not superior, to any similar building in the kingdom. It is said to contain, when filled, about 2,500 persons, and has cost upwards of 8,000*l*.

A Court Martial was lately held at Portsmouth, on-board the *Gladiator*, for the trial of Capt. R. H. Barclay, his remaining officers and men, for the loss of the squadron of British gun-boats on Lake Erie. It appeared from the evidence that Capt. B. joined his command with a lieutenant, a surgeon, and 19 rejected seamen of the Lake Ontario squadron; that he dispatched to Sir James Yeo an account of the deplorable state of the vessels; and that they were then all blockaded in Amherstburg, where Gen. Proctor's army was stationed, by the American flotilla. He subsequently received reinforcements which increased his force to 150 British seamen, the remainder being Canadians and soldiers. The Enemy's force doubled his. Being compelled to sail from Amherstburg to endeavour to open a communication with Long Point, an engagement took place, the result of which is well known, the whole squadron having been taken. Sir James Yeo, in his Letter to Admiral Warren, states that, in his opinion, Capt. Barclay was wrong to sail from Amherstburg, in consequence of which this Court Martial took place. The Court pronounced the following sentence: "That the Capture of his Majesty's late Squadron was caused by the very defective means Capt. Barclay possessed to equip them on Lake Erie; the want of a sufficient number of able seamen, whom he had repeatedly and earnestly requested of Sir James Yeo to be sent to him; the very great superiority of force of the Enemy to the British Squadron; and the unfortunate early fall of the superior officers in the action."—The Court, after great praise of the skill and gallantry displayed by Capt. Barclay, his officers and men, adjudged them to be *Honourably*

Acquitted.—Capt. Barclay appeared with one arm amputated; the other so dangerously wounded as to be suspended in bandages; part of his thigh cut away by a cannon-shot; and five other wounds.

The new Bridge over the *Tweed*, at the ford between Drummelzier and Glenholm, is completed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle*, Oct. 1. His Majesty continues tranquil, but his disorder is unabated."

Saturday, Sept. 24.

The metropolis was this evening visited by a severe storm of thunder, lightning, and rain.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

This day, after divine service, a Common Hall was held, for electing two Aldermen to be presented to the Court of Aldermen for their choice of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The show of hands was decisively in favour of Aldermen Birch and Wood; and their names having been sent into the Court, the former, according to the usual rule of seniority, was soon after-declared to have been fully elected; and having been called upon to come forward and declare himself ready to take upon him the office, he was invested with the symbols of his new dignity, and addressed the Hall amidst general testimonies of applause. "He trusted, that he deeply felt both the importance and dignity of the situation to which the distinguishing kindness of the Livery had appointed him. He had lived too long, however, not to know the danger of presuming too much, and of preferring to raise expectations of the future, rather than to abide by the experience of the past. There was a wholesome admonition to be found in ancient writ, and in his judgment very applicable to his own immediate situation,—'let not him who putteth on the harness glory like him who putteth it off.' His political feelings were generally known to the Livery; but, as on a former occasion, when he had the honour to serve the office of Sheriff, so he hoped now that he should receive, what every individual of every party claimed for himself,—credit for the integrity and purity of his motives. That he had acted in that office with no other object than the maintenance of impartial justice, he was proud to recollect, and proud to find evinced by the thanks of the Livery, which he had had the honour to receive. By the experience of the past, therefore, and not by promises of the future, he wished them to guide their expectations. To talk of loyalty to the best of Sovereigns, or of attachment to the most glorious Constitution that mankind ever lived under, would be but an idle waste of their time, and an unnecessary appeal to their

their own feelings and conviction. They knew and felt all this as deeply as himself. It would be hardly less extraneous were he to say, that in the discharge of the functions of Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, he would readily lay down his life; for that would appear as if he were unconscious that that man would betray his trust who should hesitate to do so. When he considered, however, the long series of his predecessors, whose example he had to instruct and animate him, and especially that venerable Magistrate who now fills the civic chair, and 'who stood so clear in his great office,' he was encouraged to cherish a hope, that by perseverance, punctuality, humanity, liberality, and impartial justice, he might, when his duties should be fulfilled, receive from them the richest reward that an honest heart could enjoy,—the approbation of his fellow-citizens."

A murder was committed in King-street, St. George's in the East, on Barney Shields, a watchman. About 11 o'clock at night, a dispute arose in King-street, between an Irishman and watchman named Jervis, who immediately sprung his rattle. The alarm brought together several watchmen, and about 60 Irishmen, who shortly after provided themselves with bludgeons. The watchmen attempted to take some of the most violent into custody, which produced a battle; and the deceased was so dreadfully bruised, as to cause his death. The man who is suspected of the murder has absconded.

Tuesday, Oct. 4.

This afternoon, Elizabeth Dobbins, a poor washerwoman residing at Millfield-lane, Kentish Town, was discovered by her husband, on his return home from work, expiring on the floor; at a short distance from her he perceived a kitchen poker, which was considerably bent, and covered with blood. The wretched man found her head laid open from her right eye to the back; the skull fractured dreadfully. Life was still remaining, but little hopes of recovery could be entertained. He went out to procure assistance, and found that a man, apparently a sailor, named Thomas Sharpe, had been taken into custody in a field near the spot, on suspicion of having stolen a loose bundle of cloaths, which he had in his possession. Dobbins communicated the horrible scene he had discovered in his own house, and it being concluded that the prisoner was the murderer, he was conveyed before the magistrate, in Kentish Town.—The prisoner said he had bought the bundle of a gypsy for 9s. In his pocket was found a discharge from his Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, of a man named Thomas Sharpe, describing him as 5 feet 2 inches and a half high, of a light complexion, and with a mole upon his right cheek. The

prisoner, on hearing this part of the discharge read, said his name was Thomas Sharpe, and pointed out the mole. He was committed for trial. He was dressed in a fustian jacket.—Sharpe was clearly convicted of the murder at the Old Bailey, on the 28th inst., and ordered for execution on the 31st. The prisoner was very hardened: on sentence of death being passed on him; he replied aloud, "May the curse of God attend you day and night, both in this world and the next!"

A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of T. Bond, esq. aged 36 (son of the late Bow-street magistrate of that name), at Little Chelsea. He had put a period to his existence by cutting his throat. The deceased had been extremely dissipated, and was in embarrassed circumstances. Mr. J. Moreing, of Waltham Green, and Mr. Hodgson, the Coroner, testifying their belief that he had been insane; and Mr. Brandon, of Covent Garden Theatre, declaring (by letter) that he was ready to state it upon oath, the Jury returned a verdict of—Insanity.

Monday, Oct. 10.

At three in the morning a fire broke out in High-street, Shadwell, at the house of Mr. Andrews, haberdasher, which soon communicated to the adjoining house, and spread with so much rapidity, that by nine o'clock, not fewer than twenty-five houses, chiefly built of wood, were destroyed. Many of the inmates lost all their property, but no lives were lost.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Temple of Concord—that showy structure, the pageant of a night—after having been ineffectually offered for sale by private contract, fell ingloriously under the hammer, in ninety-nine lots. The rainbows, eight vestals, conic and Doric columns, pyramidal pillars, shaped like cannon, mechanical fountains, with the various inscriptions on wood of Peace Returning, Europe Restored, Strife descending, &c. &c. brought scarcely the price of old building-materials. The whole erection (exclusive of the paintings, which had been removed), brought only 198*l.* 6*s.*!!

Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The effects of the Princess of Wales at Coonaught-house were brought to the hammer. The household furniture sold at moderate prices. The auctioneer (Robins, of Warwick-street), put up the lease of the mansion at 15,000 guineas, below which he refused to take any bidding: the rent was 80*l.* a year, and the lease 95 years. A gentleman offered 10,000*l.*; but, that bidding not being accepted, the lease was not sold.

Monday, Oct. 17.

About six o'clock one of the vats, in the extensive premises of Messrs. Henry Meux and Co. in Banbury-street, St. Giles's

Giles's, burst, and in a moment New-street, George-street, and several others in the vicinity, were deluged with the contents, amounting to 3,555 barrels of strong beer. The fluid, in its course, swept every thing before it. Two houses in New-street, adjoining the brew-house, were totally demolished. The inhabitants, who were of the poorer class, were all at home. In the first floor of one of them, a mother and daughter were at tea; the mother was washed out of the window, and the daughter was swept away by the current through a partition, and dashed to pieces. The back parts of the houses of Mr. Goodwin, poulterer, of Mr. Hawse, Tavistock Arms, and Nos. 24 and 25, in Great Russell-street, were nearly destroyed. The female servant of the Tavistock Arms was suffocated. Three of Mr. Meux's men, employed in the brewery, were rescued with great difficulty. The site of the place is low and flat; and there being no declivity to carry off the fluid, in its fall it spread and sunk into the neighbouring cellars, all of which were inhabited. Even the cellars in Russell-street, were inundated; and breaches made through the houses. The inhabitants, to save themselves from drowning, had to mount their highest pieces of furniture. The bursting of the brew-house walls and the fall of heavy timber, materially contributed to aggravate the mischief, by forcing the roofs and walls of the adjoining houses. By this sudden calamity, eight persons lost their lives; and five were dreadfully bruised, but are expected to recover. Collections have been made for the families of the sufferers. Messrs. Meux's loss is estimated at about 15,000*l*.

John Strong, a journeyman baker in the Commercial-road, is in custody on a charge of murdering his wife. The principal witness, a boy 12 years of age, son of the culprit, stated that, when his father came home at five in the evening, he found his mother in a state of intoxication (which was no unusual thing). She had in the course of the day pledged various articles of wearing-apparel, &c. to the amount of 3*l*, which she refused to account for, except a few shillings. This occasioned very high words, which was followed by her throwing the tea-pot filled with boiling water at her husband; when he in return struck several blows with it. At this time the boy and his elder sister left the house for some time, frequently returning to the window to hear if the affray had subsided; when at length, finding all quiet, the boy entered the room again, and found his mother lying on the floor against a chair, and his father sitting at some distance from her. The boy gave an alarm in the neighbourhood, when some persons entered, and found the body nearly cold.

At a late Meeting of the Proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, the annual report of the state of the concern was made. The gross receipts of last season were given at 68,529*l*. The company performed 133 nights at a continued loss; but, owing to the abilities of Mr. Kean, who was engaged by Mr. Arnold, the profits of the remaining 112 nights of performance turned the scale, and enabled the Committee of Management to declare a dividend of five per cent. Mr. Kean's engagement, it appeared, was originally recommended by the Rev Dr. Drury, who stated that he had seen him perform at a small theatre at Dorchester, and that, in his opinion, *a finer actor had not appeared since the days of Garrick*. Mr. Arnold went down, and immediately engaged him.—Mr. Whitbread stated that there was no want of Dramatic Authors in the present age, no fewer than 276 tragedies, comedies, operas, and farces having been submitted to the Committee of Management during their short period of duty. Of this number 241 had been disapproved of and returned; 3 yet to be delivered; 11 rejected, but not returned, because the address was not sent; 14 approved of, partly brought out, and to be brought out; and 8 still under consideration: total 276. The proprietors voted their unanimous thanks to Mr. Whitbread, who gave notice that his other avocations would compel him to decline superintending the concern after the ensuing season.—Mr. Whitbread has obtained from the proprietors of the Opera 3500*l*. for a fragment of Killigrew's patent, which cannot be divided, and which when entire is not worth a farthing.

The following regulations relative to discharged soldiers should be generally known, as these men are now traversing the country in all directions:—Those who become blind in the service, or lose a limb, receive for the remainder of their lives, per day: Sergeants 1*s*. 6*d*.; Corporals 1*s*. 2*d*.; Drummers and Privates 1*s*. Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital have the under-mentioned sums annually:—First class 18*l*. 5*s*.; Second ditto 13*l*. 13*s*.; Third ditto 7*l*. 1*s*. Soldiers discharged from the Veteran Battalions are allowed 9*d*. per day; and if totally incapacitated, 1*s*. per day. All discharged soldiers receive full pay for fourteen, twenty-one, or twenty-eight days respectively, according to the distance they have to travel home.

In consequence of an inquiry instituted with the sanction of Government, it has been ascertained that the number of persons in the Metropolis who subsist by begging, amounts to about 6000 adults and 9238 children. The gross amount of the sums obtained annually from the Public by their importunities, is, at the very lowest calculation, estimated at 97,260*l*. 10*s*.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

- Sept. 26. *Doctor Sangrado*, a ballet.
- Sept. 30. *The Forest of Bondy*; or, *The Dog of Montargis*; a melo-drama, taken from the French of Le Foix, with a little variation.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

- Oct. 15. *Policy*; or, *Thus runs the World away*; a Comedy, by Mr. H. Siddons.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, Aug. 20. Lord Burghersh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany.

William Pennell, esq. Consul at Bourdeaux and its dependencies.

Foreign-office, Aug. 26. Peter Stuart, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Havre de Grace and its dependencies.

Whitehall, Aug. 27. Earl of Buckinghamshire, Visc. Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Visc. Sidmouth, Earl of Liverpool, Rt. hon. N. Vansittart, Lord Teignmouth, Rt. hon. T. Wallace, Visc. Lowther, Rt. hon. J. Sullivan, Lord Apsley, Lord Binning, and Rt. hon. W. S. Bourne, Commissioners for managing affairs in India.

Foreign-office, Aug. 27. Lieut.-gen. Lord Stewart, K. B. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

Foreign-office, Sept. 10. Samuel Gregory Marshall, esq. Consul at Embden.—James Stirling, esq. Consul at Nantes, L'Orient, and their dependencies.

Sept. 24. Right hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. sworn a member of the Privy Council.

Oct. 1. W. A'Court, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Palermo.

H. Fuller, Esq. Attorney-general for the Island of Trinidad.

Foreign-office, Oct. 8. Right hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.

Peter Carey Tapper, Esq. Consul at Barcelona and in the Province of Catalonia.

Foreign-office, Oct. 10. Richard Belgrave Hoppner, esq. Consul at Venice, and the Austrian Territories in the Adriatic.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart. Naval Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope.

John Wm. Molloy, esq. Registrar of the Court of Vice-admiralty in the Leeward Islands, *vice* Molloy deceased.

Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. President of Trinity College, Oxford, Vice-chancellor of the University for the ensuing year: Dr. Landon, Dr. Cole, Dr. Hodson, and Dr. Hall, Pro-vice-chancellors.

Thomas Harrison, esq. M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and Deputy High Steward of that University, Commissary.

Rev. John Kaye, M. A. Master of Christ College, Cambridge, *vice* Dr. Browne, removed.

R. Pretyman, esq. Master of St. John's Hospital, Northampton.

Eyre Coote Lord, Esq. Receiver-general for Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

Capel Lofft, esq. of Troston Hall, barrister-at-law, Recorder of Aldborough, *vice* James Mingay, esq. K. C.

D. F. Jones, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, Recorder of Chester, *vice* Leicester, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Elsdale, M. A. Master of Moulton Free Grammar-school, co. Lanc.

Mr. G. E. Williams, Organist of Westminster Abbey.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. George Taylor, B. A. Marlborough R. Norfolk.

Rev. James Lynn, late Minor Canon of Rochester, Caldec R. Cumberland.

Rev. R. Fiske, B. D. Loft R. and Eldon V. Essex, *vice* Smith, deceased.

Rev. Sam. C. Collins, St. John's R. Exeter.

Rev. Morgan Price, Talachdu R. Breconshire.

Rev. Wm. Donville, Munsley R. Herefordshire.

Rev. Arthur Wm. Shakespear, Wapley cum Codrington V. Gloucestershire.

Hon. Rev. Thomas De Gray, Archdeacon of Surrey, *vice* Carter deceased.

Rev. James Blatch, Basingstoke V. with the Chapels of Basing and Up-Nately.

Rev. Joseph Lightfoot, Enham R. Hants.

Rev. Thomas Whitaker, Weybread St. Mary V. Suffolk.

Rev. C. B. Rawbone, Coughton V. Warwickshire.

Rev. Joseph Saul, Holy Trinity Chapelry, Warrington.

Rev. Wm. Bartlett, M. A. Newark-upon-Trent V. Notts.

Rev. Wm. Garnier, M. A. Chancellor of Winchester, Brightwell R. Berks.

Rev. Thomas Snow, Mitcheldever V. with Stratton, Northington, and Popham Chapels, Hants.

Rev. Arthur Stert May, Odstock R. Hants.

Rev. James Carter, Churchdown Perpetual Curacy, co. Glouc. *vice* Ruddock, resigned.

Rev. Servington Savery, chaplain of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, Sutton Benger V. Wilts, *vice* Kett, resigned.

Rev. Henry Kett, B. D. North Highcome Perpetual Curacy, Lincolnshire, *vice* Savery, resigned.

Rev. T. R. Roberts, B. D. rector of Hornblowton St. Peter, co. Somerset, St. Bartholomew the Great R. London, *vice* Edwardes, deceased.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. At Viscount Melbourne's, Brocket Hall, Herts, Countess Cowper, a still-born child.

26. At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of J. B. Gaudolf, jun. esq., a son and heir.

Lately. In Great Cumberland-place, Lady E. Murray, a son.

The wife of Lieut.-col. West, of Bath, a daughter.

The wife of Hon. Rev. Gerard Noel, a son and heir.

At Bognor, the wife of Major-gen. Eger-ton, a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of T. G. Estcourt, esq. M. P. a daughter.

At Hornby Grange, near Northallerton, the wife of H. Hewitt, esq. a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, Lady Hunter Blair, a son.

Oct. 2. At Broughton Castle, Oxon, the wife of Mr. G. Cobb, Lombard-street, a dau.

8. At her father's, Stockwell, the wife of Major-gen. Cookson, R. A. a daughter.

13. At Amsterdam, the wife of Robert Melvil, esq. British Consul, a daughter.

17. At her father's, J. Fane, esq. Great George-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hamilton, a daughter.

In Cumberland place, the lady of Sir John Reade, bart. a son and heir.

19. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Major-gen. Wilder, M. P. a daughter, her 14th child.

28. In Red Lion Passage, Mrs. J. Bow-yer Nichols, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 16. At Stratton on the Foss, co. Somerset, William Mercer, jun. esq. of Basinghall-street, to Fanny, eldest dau. of C. Gordon Gray, esq. of Stratton-House.

Aug. 23. At Plymouth, by banns, Wm. Hearn, esq. late of Hants, to Frances, grand-daughter of the late Sir Elijah Impey, of Newick Park, Sussex; re-married on the 10th Sept. by licence, at Teign-mouth, Devon.

Sept. 15. At Lochnew Castle, Scotland, the seat of Sir A. Agnew, bart. W. Beamish, esq. of Beaumont, Ireland, to the Hon. Mary De Courcy, youngest daughter of Lord Kinsale.

Major Horsburgh, of Edinburgh, to Margaret, daughter of the late Dr. Mof-fatt, R. N.

20. Major Broughton, of the East India Company's service, Bengal, to Georgiana Sophia, eldest daughter of John Chamier, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Tynemouth, Dr. Armstrong, to Miss Taylor.

22. Rev. S. C. E. Neville, chaplain to the Duke of Kent, to Agnes, only daughter of Henry Fawcett, esq. of Portland-place, M. P. for Carlisle.

At St. John's, Westminster, — Prout, M. D. to Agnes, eldest daughter of the

late Dr. Adam, rector of the High School, Edinburgh.

At Dublin, J. Butler, esq. son of Sir Richard B. bart. of Gauryhanden, Can-low, to Eliza, only daughter of B. B. Hill, esq. Dublin.

26. At Ramsgate, Rich. Keatinge, esq. of Dublin, barrister at law, to Harriet Augurta, third daughter of the late Samuel Joseph, esq. of Bedford-square.

At Market Bosworth, John Blakiston, esq. captain 27th reg. second son of the late Sir Matthew B. bart. to Jane, only daughter of Rev. Thos. Wright, rector of Market Bosworth.

27. Rev. J. Fletcher, of Queen's college, Oxford, to Harriet Maria, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Griffith, of War-minster.

Lately. At Hampton, Lieut.-col. Blake, 20th Lt. Drag. to Miss Hanson, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Jamaica.

At Stepney, J. R. Elwes, esq. 71st reg. to Agnes M'Cumming, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. Aud, Royal Waggon Train.

Geo. Seabrooke, esq. of Hombershoe-House, Market-street, to Miss Catherine Clark Smith, only daughter of the late Capt. Naussau S. of Dunstable.

At Fakenham, Rev. J. Howard, M. A. rector of Morley, to Anne, daughter of the late A. Etheridge, esq. Stanhoe, Norf.

At Stonehouse, Devon, Capt. Henry Cardew, Royal Engineers (son of the Rev. Dr. C. of St. Erme, near Truro), to Anne, second dau. of Capt. Rotherham, R.N.

T. J. B. Notley, esq. of Tremlett-house, Somerset, to Rachel, daughter and co-heiress of the late Wm. Clarke, esq. of Beaminster, Dorset.

Geo. Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, to Lady Anne Fortescue, daughter of Earl Fortescue.

Detmering, esq. of Cumberland Lodge, one of the Crown Equeries at Hanover, to Miss Caroline Fydeil, niece of the late Thos. F. esq. M. P. for Boston.

At Bourg, Galloway, Jas. Smith, esq. son of Rev. Mr. S. of that parish, to Miss Gordon, of Bourg, heiress apparent to a fortune of 40,000*l*.

At Salehurst, Sussex, Wm. Baldock, esq. of Chatham Deanery, near Canter-bury, to Louisa Maria, only daughter of Sam. Durrant, esq. of Robertsbridge.

At Quebec, Rev. G. J. Mountain, second son of the Lord Bishop, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Wm. Thomson, esq. Commissary-general of Accounts.

Oct. 5. At Steeple Aston, Oxon, Rev. J. Saumarez, M. A. eldest son of Adm. Sir James S. to Mary, second daughter of Vice-adm. Lechmere.

13. At St. Marylebone, Rev. Geo. Rob-son, of Erbistock, co. Flint, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Sir Nathaniel Conant, of Portland-place.

THE LATE LORD MINTO.

**** The following Memoir of this distinguished Nobleman, we have authority for saying is more faithful and exact than that which has appeared in Part I. p. 109.*

The late Earl of Minto was the eldest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto, in Scotland, who held several high offices in the State, and died in 1777.—Lord Minto's early education was of a private nature. In 1768 he was admitted a Gent. Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; on quitting Christ Church he became a Member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the Bar. His proficiency in the study of the Law was considerable; but on his Father's death he left that profession, having, in January 1777, married Miss Amyand, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, by whom he has left three sons and three daughters, having lost one son, William, a very fine young man, a lieutenant in the Navy, who died on his passage home from India in 1811.—In 1776, he was chosen to represent in Parliament the borough of Morpeth; and, though not a very frequent speaker, he gave evident proofs on many occasions of his talents as a debater and a man of business. His parliamentary knowledge was held in such high estimation by the House, that in 1784, on the death of Mr. Cornwall, he was proposed as Speaker in opposition to Mr. William (now Lord) Grenville, the Government Candidate.—In the year 1793 he was sent out as one of H. M. Commissioners to Toulon, in order, jointly with Visc. Hood, to concert such measures as might best preserve that town with its fleet and arsenal.—When, in 1794, Toulon was retaken, Lord Minto was nominated Viceroy of Corsica; and continued to exercise that office with great ability and success, until the evacuation of that Island, which difficult operation was, by his care and attention, effected without any loss whatever.—In that station, as well as in his other public employments, Lord Minto so fully met with the approbation of his Majesty and his Government, that his Majesty was pleased, in October 1797, to raise him to the dignity of the Peerage.—His speech in the House of Lords in support of the Union with Ireland (which measure he strongly approved of) was one of considerable effect, and much admired even by those with whom he differed on that occasion.—Early in 1799, Lord Minto received his appointment as H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, where he resided, and ably executed the duties of this very important mission, until the end of the year 1801.—On the change of Administration in 1806, Lord Minto filled for a

Genl. Mac. October, 1814;

short time the office of President of the Board of Control;—in the autumn of that year, at the earnest desire of the then Ministry, he accepted the appointment of Governor-General of Bengal, and embarked for India in February 1807.—He filled this high and difficult station with the greatest judgment and ability; his immediate attention was turned towards the financial and economical arrangements of the Country he was sent to govern; the regulating these, and the security in which he placed the Indian Empire by operations on the frontier, were amongst the earliest and not the least important of his measures. In quelling the mutiny in the Coast Army, he evinced much prudence, temper, and firmness; but his administration was rendered more conspicuously brilliant by his well-concerted and well-timed expeditions against the Isles of France and Bourbon in 1810, and against that of Java in 1811.—The favourable results of both these undertakings were equally creditable to those who conducted, as to him who planned them.—Although these expeditions were in conformity with the principles of his general instructions, yet his Majesty's Ministers very fairly and handsomely declared at the time, their desire that it should be clearly understood, that the whole merit of the plan, and its successful termination, were to be exclusively ascribed to Lord Minto's zeal, activity, and perseverance. He himself accompanied the expedition against Java; and it is well known, that his presence not only materially contributed to its early surrender, but also to the maintenance of harmony in all the departments connected with the undertaking, and tended materially to conciliate the inhabitants after the surrender of that important possession. For these eminent services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and in February 1813, as a proof of his Majesty's continued approbation, was promoted to an Earldom.—Lord Minto returned from his Government of Bengal in May 1814, in apparent health; but, after a short residence in London, alarming symptoms of decline began to shew themselves: they increased so rapidly as to baffle all medical skill; and he died at Stevenage, on his way to Scotland, on Tuesday the 21st of June, in the 63d year of his age.—Lord Minto's manners were mild and pleasant—his conversation was naturally playful—but he could make it serious and instructive. He displayed both in speaking and in writing great

purity of language, and an uncommon degree of perspicuity in his mode of expression and relation. He was an elegant scholar, a good linguist, and well versed both in antient and in modern history. — Lord Minto was most warmly attached to his family. Anxiety for their happiness, and a wish to promote their interests and wel-

fare, were manifestly the primary objects of his solicitude through life. — His amiable qualities as a husband, father, and friend, can only be duly appreciated by those by whom they were witnessed and enjoyed. To them his loss will be a subject of deep and lasting regret.

MEMOIRS OF SIR BENJAMIN THOMPSON, COUNT OF RUMFORD.

Benjamin Thompson was born in 1752, in the little town of Rumford in New England, where his parents, who belonged to the middling class of society, resided. Their son received the best education that this obscure place could afford; but there is every reason to believe that he owed more to his own industry and thirst of knowledge, than to the instructions of a master. So early were his talents developed, that he began to instruct others at a period when young men in general are only obtaining instruction for themselves. He also married advantageously early in life, and obtained the rank of a major in the militia of his native district. He had begun to cultivate the sciences with success, when the unhappy contest between the mother country and her American colonies, in which he espoused the cause of the former, drove him from his native land. His local knowledge, and extensive information, gained him the acquaintance and respect of the British Generals in America, which, however, he soon quitted, and repaired to England. Here he was consulted on the state and probable issue of the war; and Lord George Germaine, who then presided over the American department, conceived such a friendship for Mr. Thompson, that he gave him an honourable post in his office, and a general invitation to his table. When the war was drawing towards a close, and it was evident that the American department must be annihilated together with the British dominion in America, the same nobleman, with a view to make some provision for his friend, sent him over to New York, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, obtained the provincial rank of lieutenant-colonel, and became entitled to half-pay. Soon after his return to England, in 1784, his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

In the same year Sir Benjamin Thompson made a tour upon the Continent, and at Strasburg became acquainted with the present King of Bavaria, then Prince of Deuxponts, who so warmly recommended him to his relative and predecessor, the then reigning Elector Palatine and Duke of Bavaria, that the latter invited him into his service, with an offer of the most honourable terms. Having obtained his Majesty's permission, he repaired to Mu-

nich, and was employed by his Electoral Highness in effecting the most salutary reforms in the various departments of his government. He arranged the military affairs, and introduced a new system of order, discipline, and œconomy, among the troops; constantly endeavouring in all his operations to unite the interest of the soldier with that of civil society, and to render the military force, even in time of peace, subservient to the public good.

The next object to which he directed his attention was the suppression of mendicancy. Not only the capital, but the whole country, swarmed with beggars, who levied contributions on the industrious inhabitants—stealing, robbing, and leading a life of indolence and the most shameless debauchery. Mendicancy was actually formed into a trade; and the many thousands who subsisted by it seemed to consider their profession, like others, entitled to peculiar rights and privileges. To such a pitch was this notion carried, that no house, no church, was free from their annoyance; and either the magistrates would not or durst not interfere with them; while the military, from a mistaken principle of delicacy, would have deemed themselves dishonoured by seizing the individuals, and putting a stop to the growing evil. Sir Benjamin, who had by this time been decorated by the Sovereign with the insignia of various orders, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and also created Count of Rumford, after the place of his nativity, determined to apply a remedy to so intolerable a nuisance. Having prepared a building for the reception of the mendicants, and materials for their employment, he fixed upon the 1st of January 1790 (New Year's day having been peculiarly set apart for giving alms in Bavaria), as the most favourable for the commencement of his operations. Accompanied by the field-officers of the regiments in garrison at Munich, and the chief magistrates of the city, to whom he had previously communicated his plan, he sallied forth into the streets, and, to prevent the possibility of disgrace being attached to so salutary a measure, began by arresting the first beggar he met with his own hand. No sooner had their commander set the example, than the officers and soldiers, without making any difficulty,

difficulty, cleared the streets with equal promptitude and success, but at the same time with all imaginable good-nature, so that before night not a single beggar was to be seen in the whole metropolis. As fast as they were arrested, they were conducted to the Town-hall, where their names were inscribed, and they were then dismissed with directions to repair the next day to the new Workhouse provided for them, where they would find employment and a sufficiency of wholesome food. By persevering in this plan, and by the establishment of the most excellent practical regulations, the Count so far overcame prejudice, habit, and attachment, that these heretofore miserable objects began to cherish the idea of independence—to feel a pride in obtaining an honest livelihood—to prefer industry to idleness, and decency to filth, rags, and the squalid wretchedness attendant on beggary. In order to attain these important objects, he introduced new manufactures into the Electoral dominions; and having, during a journey in Italy for the recovery of his health, made himself acquainted with the establishments for the relief of the indigent in some parts of that country, he entertained hopes of enabling the poor of Bavaria to live comfortably by the manufacture of clothing for the poor of Italy.

Among the other advantages reaped by Bavaria from the Count's residence there, that of the cultivation and actual use of potatoes as an edible, will appear not a little extraordinary. It is, however, not the less true, that it was he who first overcame the prejudices of the people of that country against this root, that he enriched their agriculture, and enlarged their stock of provisions by its introduction. Invariably directing his attention to objects of general utility to his fellow-creatures, the Count also undertook a variety of experiments, with a view to the economy of food and fuel, the result of which were the soups and improved fire-places so well known by his name.

After paying a visit to England in 1795 and 1796, the Count finally quitted Bavaria, and returned to this Country in 1799. He was for some years incessantly engaged in prosecuting his experiments on the construction of chimneys and the means of increasing the quantity of heat, which is tantamount to decreasing the consumption of fuel. After his improvements on fire-places had been adopted in the mansions of many distinguished individuals, he turned his attention towards the public establishments, and he had in a short time the satisfaction to know that there was scarcely a gentleman's house in England which was not better and more comfortably warmed by his new method. Scotland and Ireland soon followed the example;

and the Count repaired to the capitals of both these portions of the Empire, with a view to give effect to his beneficial schemes. To his hints also the country was indebted for the establishment of numerous soup societies, which, during periods of scarcity, have contributed materially to alleviate the wants of the poor, not only in the Metropolis, but throughout the whole kingdom.—If, however, the attention of Count Rumford was chiefly directed to the bodily comforts of his fellow-creatures, he was by no means unmindful of literature and the sciences. On the 12th of July 1796, he transferred to the Royal Society of London, of which he was vice-president, and to whose Transactions he was upwards of 25 years a distinguished contributor, 1000*l.* stock in the 3 per cent consols*, with a view that the interest be applied every two years as a premium to the author of the most important discovery or useful improvement which shall be made known to the public in any part of Europe, during the preceding two years, on heat or light; the preference to be always given to such discoveries as shall in the opinion of the President and Council tend most to the benefit of mankind. To his active exertions also must be chiefly ascribed the foundation of the Royal Institution, the model and parent of several other establishments of a similar nature, though on a less extensive scale, subsequently formed in the British metropolis.

The literary productions of Count Rumford have obtained a wide circulation, having been translated into various languages, and are consequently well known. His papers in the Philosophical Transactions, chiefly on matters connected with the object of his beneficent investigations, were rather distinguished for the useful application of which they were susceptible, than for their number. His only distinct publication was a series of detached "Essays, Experimental, Political, Economical, and Philosophical," which appeared at different times since the year 1796, and now amount to eighteen, forming four octavo volumes. Such of our Readers as may not possess this work, which comprises a vast mass of practical information, will not be displeased to find a sketch of its contents subjoined:

Essay I. Account of an Establishment for the Poor at Munich, together with a Detail of various Public Measures connected with that Institution, which have been adopted and carried into effect, for putting an end to Mendicity, and introducing Order and useful Industry among

* The Count also contributed a considerable sum of money to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, to be expended in prize questions.

the more indigent of the Inhabitants of Bavaria.—2. Of the fundamental Principles on which General Establishments for the Relief of the Poor may be formed in all Countries.—3. Of Food, and particularly of feeding the Poor.—4. Of Chimney Fire-places, with Proposals for improving them to save Fuel; to render Dwelling-houses more comfortable and salubrious; and effectually to prevent Chimneys from smoking.—5. A short Account of several Public Institutions lately formed in Bavaria.—6. On the Management of Fire, and the Economy of Fuel.—7. Of the Propagation of Heat in Fluids.—8. Of the Propagation of Heat in various Substances, being an Account of a number of New Experiments made with a View to the Investigation of the Causes of the Warmth of Natural and Artificial Clothing. (First published in the *Phil. Transactions*.)—9. An Experimental Inquiry concerning the Source of the Heat which is excited by Friction.—10. On the Construction of Kitchen Fire-places, and Kitchen Utensils, together with Remarks and Observations relating to the various Processes of Cookery, and Proposals for improving that most useful Art.—11. Supplementary Observations concerning Chimney Fire-places.—12. Observations concerning the Salubrity of Warm Rooms in Cold Weather.—13. Observations concerning the Salubrity of Warm Bathing, and the Principles on which Warm Baths should be constructed.—14. Supplementary Observations relating to the Management of Fires in closed Fire-places.—15. Of the Use of Steam as a Vehicle for transporting Heat from one Place to another.—16. Of the Management of Light, in Illuminations; together with an Account of a new Portable Lamp.—17. An Inquiry concerning the Source of the Light which is manifested in the Combustion of Inflammable Bodies.—18. Of the excellent Qualities of Coffee, and the Art of making it in perfection.

The title-page to these Essays (which are dedicated, by permission, "to his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, reigning Prince of Bavaria,") describes the Author as Knight of the Orders of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus, Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor of State, and Lieutenant-General in the Service of his Most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria; Colonel of his Regiment of Artillery, and Commander-in-Chief of the General Staff of his Army; F. R. S. Acad. R. Hiber. Berol. Elec. Boic. Palat. et Amer. Soc.

The Count lost his wife before he quitted America. He has left one daughter, the issue of that union.

To the foregoing account, which we have adopted with slight alterations from a con-

temporary publication, we subjoin some interesting memorials of his character and pursuits, communicated by an intimate friend of the Count's, resident in Paris.

"Count Rumford quitted England for the last time in the month of May 1802, for Paris. He went that Summer to Munich, and returned to Paris in the Winter. In the Summer of 1803, he made a tour of part of Switzerland and Bavaria with the widow of the celebrated Lavoisier, a woman of highly cultivated mind and capacious understanding; whom shortly after their return to Paris he married; but their union proved unhappy, and they at length separated, the Count retiring to a house at Auteuil, about four miles from Paris (formerly the residence of the celebrated Helvetius, and afterwards of the Physician Cabanis), where he passed the rest of his days in philosophical pursuits and experiments, almost secluded from the world; for after the death of his worthy friend, the illustrious Lagrange, he saw only his next door neighbour, the Senator Lecouteux Caneleux, Mr. Underwood, the member of the Royal Institution, who assisted him in the experiments, and an old friend Mr. Parker, a learned American, who possesses a splendid mansion in Paris and a very fine landed estate and agricultural establishment in its environs. He ceased to attend the sittings of the National Institute; but for the perpetual secretary Cuvier, a man as morally estimable as his talents are superior to his French fellow-members, he always preserved the highest admiration and esteem. One object of his latter occupations was a work not yet finished, though it has been constantly going on for more than 20 years, "On the Nature and Effects of Order;" which, had he been spared to finish it, would probably have been one of the most valuable presents ever made to domestic society. No man in all his habits had more the spirit of order: every thing was classed; no object was ever allowed to remain an instant out of its place the moment he had done with it; and he was never beyond his time in an appointment a single instant. He was also latterly employed on a series of Experiments on the propagation of Heat in *Solids*. He had by him several unpublished Works, particularly one of considerable interest on Meteorolites, in which he demonstrated that they came from regions beyond the atmosphere of the earth. He has

* "Her maiden name was Marie Anne Pierret Paulze. She was the daughter of a farmer-general; and was married to the celebrated Lavoisier in 1771. She possesses a portrait of Count Rumford, which was painted by Girodet, the best painter in France, in 1802."

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left several memoirs in French (of which he had a few copies printed for the use of his friends) on the Quantity of Heat obtained by the combustion of various substances, and the relative quantity of Light from others; with a description of different improvements in the construction of Lamps, which he had the satisfaction of seeing very generally adopted in Paris. His admirable paper on the advantages of Broad Wheels to Carriages is well known. He put this in practice in his own chariot; but, though there could be no doubt of its advantages, it was not used by others, the Count's being the only carriage in Paris that had them. Nor did any one follow (which is not to be wondered at) his whimsical winter-dress, which was entirely white, even his hat. This he adopted agreeably to the law of nature, that more heated rays are thrown from a dark body than a light one; an experiment easily made, by taking two vessels of equal capacity, one blacked, the other white, and filling them with water heated to the same temperature: the water contained in the dark vessel will be found to arrive at the temperature of the surrounding bodies considerably sooner than the white, and *vice versa*. I do not know whether his very simple, and I may add, perfect Calorimeter, is known in England. The apparatus with which he was making a series of experiments on the relative conducting powers of different solid bodies for heat, and which death prevented his completing, is of the greatest beauty. It consists of a cylindrical vessel of cork (which is a perfect non-conductor of heat) in the centre of the bottom of which the small solid cylinder of the substance to be experimented upon is fitted into an aperture of exactly the same diameter as the cylindrical vessel, which is then filled with water, and heat from the flame of a spirit lamp is applied to the lower extremity of the substance: the time the heat takes to pass through and raise the temperature of the water, indicates the relative conducting powers of the different substances through which it is made to pass. He has repeatedly declared to me, it was his decided opinion that heat and light were the result of vibrations in bodies, and were not bodies themselves. He had lately brought to the greatest perfection a lamp for burning spirits of wine, and by which all explosion was rendered impossible. This in France is of the greatest convenience, where, from the low price of alcohol, it is nearly as economical as any other fuel for heating water.

"The Count met with considerable plague in his pursuits from the malignant disposition and jealousies of his fellow members of the National Institute, in consequence of having differed in opinion on capillary attraction from their despotic leader

Laplace. He often used to exclaim, that no one who had not lived a considerable time in France could imagine how contemptible a Nation they are, and how void of honour and even honesty. Whenever he ordered any instrument at a Mathematical-instrument-maker's, a similar one was instantly made for some one of the Great Nation, though of the intended use they were at the moment ignorant; but the hope of supplanting a Foreigner, and of arrogating to themselves a discovery (a common practice with them), incited them to adopt this dishonourable practice. This forced him to send for a workman from Germany, whom he constantly employed, and who lived in his house. — I was one day with the Count at a sitting of the First Class of the Institute, when we heard one of the leading members declare, that they would set their faces against any discovery which did not originate among themselves.

"The Count displayed extraordinarily spirited conduct and firmness in refusing the French the passage of the city of Munich. — He used often to dwell with much pleasure on having been the means of bringing forward two celebrated characters, the Bavarian General Wrede (Wrede) and Sir Humphrey Davy: (Wrede) originally a lawyer, or a land-steward, and possessing great military dispositions, Count Rumford, then Minister of War to the Elector of Bavaria, gave him a commission; and the latter was recommended to him, when he had the direction of the Royal Institution, by Mr. Underwood, and was made lecturer on Chemistry.

"The climate of France agreeing with him far better than that of Bavaria, he received permission of the King of Bavaria to reside there; and his half-pay as Lieutenant-general in his service, and pension of retreat, as Minister of his late father, were regularly paid him, amounting to about 1200*l.* sterling *per annum*. It was this which prevented his return to England, as Buonaparte would not, in that case, have allowed his vassal the King of Bavaria to have paid the Count. When Bavaria joined in the Coalition for the emancipation of Europe, it was agitated in Buonaparte's council to send the Count away. However, as it was proved that he scarcely ever stirred out of his house, he was allowed to remain.

"The German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages were as familiar to the Count as the English, both in speaking and writing. — His only recreations were playing at billiards against himself for want of one to play with, and walking in his garden, of which he was very fond, though ignorant of botany and even of the common names of the commonest plants. He was very fond of chess, at which he played well, but rarely

rarely enjoyed this pleasure, as he said that after a few minutes' play his feet became like ice, and his head like fire. He drew with great skill the designs of his own inventions, but of painting and sculpture he had no knowledge, and little feeling; nor had he any taste for poetry. He had, however, great taste for landscape-gardening.

"His habits of life were, latterly, most abstemious, — so much so that he had not sufficient vital strength to resist a nervous fever, which carried him off on the 21st of August, when he was on the eve of returning to England, to which as long as he lived he retained the most devoted attachment."

MEMOIRS of SAMUEL JACKSON PRATT, Esq.

This Gentleman, who has long been known in the literary world, closed his earthly career Oct. 4, 1814, at his apartments in Colmore-row, Birmingham. He was descended from a very respectable family; his father, it is believed, having been High-Sheriff of Huntingdonshire; and was born at St. Ives, in that county, on Christmas day 1749. Mr. Pratt commenced his literary course very early in life, under the name of *Courteney Melmoth*. The first of his productions which attracted the notice of the Publick, was "The Tears of Genius, occasioned by the Death of Dr. Goldsmith, 1774," (see our vol. XLIV. 275.) whose poetical works are the model of his own, and whom he has followed more successfully than any subsequent writer. His poem of "Sympathy" (Ll. p. 281.) has passed through many editions, and is characterized by feeling, energy, and beauty. — When he had established a fame by his Poems and Novels, he threw off his assumed name, and increased his reputation by his succeeding productions. He was one of the most prolific writers of his day; and it is but a just tribute to his character to say, that all his works strongly tend to promote the interests of benevolence and virtue. Though his literary fame has been somewhat overcast by the extraordinary success of several contemporary Poets, yet it is probable that many of his works will be admired when most of theirs have sunk into oblivion. His chief error was not knowing how to check the exuberance of his feeling and imagination; and, therefore, he sometimes diffused his sentiments to a tedious extent. His first novel, entitled "Liberal Opinions upon Animals, Man, and Providence," 1775, &c. was published in detached volumes, which were eagerly perused as they successively appeared. — They display the imperfection which we have noticed, but exhibit, at the same time, some well-drawn characters, particularly those of *Benignus* and *Draper*, and the work altogether is highly amusing and interesting. His "Shenstone Green," "Emma Corbett," "The Pupil of Pleasure, or the New System [Lord Chesterfield's] illustrated," (XLVI. 522.) have passed through many editions, and are likely to preserve their station. His

"Gleanings," (LXVI. 231, 501; LXXI. 251; LXXVI. 153.) and "Cottage Pictures," have been deservedly admired; but the former are certainly extended to a wearisome excess. A judicious selection from his works, and a candid account of his life, would form an interesting and amusing miscellany, and probably may be expected from his friend and literary coadjutor, Dr. Mavor. — Mr. Pratt was intimately connected with many distinguished characters of our times. Among these were Dr. Potter, the translator of *Æschylus* and *Euripides*, the elder Colman, Dr. Beattie, and, indeed, most of those characters whose works will live with the literature of their country. The collection of letters which Mr. Pratt received, form a considerable mass; and a selection would be an interesting addition to our epistolary treasures. His "Sympathy" was first handed to the late Mr. Coddell by another of his friends, Gibbon the Historian. Dr. Hawkesworth was one of Mr. Pratt's most intimate friends; and the latter wrote a Tragedy entitled "The Fair Circassian, 1780," which was founded on the novel of "Almoraz and Hamet," written by the former. This Tragedy was represented with considerable success at Drury-lane Theatre, and the heroine was performed by the present Countess of Derby. The character was intended for Mrs. Siddons, of whom Mr. Pratt was one of the earliest friends; but that Luminary of the Stage did not adorn the theatrical world in the Metropolis till the following year. — Mr. Pratt's other dramatic productions were, "Joseph Andrews," a farce, 1778; never published. "School for Vanity," a comedy, 1785. "New Cosmetic," a comedy, 1790. "Fire and Frost," a comic opera, 1805. "Hail Fellow, well met," a drama, 1805. "Love's Trials," a comic opera, 1805. "The Mine," a dramatic ballet; not published. "The Saxon Princess," a tragedy; not published. "The Vale of Petrarch," a dramatic poem; not published. — Mr. Pratt was for a short time in the Church, during which he published a beautiful elegy, entitled "The Partridges," which is to be found in all the collections of fugitive poetry. He afterwards ventured on theatrical boards, and performed Hamlet at Covent-garden

4, but not with such success as to him to adopt the profession of an author though he was followed and addressed as a public reader in this country, Scotland, and in Ireland. He entered into a partnership with a miller at Bath; but he found that a man little congenial to his disposition and habits, and therefore soon relinquished the connexion. The early life of Mr. Pratt was marked by such indiscretions as frequently accompany genius, obliged him by its own labours; but he was ready to employ his efforts in the service of humanity, and was particularly so in the cause of unfriended talents; his "Specimens of the Poetry of Blackett; with an Account of his and some Introductory Observations" (see vol. LXXX. page 50.) No man who ever attained public distinction was more exempt from envy; and he may, in the vicissitudes of a life supported by fortune, and exposed to all the casualties of a precarious existence, have fallen into errors, not of malice or ill-nature can justly be ascribed to him; and as his works are all directed to promote the interests of virtue, one of those errors should be "referred in his epitaph."

Other Works by Mr. Pratt, not noticed in the above account, are: "The Sublime and Beautiful of Scripture. Being a Selection of Select Passages of Sacred Writings," 1777. "An Apology for the late Writings of David Hume," 1777. (II. 322, 338.) "Travels of the late Mr. de la Harpe, written in France," 2 vols. 1778. "Observations on Young's Night Thoughts," 1778. "Landscapes in Verse, taken in France," 1785. (LV. 808.) "Miscellaneous Poems," 4 vols. 1786. (LVI. 51, 1065.) "A Poem of Benevolence," a poem, occasioned by the design of erecting a Monument to Mr. Howard. "Humanity, or Rights of Nature," a poem, 1788. (I. 435.) "An Ode on his Majesty's Birthday," 1789. "Family Secrets, literary and domestic," a novel, 1797, 5 vols. 12mo. (II. 418. LXXVIII. 414.) "A Letter to the Tars of Old England," and "Letter to the British Soldiers," (LXXVII. 859.) "Pity's Gift, a Collection of interesting Tales, to excite the Compassion of Youth for the African Slave." Selected from the Works of Mr. Pratt, by a Lady, 1798. (LXXVIII. 114.) "John and Dame; or, The Loyalers," a poem, 1805. (LXXIII. 951.) "The Last Home, consisting of Supplemental Gleanings, Original Dramas and Poems, Contributions of Literary Friends, and Select Republications, including Symonides," a poem, revised, corrected, and edited from the Eighth Edition, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. (LXXV. 247, LXXVII.

447.) "The Cabinet of Poetry, containing the best entire Pieces which are to be found in the Works of the British Poets, from Milton to Beattie. The Works of each Poet prefaced by an Account of his Life and Character, by Mr. Pratt;" 6 vols. 1808. (LXXVIII. 615.) "The Contrast, a Poem, including Comparative Views of Britain, Spain, and France," 1808. (LXXVIII. 930.) "The Lower World: a Poem, in Four Books, with Notes," 1810. (LXXX. 454.) "A Description of Leamington Spa," a favourite Retreat of Mr. Pratt's, is noticed in our vol. LXXXII. i. 357; and in the present volume, i. 587.

DEATHS.

1813. **A**T Dinapore, Bengal, Edward Shippen Arnold, esq. deputy paymaster-general to the East India Company's forces, Muttra.

1814, **M**arch 10. At Bombay, the wife of Col. Lionel Smith, 85th reg. and second daughter of T. Galloway, esq. of Kilkenny, Ireland.

July 21. Near Stonington in Connecticut, in N. America, in his 19th year, Mr. Thos. Barratt Power, fourth son of Dr. Power, of Atherstone, co. Warwick. He was a midshipman on board H. M. ship *Superb*, under the command of the Hon. Commodore Chas. Paget; and had been sent out that evening in command of the ship's gig, manned and armed, for the purpose of annoying the coasting-trade of the Enemy, as was the custom; when, unhappily, his usual enterprize and intrepidity carried him alongside a vessel, which, owing to the darkness of the night, he did not discover to be an armed ship of 10 guns, from which seeing no other chance to escape, he bravely determined to attempt to board her, in which gallant effort he received a musket-ball through his head, and instantly expired. His remains were interred at Stonington, with every attention and respect which an Enemy could bestow. His Captain and his comrades represent him as a young man of uncommon promise, and to have been universally respected and lamented on board the *Superb*; and in the discharge of his religious and professional duties, to have been truly exemplary. Capt. Paget, in a letter to a Rev. Friend in this country, requesting him to communicate the disastrous and afflicting event to his disconsolate parent, says, "I can assure you, my dear Sir, that this catastrophe has been deeply felt by us all on board; but I must particularize my own grief, because the loss has been to me, that of a youth whom I have been for years watching, and appreciating the merits of, and by his unvaried exemplary conduct on every occasion, from the first

of our being together, had secured to him self my entire esteem and confidence."

July 25. On his passage from Jamaica, on board the *Conquestador*, Capt. Lord William Stewart, son of the Marquis of Bute; made a post captain in the Navy 1795, elected M. P. for Cardiff 1802, 1806, 1807; married, June 1806 Hon. Georgiana Maude, sister to Viscount Hawarden: she died Aug. 31, 1807, without issue.

Killed while commanding a company in the 89th foot at the battle near the Falls of Niagara, Lieut. John Henry Latham, second son of John Latham, esq. of Romsey, Hants, and grandson of John Latham, M. D. of the same place.

July 27. On board the *Conquestador*, of a fever, Humphrey Parry Oskeden, midshipman, eldest son of D. O. P. O. esq. of Moor Critchell, Dorset.

July ... At Fort Ricchieu, Genoa, by lightning, aged 30, Lieut. St. John Harman, 11th foot.

Aug. 9. At sea, on board H. M. ship *Royal Oak*, on his passage to the attack of the City of Washington, aged 27, Lieut. Burchell, R. N.

Aug. 11. At Quebec, Mr. James Goddard, of the Commissariat department.

Aug. 15. Received a musket-ball in his breast, which caused his death in a short time, after leading his regiment in the most gallant manner to the attack of Fort Erie, Upper Canada (having carried the outworks by assault, and the fort by escalade). Col. Hercules Scott, of Brotherton, 103d reg.; in whom the service has lost a most valuable, active, and zealous officer. He had the good fortune to acquire the respect and esteem of the militia, and of the inhabitants generally of both Provinces, having been of the utmost service in bringing them forward, placing the greatest confidence in them, and instructing them how to be useful in the defence of their Country against its invaders. His remains were interred the same evening in the presence of the survivors of his regiment, attended by the only three officers who came out of the Fort unhurt, the regiment having retreated after the fall of their leader, in consequence of the Americans having blown up a platform, by which 200 brave fellows were killed or wounded.

Whilst leading his men to the attack of the American entrenched camp at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, the gallant Lieut.-col. Drummond, 104th reg.

Aug. 22. At Zarsko Zelo, Gen. Count Armsfeldt, well known for the share he formerly had in the political affairs of Sweden. In the campaign of 1812, he attended the Emperor of Russia as adjutant-general, and was since president of the

Committee for the organization and government of Finland.

Aug. 26. At his only remaining chateau, de la Barge, Puy de Dome, the Marquis of Montmorin St. Herem, grandson of the Marquis Montmorin, and nephew of Count M. governor of Fontainebleau, who fell in the massacre of September for his loyalty. The strongest marks of respect were shewn to his memory by the inhabitants, though he had lost his former possessions as the ancient lord of the commune.—The Count, his brother, is the only remaining member of the family; but is blind from a wound received in service. After the loss of fortune and of hope, he has retired to the Hotel des Invalides.

Aug. 28. At Chertsey, Capt. John Ker, formerly commander of the Princess Charlotte packet at Falmouth.

Aug. 29. At sea, Sir John Scott, of Antrim, midshipman on board the *Rhio* frigate.

Aug. 30. At the Vicarage-house at Olveston, to the unspeakable regret of her parents, after three days illness, aged 13, Rhoda Mytton, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chorleton, of Woodhouse, Gloucestershire. Such was the goodness of her heart and the sweetness of her disposition, that, though so young, she was ever anxious to sacrifice her own wishes if by so doing she could in any ways contribute to the happiness and comfort of those about her. Her face was the index to her mind, and equally lovely, for

"Of Nature's gifts she might with Lilies boast,

And with the half-blown Rose."

Aug. 30. Wounded, attacking the Enemy's troops encamped at Bellair, whilst animating his men in the most heroic manner, and expired a few minutes after quitting the field, Sir Peter Parker, bart. captain of H. M. ship *Menelaus*, the last of his race of maritime heroes. He was the son of Rear-adm. George P. who, by his gallant exploits in the West Indies, was made Post at the age of 19; grandson to the brave veteran Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, created a baronet Dec. 28, 1782, who, when a captain, distinguished himself in the famous American war, by laying with his 50 gun ship before a strong fort in the Carolinas, and he and his master were the only men remaining alive upon deck; and great-grandson of Rear-admiral Christopher Parker (who died in 1765), descended from an antient and respectable family in Ireland. [See a tribute to his memory in our *Poetry*, p. 366.]

Aug. 31. Suddenly, David Thomas, esq. of Wellfield-house, co. Radnor, many years accountant-general to the Army Pay-office, Whitehall.

Aug.

Aug. ... Suddenly, Mr. Robert Cooke, organist, and master of the choristers of Westminster Abbey; son of the late Dr. Clarke, the Musical Composer.

Sept. 6. At his Hotel, in Paris, Baron Malouet, Minister of Marine.

At the Mythe, Henry Wakeman, esq. of Upper Baker-street.

Sept. 8. In Gray's Inn, aged 74, Edw. Van Harthals, esq. a gentleman of great eminence as a merchant.

At Vienna, suddenly, having retired in as good health as usual, after being long occupied with business, in her 63d year (having been born Aug. 11, 1752), her Majesty the Queen of the Two Sicilies, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa, and sister of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, late Queen of France. She was a woman of great spirit and intrigue, and had been exiled from Sicily on account of her opposition to the political changes introduced in the government there.

Sept. 9. At Limerick, J. Carpenter, esq. of the firm of Poe and Carpenter; son of the late Alderman Thos. C. who filled the office of mayor of that city.

Sept. 10. At Chilham castle, Kent, (the seat of J. Wildman, esq.) Vincent Wood, esq.

At the Glebe-house, near Timolin, Ireland, Mrs. Bellingham, widow of the late Col. B. of Ardfagh, near Drogheda.

Sept. 11. Aged 73, Wm. Prescod, esq.

At Westham, near Colebrook, Dame Anne Dalrymple, widow of Sir W. D. bart. of Cousland.

At Sileby, aged 74, Mrs. Clifford, relict of John C. esq. of Kegworth, co. Leic.

Aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Williams, of Abingdon, Berks, relict of the late Jas. W. esq.

Near Crosmonna, co. Mayo, at the advanced age of 112 years, Thos. Gaughan. Though poor, yet always cheerful and content, this hardy veteran passed 110 years of his life wholly unacquainted with sickness, up to the end of which period he was able to take a full share with all the young members of his family in the labours of the field.—A memorable circumstance in his otherwise eventless history was his appearance in the County Court, at the age of 106; where, by his clear and intelligent evidence, he fully proved the validity of a survey made in the year 1725, thereby contributing chiefly to the termination of an important law-suit. His eldest son, whom he was still in the habit of calling "the boy," though upwards of 70, bids fair to emulate the father's patriarchal fame.

At Cork, Sir Hugh Massy, of Glenville, Limerick, late captain in the 35th foot.

At Havre-de-Grace, the wife of Capt. Jas. Murray, of the East India Company's military service.

GENT. MAG. *October*, 1814.

Sept. 12. In Edward-street, Cavendish-sq. Jas. Cavanagh Murphy, esq. architect

At his Father's in Great Ormond-st. in his 22d year, beloved and lamented by all who knew him, Mr. Wm. Shearman, the last surviving son of W. Shearman, M. D.

At the Grove, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wm. Odell, M. P. for Limerick, and a Lord of the Treasury.

At Ostend John Ferguson, esq. paymaster of the 2d batt. 78th regt.

In an attack on the Enemy near Baltimore, Major-gen. Robert Ross, 21st fusiliers; though of an early age, one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprize, and devotion to the service. He had at Maida, in the Peninsula, but particularly at Washington, given such proofs of disinterested courage and conduct, that his loss may truly be termed national. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and Country. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Church-yard, Halifax. *Sept. 29.* under a discharge of half-minute guns, and followed to the grave by the grenadier company of the 64th, by all the principal naval and military officers, and a large number of inhabitants.

Sept. 13. In his 68th year, Mr. Richard Lea, bookseller, of Greek-street, Soho.

Wm. Jas. Jones, esq. of Egham.

At Bristol, Rich. Jeffries, esq. a gentleman of strict honour and integrity.

At Castle Connell, aged 29, Thomas Frewin, esq.

Sept. 14. At Manchester-buildings, in his 61st year, John Parkhouse, esq. secretary to the Carnatic Commissioners.

Aged 63, Wm. Moore, esq.

At her Son's at Clapton, aged 70, Anne, relict of the late Alderman Hamerton.

At Bushey, Herts, Eleanor, wife of J. Gurry, esq.

At Croom, Rev. Lawrence Harnett, P. P.

Sept. 15. At his father-in-law's, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, in his 20th year, J. Roper Chambers, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Sir Sam. C. of Bredger-house, Kent.

At Edmonton, aged 44, J. Whitbread, esq.

In Somers-town, Mr. Wm. Lee, many years clerk to Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co. Lombard-street.

In his 76th year, Mr. Arthur Ball, many years accountant to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Sept. 17. At Richmond-hill, in her 74th year, Mrs. Eliz. Jervis, only daughter of the

the late T. J. esq. of Christchurch, Middlesex, uncle to the present Earl of St. Vincent.

At Chertsey, Surrey, aged 28, Sarah, wife of D. Grazebrook, esq. solicitor, and daughter of Mr. Grazebrook, of Adnam Bank, near Stourbridge.

At Bristol, Mary, wife of Jas. Mackay, esq. of the War-office.

At the advanced age of 87, Robert Tompson, of Hinckley, gentleman, an honest and worthy man, and much respected by those who knew him.—In politics he was a staunch Whig of the old school. In religion he was a zealous and consistent Protestant Dissenter of the Presbyterian persuasion, of which congregation in that town he was a valuable member, whose interest, harmony, and prosperity he was at all times solicitous to promote: he was, however, no bigot, but esteemed good men of all parties, whom he appreciated rather for their actions than their sentiments. It is pleasing to remark, that his remains were followed to the grave by many highly respectable persons of different denominations, who met together to pay a last tribute of respect to an aged and valuable friend. He had been declining for some years, and was fully aware of the awful event which was to take him from this life, and place him in the silent, peaceful grave; "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest." He survived his sister, Mrs. Bond, (whose death is recorded p. 191.) only two months. He had been one of the trustees of the Great Peoffment in Hinckley for more than half a century, being admitted to that situation in 1760. See Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. Part ii. p. 699—702.

At Castle Connell, R. Powell, esq. late of Prospect, Limerick, by whose death a considerable property devolves to his eldest son Capt. F. P. late of the Limerick City regiment.

At Barcaldine-house, co. Argyle, Mrs. Mary Campbell, widow of the late A. C. esq. of Barcaldine and Glenuve.

Sept. 18. At Lambeth, aged 45, Lieut. Touzeau, R. N. son of the late Rev. J. T. many years of Plymouth. He had served 35 years in the Navy, wherein he distinguished himself as a brave officer in the memorable battles of the 1st of June, 1794, and 14th of Feb. 1797, under Howe and St. Vincent.

In her 75th year, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Robert Dimsdale, of Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

Aged 69, J. Smallwood, esq. late of the Customs, Liverpool, in which he served 55 years.

W. Collins Jackson, esq. of Langley-lodge, Bucks.

Sept. 19. Frances, wife of Mr. J. Dodd solicitor, Caroline-street, Bedford-row.

At Cottons, Essex, after many years severe suffering, Wm. Mashiter, esq.

Aged 49, Isabella, wife of Christ. J. Mills, esq. Broomsbrow-place, co. Gloucester, second daughter of the late James Hatch, esq. Clayberry-hall, Essex.

Sept. 20. At Turnham Green, Miss Greenwood, of the Adelphi.

Mr. J. Dolbe, coachmaster, Cambridge, at Tours, where he arrived on the 17th, which time he spent with Capt. Lyons suddenly in the arms of Mrs. L. his niece, Adm. Rogers.

Sept. 21. In his 22d year, Lieut. Edw. Witherston, R. N. youngest son of Col. W. Gower-street, Bedford-square.

John Robinson, esq. many years Clerk to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and Secretary to the Society of Patrons for the Anniversary of the Charity schools.

At Elstree, Lieut.-gen. Rob. Broock, of the East India Company's service.

At Binsey, near Oxford, in his 94th year, Mr. Robert Vickers.

Sept. 22. In his 25th year, H. Melling, esq. of Highbury-place.

At Twickenham, John Prescott, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, many years a member of the British Factory, St. Petersburg.

At Clifton, in her 51st year, Susan Anne, wife of M. Boyle, esq. of London.

Mr. Samuel Bonner, sen. of Hinckley. He had retired from business for a few years.

At Strewsbury, Sir Erasmus Burrows, bart. of Portlinton, Ireland.—He was the 17th baronet in the family.

At Mannheim, aged 62, his Highness Henry, 43d Prince of Reuss, Plauen, &c.

At Berlin, aged 56, Augustus William Iffland, the celebrated German actor and writer. His remains were interred at Berlin on the 25th of Sept.: the funeral was conducted with the greatest pomp. M. Leoq, Counsellor of State and President of Police, led the procession; and Prince Hardenberg's coach preceded all the mourning carriages.

Sept. 23. At Henton-house, near Manchester, aged 65, Rt.-hon. Thom. Egerton, Earl of Wilton, Viscount and Baron Grey de Wilton, and a baronet. His Lordship was first elevated to the peerage in 1706 as Lord Grey de Wilton, having previously in 1736 succeeded his father as a baronet. The Earldom, &c. was conferred in 1801. His Lordship was son of Sir Thomas Egerton, bart. by his wife Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Copley, and was descended from Sir Rowland, by Bridget, wife of Lord Grey de Wilton, who died in the Tower of London, in 1614, having been engaged

engaged in Sir Walter Raleigh's plot. His Lordship married Eleanor, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Asheton, bart. of Middleton, Lancashire; and their only surviving issue is a daughter, married to Earl Grosvenor. The titles only of Viscount and Earl devolve to the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, a minor, second son of Earl Grosvenor, whose father Richard was first elevated to the peerage in 1761. The young Earl of Wilton is next brother of Lord Belgrave now at Oxford University. The illegitimate line of Egerton was founded by the Lord Chancellor Elinmore, and is represented by the present Earl of Bridgewater, the heir presumptive to which title is the Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, prebendary of Durham.

Aged 76, Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Primrose-street, Bishopsgate Without. He resided in the house in which he died upwards of half a century.

At Gould's-heath, Benson, Oxon, G. Davis, esq.

At Gawcott, near Buckingham, in his 78th year, Mr. John West, a man equally remarkable for the plainness and simplicity of his manners, and for his genuine piety and benevolence. After having, by indefatigable industry and the most rigid economy, accumulated considerable property, he allowed himself no indulgence but that of being good: by his will he has bequeathed to the poor of the hamlet of Gawcott (where he was born, and where he spent nearly the whole of his life) the sum of 80*l.* per ann. for ever, together with an additional sum of 80*l.* to be expended for their benefit in each of the five years next succeeding his decease; thus shewing himself in death, as he had been in life, the friend of the poor: but that which will do his memory the most lasting honour as a member of the Established Church, and proves that his benevolence extended not only to the temporal but the eternal happiness of his fellow-creatures; is, that he built, at his own sole cost, a commodious Chapel of Ease in his native village, which he endowed with a perpetual rent-charge of 100*l.* per ann. for the support of the Minister. The chapel was opened under a license from the Bishop of Lincoln, on Sunday, March 16, 1814; and was consecrated by his Lordship on the 14th of May following. "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

At Belmont, near Gower, Richard Lovett, esq.

At Mount Melick, Queen's County; the wife of James Lewis Higgins, esq.

Sept. 24. Aged 63, Lydia, wife of Mr. Wm. Moore, Ludgate-street.

Aged 78, Thomas Smith, esq. of South Crescent, Bedford-square.

In Colebrook-row, Milingham, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Morton.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, aged 74, Mr. Francis Altham Cumberlege, formerly a surgeon in London.

Sept. 27. Of an apoplectic attack, in her 76th year, Sarah wife of S. Cotes, esq. of Paradise Row, Chelsea. No afflicted husband ever had stronger motives for grief the most acute, than that which is occasioned by the death of this most amiable and uncommon woman.—It is not the customary language of posthumous praise, but of consideration and truth, to say, that as far as to human nature perfection is given, Mrs. Cotes was perfect in every virtue and mental grace. Her elegance and benignity of manners (the fountain of which was the heart) commanded the admiration of all her numerous friends; her conduct through a long life insured their esteem and love; by those who knew her intimately all language will be pronounced impotent to do justice to her merits.—The attainments of this lady in the art of painting should not be passed over in silence: pursuing it as an amusement merely, she arrived at a skill and perfection which the first professor might envy. She has executed in water colours a series of shells in classes, from fine original specimens furnished by the late George Keate, esq. celebrated as a poet and natural historian, in a style of exquisite beauty, correctness, and finish, that has not been surpassed by any living artist. Her talents were not confined to this department of the art; as they have filled the rooms and portfolios of her friends with historical subjects, landscape, natural history, &c. The maiden name of Mrs. Cotes was Shepherd; and she was descended of a very respectable and ancient family of that name in Gloucestershire.

Sept. 28. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Perry, M. D. and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. "They were married in 1778, at the Cape of Good Hope, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, who was returning from Bengal. The birth of their first daughter happened at sea; and some years afterwards an attempt was made to register the above marriage and that Child in Stepney parish.—Many, it appeared, had been such troublesome applications, all founded upon a false saying in the Navy, *Born at Sea, Stepney your Parish.*—But for your Obituary, it is possible some from this union might suffer as a Lady at Southall. The Steward of the Manor called for proof of her husband's legitimate birth. She had borne to him a son, extinct before his father; who died intestate, and possessed of lands copyhold and freehold. The gentleman was a native of Scotland, and to set forth his parents' marriage she was put to great expences: under failure of her researches, the copyholds

cheated to the Lord of the Manor, and the freeholds to his Majesty. — Are the numbers born on ship-board during this very long warfare still without the comfort (cold as it generally is) of even a parish for a final resort?"

Sept. 29. In St Giles's, Norwich, aged 84, the Rev. Thos. Howes, rector of Mourningshorpe, co. Norfolk, 1756, and of Thorndon, co. Suffolk, 1773. — He was a profound scholar, and the formidable antagonist (with Bp. Horsley) of the late Dr. Priestley, in the Trinitarian controversy in 1781. In 1784, he published a Sermon preached at Norwich, at the primary visitation of Bishop Bagot; and was the Author of "Critical Observations on Books antient and modern," and several theological works. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, A. B. 1746.

Sept. At Flower-hill, co. Galway, the Right Hon. Anthony Nugent, Lord Riverston, Baron Nugent of Riverston, co. Galway. His Lordship married, June 25, 1772, Olivia, daughter of Arthur French, esq. of Tyrone, co. Galway, by whom he had issue, William-Thomas, Arthur-Anthony, and Olivia-Emilia. The title devolves to his eldest son, the Hon. William-Thomas Nugent, of Palace, now Lord Riverston. — The Peerage of Riverston was conferred by King James II. by patent dated at Dublin, April 3, 1689, on the Hon. Thomas Nugent, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, lineal ancestor of the late Peer. Lord Chief Justice Nugent, the first Baron Riverston, was the second son of Richard Nugent, second Earl of Westmeath, and eleventh Baron Delvin. — Of the titles conferred by King James II. in Ireland after the abdication, the titles of Kenmare, De Burgh of Bophin, and Riverston, alone exist. Of these titles the following is a correct list: 1st, Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, lord deputy of Ireland, created Duke of Tyrconnel, extinct. 2. General Patrick Sarsfield, created Earl of Lucan, extinct. 3. Sir Valentine Browne, bart. created Visc. Kenmare and Baron of Castlerosse; his descendant Valentine, the fifth Viscount (under this patent), was created in 1798, Viscount Kenmare; in the patent he is styled Sir Valentine Browne, bart. (the title granted by King James not being allowed), and in 1800 he was further advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kenmare. 4. Sir Alexander Fitton, knt. Lord Chancellor of Ireland, created Baron Gausworth, extinct. 5. The Hon. Colonel John Bourke, created Baron De Burgh of Bophin; this nobleman afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Clanricarde on the decease of his elder brother, Richard, eighth Earl; he was great grandfather of the late Marquis of Clanricarde, and great great grandfather of the present and thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, in whom the pretension to

the Barony of Bophin rests. 6. The Hon. Thomas Nugent, lord chief justice, created Baron Riverston; which title has descended to his great grandson William Thomas Nugent, Lord Riverston. — N. B. Hales, Earl of Tenterden, in Kent, is an English peerage; and Debrett is incorrect in placing it in the list of peerages conferred in Ireland by James II. — Ferrar's in his History of Limerick states; that Dominick Roche, of the house of Fermoy, was created Baron Tarbert and Viscount Cahiravolla by James II.; but this seems questionable. — It has been said that the title of Riverston was offered to be conferred by a new patent, in 1800, to the late Lord (as in the case of Lord Kenmare); but the offer being accompanied by a condition to which his Lordship could not conscientiously accede, he thought proper to decline the proffered honour.

Latelly. At her mother's, Hon. Mrs. Gage, Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Capt. Ogle, R. N.

In consequence of taking opium whilst in a state of lunacy, J. Hogarth Johnstone, esq. of Great Marylebone-street.

At Knightsbridge, in consequence of an accidental puncture in her arm with a pair of scissors, which from neglect became inflamed, and brought on a fatal fever, aged 22, Mary, daughter of J. Knott, esq.

At Brook-house, Clapton, Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, bart. of Treloarwarren, Cornwall. Having left no issue, the title devolves on Vyel Vyvyan, esq. of Treloarwarren.

At Stoke Newington, Joseph Gurney Revan, a teacher among the society of Friends, and a man held in deserved estimation by that community.

At Bradford, Yorkshire, much respected, aged 80, Mr. Cowling Ackroyd, ironmonger.

Oct. 2. At Brighton, in her 74th year, Sarah Countess of Denbigh, widow of the late Basil 6th Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, grandfather of the present Earl, a minor. Her ladyship was youngest daughter of Edward Farnham, esq. of Quorndon, co. Leicester. She was born Oct. 25, 1741; and married May 3, 1769, to Sir Charles Halford, bart. (who died 1780). She was married, secondly, July 21, 1783, to Basil Fielding, the late Earl of Denbigh and Desmond; and by his lordship's death, July 14, 1800, was again left a widow. Her remains were deposited at Wistow, with those of her first husband; under whose will, the lordship of Wistow with its appurtenances (now worth between three and four thousand pounds a year) devolves to Sir Henry Halford, bart. the deservedly eminent physician. Lady Denbigh's personal property is principally devised to Edw. Farnham, esq. her youngest and only surviving brother, who had a numerous young family.

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Oct. 11. At Bromley, Middlesex, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Browne.

At his rectory-house, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire, in his 72d year, the Rev. Robert Boucher Nickolls, LL.D. This gentleman, a native of the West Indies, was presented, in 1779, to the rectory of Stoney Stanton, by the Earl of Huntingdon; and, in 1786, to the collegiate deanery of Middleham in Yorkshire, by the duke of Northumberland, for his services as chaplain to the fifth regiment of foot in America, and for his loyalty in that war. He published, in 1782, a Discourse preached at Leicester, May 6, at the visitation of the Archdeacon, from 1 Tim. iv. 15, under the title of "The general Objects of Clerical Attention considered, with particular Reference to the present Times;" in which the peculiar doctrines of Christianity are inculcated with great energy, in opposition to the principles of Hobbism; and he distinguished himself honourably, in 1788, by a very humane pamphlet on the Slave Trade, under the title of "A Letter to the Treasurer of the Society instituted for the purpose of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade;" (see our vol. LVIII. p. 54.)—In answer to a request of Mr. Nichols, to be furnished with a list of his publications for his "History of Leicestershire," the good Dean said, "I have done nothing of importance enough to merit notice; and the things I have published, about half a dozen Sermons, and nearly twenty anonymous Tracts, I have set so little value upon, that I have not even kept copies by me, except of a very few of the printed ones. The MSS. were left in the hands of the different printers; and I have not even a list of the titles. Some of the last things, small pieces, were published in the Anti-Jacobin; one upon the Dissolution of Parliament—Considerations on the Rejection of the Catholic Bill; printed at Hinkley, and inserted by the Anti-Jacobin (not by my desire) for April, or May, or June, 1807; another, on the Curates' proposed Bill, in the same Review, in one of those months in the next year, 1808; another, on the Authenticity of St. Matthew's Gospel, in Answer to Evanson, December 1808; the last, signed Eusebius, in the same Review for May 1809, on the Growth of Schism in the Church among the Methodist Clergy, and the means of checking it."—Mr. Nichols was indebted to this gentleman for some interesting Memoirs of the Rev. John Bold, formerly curate of Stoney Stanton (see "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 975, and our vol. LXXXII. p. 426). These Memoirs have been adopted by Mr. Chalmers in his "Biographical Dictionary." By the death of this worthy Divine, the cause of true Religion and of the Church of England has been deprived of a most valuable friend

and advocate; and all the poor with whom he was in the remotest degree connected have sustained a severe loss.

Oct. 15. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mackenzie, relict of Lieut. Roderick M., formerly of Linessie, near Benty, Ross-shire, N. B. The many excellent qualities which this lady possessed, rendered her universally beloved and respected: an unaffected piety to her Maker, a generous benevolence to her fellow-creatures, together with an uninterrupted sweetness of disposition and cheerfulness of mind, were the Christian graces that shone in every part of her character, producing in her a striking instance of the blessed effects of Religion without austerity, full of hope and full of good fruits. According to her desire, her remains were interred in the Grey Friars churchyard, in the tomb of the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie, who was the head of the Lochsln family; and to whom, by the mother's side, she was nearly related.

Oct. 15. Aged 20, James Roper Chambers, esq. who shall be more fully noticed in our next.

Oct. 18. At Wingham-house, Kent, at a very advanced age, universally beloved and lamented, Mrs. Hey, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hey, D.D. late rector of Wickam-Breaux, and Rastchurch in the said County, and prebendary of Rochester.

Oct. 21. Aged 53, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Oldershaw, rector of Tarvin, near Chester. Unaffectedness and sincerity accompanied the constant practice both of her religious and moral duties. She was the eldest daughter of Nathaniel Lister, esq. of the city of Lichfield.

JOHN ORD, esq. whose death was announced in Part I. p. 699, was the only son of the Right hon. Robert Ord, many years Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Darnell, knt.—Mr Ord was educated under the Rev. Dr. Newcombe, at Hackney, from whence he was transferred in 1746 to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1750, he took the degree of B. A. with considerable reputation, and was chosen fellow of that Society. He afterwards obtained the Lay fellowship; which he vacated in 1762, by marrying Eleanor, second daughter of John Simpson, esq. of Bradley in the county of Durham, who survives him. Mr. Ord was early entered of Lincoln's Inn; and upon being called to the Bar practised in the Court of Chancery. In 1771, he came into Parliament for Midhurst; was made attorney-general for the Duchy of Lancaster, in 1777, by the Earl of Clarendon; and in 1778 appointed Master in Chancery. The next Session he was returned for Hastings, and chosen Chairman of Ways and Means, in

in which situation he gave general satisfaction. The following session he came in for Wendover; and in 1790, took his final leave of Parliament. In 1809, he resigned his office of Master in Chancery, and that of attorney-general for Lancaster, in 1810; and shortly after retired to a small place at Purser's Cross, in the parish of Fulham, where he had early in life amused himself in horticultural pursuits, and where there are several foreign trees of his own raising, remarkable both for their beauty and size. He died on the 6th of June, 1814, aged 85, fellow of the R. S. A. S. and of the Horticultural Society, &c. — Mr. Ord was possessed of good abilities; and, by a taste for reading, which he cultivated from an early age, had acquired a considerable stock of information on most subjects connected with general literature. His mind was active, and his disposition industrious; and hence he was enabled to maintain, in the midst of his professional and parliamentary avocations, an attention to those studies, which conduce to the improvement both of the understanding and the heart. — In politics his principles were those of the British Constitution, which he had carefully studied; and in religion, those of the Established Church, to which he was conscientiously attached, and practically devoted. But, though decided in his sentiments, he was temperate in his judgment, and candid in his spirit. Few persons have allowed themselves less latitude than he did, in canvassing the principles or the practice of others. He was slow to believe that any who differed from him were influenced in their conduct by less honourable motives than those which governed his own; and he could not reconcile it to his notions of justice to refuse to another that liberty which he

claimed for himself. He carried this candour into the most ordinary occurrences of life; it was characteristic of his conversation; and shewed itself in his manner of treating whatever was reported to the prejudice of others. His first object, in such cases, was to counteract the rumour by a kind construction; and when that failed, he dismissed the topic altogether. — As a professional and public man, he discharged his duties with great credit; but it is in private life that the character of an individual is best ascertained; and in that department Mr. Ord appeared to peculiar advantage. The domestic circle exhibited in an amiable light the best qualities both of his mind and heart. Within that circle he seemed, as age advanced, to confine his ambition to please and be pleased. The forms of office and the cares of business were here laid aside; and the lawyer and the senator disappeared, in the affectionate husband, the generous master, the manifold benefactor, and the sympathizing friend!

The remains of Mr. Ord were deposited in a vault in the North-west angle of Fulham Church-yard; and on the monument which covers them is inscribed the following tribute to his memory:

"Here lies the body of John Ord, esq. late Master in Chancery, and 56 years an Inhabitant of this Parish: uniting a liberal and cultivated mind with a generous and affectionate heart, and superadding to both a conscientious regard for all the offices and duties of religion, he adorned his station, both as a man and a Christian, and exhibited through life those amiable qualities which conciliated attachment to his person and respect for his character; and rendered his decease, at the advanced age of 85, a subject of sincere and general regret. — *Nat. Oct. 6, 1814.*"

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1814.
Sept. 27.	56	61	55	29.70	showery
28	56	63	51	.87	cloudy
29	52	59	50	.98	cloudy
30	56	58	50	30.03	fair
Oct. 1	50	55	49	.09	fair
2	51	57	50	.13	fair
3	48	59	50	.17	fair
4	50	58	49	.23	fair
5	50	59	46	29.98	fair
6	40	56	49	.79	cloudy
7	43	52	40	.80	showery
8	0	55	42	30.05	fair
9	40	41	38	.09	fair
10	32	50	41	.18	fair
11	44	54	49	29.99	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1814.
Oct. 12	49	56	54	29.70	cloudy
13	55	58	55	.52	cloudy
14	56	65	52	.40	fair
15	51	59	50	.62	fair
16	47	57	50	.67	fair
17	48	56	49	.54	cloudy
18	47	52	47	.91	rain
19	48	51	45	.19	rain
20	45	52	41	.50	fair
21	9	54	50	.78	fair
22	54	57	50	.76	fair
23	50	50	40	.68	fair
24	58	48	46	.45	fair
25	47	47	40	.18	rain
26	41	49	45	.65	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 20, to October 25, 1816.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 3	50 and 60				
Males - 1059	2049	Males - 1004	1863		5 and 10	57	60 and 70			
Females 990		Females 859			10 and 20	64	70 and 80			
Whereof have died under 2 years old 692					20 and 30	194	80 and 90			
Peck Loaf 4s. 3d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 3d.					30 and 40	154	90 and 100			
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					40 and 50	144	101			

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending October 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	72	9	47	9	35	8	27	0	47	3	Essex	73	1	44	0	36	0	28	10	43	9
Surrey	70	8	48	0	37	6	31	0	48	6	Kent	74	4	45	0	36	4	28	4	40	4
Hertford	71	4	35	0	36	6	27	8	55	9	Sussex	70	8	00	0	35	0	27	0	00	0
Bedford	72	10	44	0	37	3	30	3	44	0	Suffolk	65	0	40	0	33	6	25	6	43	5
Huntingdon	78	9	00	0	38	0	32	8	41	4	Camb.	73	6	40	0	38	2	20	2	44	4
Northamp.	81	10	64	0	38	6	26	4	46	0	Norfolk	65	5	34	10	32	7	24	6	00	0
Rutland	83	9	00	0	35	9	26	7	44	0	Lincoln	73	3	40	0	39	7	21	6	38	1
Leicester	84	0	00	0	39	0	30	4	46	0	York	70	0	43	0	38	10	23	1	38	6
Nottingham	84	0	41	0	43	4	27	8	49	0	Durham	74	9	00	0	44	0	30	11	00	0
Derby	84	0	00	0	45	6	29	8	51	10	Northum.	67	8	52	0	33	6	27	4	00	0
Stafford	77	1	00	0	39	3	24	10	51	11	Cumberl.	71	2	45	4	35	6	28	2	00	0
Salop	77	2	51	6	38	8	33	11	00	0	Westmor.	78	10	50	0	35	2	30	1	00	0
Hereford	75	9	40	0	33	5	31	6	41	2	Lancaster	77	8	00	0	00	0	28	9	00	0
Worcester	84	9	51	8	41	7	36	2	49	8	Chester	70	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Warwick	83	4	00	0	43	2	32	8	55	4	Flint	76	10	00	0	41	6	24	0	00	0
Wilts	73	0	00	0	36	2	30	2	52	0	Denbigh	80	5	00	0	40	2	27	9	00	0
Berks	71	0	00	0	35	0	27	7	47	7	Anglesea	69	0	00	0	36	0	20	0	00	0
Oxford	80	0	00	0	33	6	27	0	44	3	Carmarvon	71	8	00	0	40	0	24	0	00	0
Bucks	80	4	00	0	38	6	27	4	43	0	Merioneth	80	10	00	0	47	0	34	6	00	0
Brecon	89	5	64	0	39	8	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	75	9	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Montgom.	68	9	36	9	41	7	33	7	00	0	Pembroke	63	3	00	0	35	8	00	0	00	0
Radnor	77	0	00	0	34	4	29	7	00	0	Carmart.	70	8	00	0	34	3	19	7	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.											
75 0¼ 45 10¾ 37 2¼ 27 2¼ 6 3										Gloucester.											
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset											
00 0¼ 00 0¼ 00 0¼ 00 0¼ 0										Monmouth											
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Devon											
										Cornwall											
										Dorset											
										Hants											
										72 2¼ 4 6¾ 11¼ 25 2¼ 5 7											

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, October 24 : 70s. to 75s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Oct. 10 to Oct. 15:

Total 19,208 Quarters. Average 69s. 5d.—3s. 11½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 15, 32s. 3d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 19, 72s. 3½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 26 :

Kent Bags	6l. 10s. to 8l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	7l. 0s. to 9l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.	Sussex Ditto	6l. 6s. to 8l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	10l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 24 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 8s. 9d. Straw 1l. 13s. 3d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 16s. Straw 1l. 16s.
Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Old Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 14s.

SMITHFIELD, October 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Veal	5s. 8d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	6s. 8d. to 8s. 0d.

COALS, October 24: Newcastle 56s. to 63s. Sunderland 58s. 6d. to 60s.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 14s. per Dos. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 6lb. St. James's 5s. 4½d. Chancery 6s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 2d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in October 1814 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-st. London. Stafford and Worcester, 740 $\frac{1}{2}$ divid. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Leeds and Liverpool, 215 $\frac{1}{2}$ divid. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Grand Junction, 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 1.—Monmouth, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ dividend 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Rochdale, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ dividend 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Kennet and Avon New Shares, 12 10s. discount.—Chelmer, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Grand Surrey, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Croydon, 142.—West India Dock, 156 $\frac{1}{2}$.—London Ditto, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Globe, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Imperial, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ with dividend.—Albion, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Strand Bridge with annuity, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ discount.—Kent Fire-Office, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$.—West Middlesex Ditto, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.—London Institution, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s.—Drury Lane Theatre, £100 Share, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER 1814.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	6 per Ct. Long Ann.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea 3 per Ct.	India Bonds.	K. Bills.	Om. mtn.
Sunday	shut	66	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	96	shut						10 pr.	1 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Monday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut							9 pr.	1 pr.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Tuesday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut							10 pr.	2 dis.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Wednesday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut							11 pr.	par	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Thursday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut							14 pr.	2 pr.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Friday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut							15 pr.	4 pr.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Saturday	shut	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16							16 pr.	3 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Sunday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16							16 pr.	4 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Monday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16							17 pr.	5 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Tuesday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16							16 pr.	5 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Wednesday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16							15 pr.	4 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Thursday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16							16 pr.	4 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
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Saturday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16							13 pr.	3 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
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Sunday	shut	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16							13 pr.	3 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Stockbrokers, Bank Buildings, London.

THE

ENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

ON GAZETTE
 AL EVENING
 M. Herald
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 -Statesman
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Corrw.—Covent. 8
 Cumb. 2—Doncast.
 Derb.—Dorchept.
 Durham—Easer
 Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
 Halifax—Hants 2
 Hereford, Hull 3
 Ipswich 1, Kent 4
 Lancast.—Leices. 2
 Leeds, Liverp. 6
 Maidst. Manch. 4
 Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
 Northampton
 Norfolk, Norwich
 N. Wales Oxford 2
 Portsea—Pottery
 Preston—Plym. 2
 Reading—Salisb.
 Salop—Sheffield 2
 Sherborne, Sussex
 Shrewsbury
 Staff.—Stamf. 2
 Taunton—Tyne
 Wakes.—Warw.
 Worc. 2—York 3
 IRELAND 37
 SCOTLAND 24
 SundayAdvertiser
 Jersey 2. Guern. 2.

NOVEMBER, 1814.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diaries for October and November, 1814... 410, 510	Review of New Publications, viz.
Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.	Rivington's Annual Register for 1804..... 449
phs on Mr. Chester, Mr. Burgh, &c.... 411	Eustace's "Letter from Paris"..... <i>ibid.</i>
est's Picture of "Christ Rejected"... <i>ibid.</i>	Visitation Sermon, by Rev. S. Clapham... 450
Thickness 412. Duchess of Buccleugh 413	—Rev. W. Parker..... 452
Notes on Bentham's Ely Cathedral <i>ibid.</i>	Laura; or an Anthology of Sonnets, &c.... <i>ibid.</i>
ritton's Reply to Mr. Storer, &c. ... 414	Prince Malcolm, by Rev. Dr. Humphreys 455
ne Painted Window in Stationers' Hall 417	Burgh's Anecdotes of Musick 456
rs of Oliver Cromwell to Lord Wharton 418	Eighteen Hundred & Thirteen, by Mrs. Grant 458
from Oliver St. John to Lord Wharton 420	Dr. Clarke's "Travels," Part II. section II. 460
ial Notes of a Traveller in Russia, 1679, 421	Letters and Life of Barré Charles Roberts 461
eday.—Account of Chettle, Dorset *423	Modern Antique.—Poems of Three Friends 466
ption of Churches near Brighton ... <i>ibid.</i>	Report respecting Accidents in Coal Mines 467
sting Remarks on the Salmon Fishery 426	REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS ... 468
dy for Short-sightedness in Horses ?.. 427	SELECT POETRY for November, 1814, 470
nton," a Novel by Dr. Cullen's Daughter 429	Historical Chronicle.
ve the King.—On the Art of Engraving 430	Interesting Intell. from London Gazettes... 473
oplady vindicated by his own Works 433	Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 481
iestley—fended. Chancellors of Oxford 434	Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 485
IENTS OF LITERATURE, No. VII. 435	Country News 490—Domestic Occurrences 492
able State of Slavery at Algiers 438	Theat. Register.—Promotions.—Preferences 495
blical Restrictions by Church of Rome 439	Births and Marriages of eminent Persons. 496
rks respecting Vagrant Act & Poor Laws 442	Tribute to the memory of J. Beaumont, esq. 497
TEXTURAL INNOVATION, CLXXXVIII. 443	Obituary, with Anec. of remarkable Persons 498
ARY INTELLIGENCE. 445	Bill of Mortality. — Prices of the Markets 511
Law relative to Liberty of the Press 447	Canal &c. Shares.—Prices of Stocks 512
Indicatorius.—Questions answered... 448	

Embellished with an Engraving of the fine PAINTED WINDOW in STATIONERS' HALL,
 presented by the late Mr. Alderman CADELL;
 and with a Perspective View of CHETTLE CHURCH, co. Dorset.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. Lon-lon;
 where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAYD.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY kept at EXETER.

Oct.	Ther. at 8 A. M.			Ther. at 3 P. M.			Ther. at 10 P. M.			[D, dry. [M, moist.	Hygrometer.
	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.		
1	29.86	51	Fine.	29.86	59	Ditto.	29.86	48	Ditto.	13	10
2	29.95	47½	Fine.	29.95	58	Ditto.	29.99	46	Ditto.	7	10
3	30.02	46	Fine.	30.04	60	Ditto.	30.05	47	Ditto.	23	10
4	30.10	47	Fine.	30.10	60	Very fine.	30.08	47½	Ditto.	23	10
5	30.00	42½	Very fine.	29.92	60½	Ditto.	29.85	48½	Ditto.	27	10
6	29.78	43	Foggy at 10 fine; 12 cloudy.	29.71	59½	Fine; after 6 small rain.	29.85	46½	Fine.	25	10
7	29.75	44	Very fine.	29.77	55	Ditto; at 6 a small shower.	29.69	46½	Fine, frost.	25	10
8	29.85	34	Fine; frosty.	29.86	56	Very fine.	29.81	44	Fine; frost.	26	10
9	30.05	40½	Very fine.	30.07	59½	Ditto.	29.93	44	Ditto.	26	10
10	30.12	32	Very fine; frost; 2 cloudy.	30.09	51½	Cloudy.	30.10	33½	Ditto; sharp frost.	30	10
11	29.84	51	Cloudy & lowering.	29.74	56	Ditto.	29.99	47	Ditto.	25	10
12	29.57	55	Rain.	29.48	56½	Ditto.	29.67	54	Ditto; fair.	25	10
13	29.42	57½	Hazy and lowering.	29.59	57½	Ditto.	29.27	57	Windy with rain; mod. & fair.	11½	10
14	29.20	57	Hazy & windy, with showers.	29.13	60½	Ditto; after 6 small rain.	29.34	54	Windy with showers.	8½	10
15	29.45	49½	Fine; af. 11 cloudy & show.	29.41	56	Cloudy with showers.	29.34	50½	Ditto.	2	10
16	29.62	50	Some fine but with showers.	29.62	54	Ditto.	29.66	47	Moderate and fair.	8½	10
17	29.61	50½	Fog, with small rain; 11 fair.	29.54	56½	Hazy, with small rain.	29.46	55½	F. & C.	6	10
18	29.23	54½	Cloudy lowering; af. 9 sho.	29.09	51	Fair and clear.	29.10	46½	Fair & cloudy.	2	10
19	29.05	46½	Fine.	28.95	51	Ditto.	29.05	46½	Fair.	2	10
20	29.31	47	Fine.	29.43	54	Ditto.	29.54	49	Ditto.	8½	10
21	29.65	40½	Fine, frosty.	29.68	58	F. & C.	29.69	54	Ditto.	2	10
22	29.72	53	F. & C; mild and pleasant.	29.71	56½	Ditto.	29.59	54	Ditto; some small showers.	1½	10
23	29.57	48	Cold with squalls of rain.	29.60	48½	A squall, wind, hail, & rain.	29.68	43	Fine.	4	10
24	29.73	43½	Foggy; small rain.	29.67	49	Ditto.	29.35	53	Fair.	0	10
25	29.94	44½	Cold; squally with rain.	29.15	44½	Clear & fine.	29.12	48½	Fine.	1½	10
26	29.45	40	Fine, frosty; cloudy.	29.55	50	Fine though cloudy.	29.61	46	Ditto.	0	10
27	29.69	40½	Fine, frosty; very pleasant.	29.70	59	Very fine.	29.70	40	Ditto.	2	10
28	29.70	43½	Hazy; at noon clear.	29.70	59	Fine.	29.70	45	Ditto.	1½	10
29	29.66	40	F. & C.; at 10 small rain.	29.59	46	Hazy, with small rain.	29.60	37	Fair.	4½	10
30	29.68	41	Hazy with small rain.	29.69	53½	Ditto.	29.73	51	Fair.	6	10
31	29.75	49	Hazy with small rain.	29.75	59	Haze but fair.	29.75	49½	Ditto.	9	10

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1814.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

I ENCLOSE herewith three Epitaphs, which perhaps have not only Novelty, but Information to recommend them. Though to the Voters of the Card Table, the Assembly, and Theatre, this species of composition may, in the words of the great Lord Verulam, be deemed "*hearse-like poetry*," and be laid aside for the idle sing-song of the day, yet there are minds who may think it worthy of attention, and these possibly will agree with me, that the two first are distinguished by their elegance, simplicity, and correctness, and merit preservation in the valuable Miscellany to which they are sent.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

I.

*In the Church-yard of Hertingfordbury,
near Hertford.*

Sacred to the memory of Robert Chester,
Esq.

of an antient Family in this County;
who departed this life the 14th day of
September, 1790, aged 64 years.

Also of Harriott his wife,
who departed this life the 11th day of
October, 1792, aged 55 years;
of an antient Family of Cæsars in this
County.

Here, blameless pair! with mild affec-
tions blest,

Belov'd, respected, much-lamented, rest:
Life's shelter'd vale secure in peace ye
trod, [God!

Your practice, Virtue; your reliance,
Long days, long life indulgent Heaven
bestow'd, [abode;

And sweet content to gild your calm
Friends who through life their faith un-
alter'd kept, [who wept.

Children who lov'd, who honour'd, and
Heroes and Kings, life's little pageant
o'er, [no more.

Might wish their trophied marbles told

II.

In the Cathedral of York.

To the memory of William Burgh, A. M.
Lost in a jarring world's tumultuous
cries, [wise;

Unmark'd around us fall the good and
Here Burgh is laid, a venerable name,
To Virtue sacred, not unknown to Fame;

Let those he lov'd, let those who lov'd
him, tell [fell;

How dear he liv'd, and how lamented
Tell of the void his social spirit left;

Of oomforts long enjoy'd, for ever 'rest;
Of wit that gilded many a sprightly hour;

Of kindness, when the scene of joy was
o'er; [giv'n,

Of truth's ethereal beam, by learning
To guide his virtues to their native

Heaven; [unmov'd,
Nor shall their sorrowing voice be heard

While gratitude is left, or goodness lov'd;
But list'ning crowds this honour'd tomb

attend, [ther's friend,
And children's children bless their fa-

JOHN BACON SAWREY MERRITT.

Westmacot, 1809.

III.

The briar-bound Turf and Canotaph on
high

Proclaim aloud that Man is born to die!
Soon will the mournful yew or cypress

wave [grave;
O'er the grey stone that marks thy silent

Yet why repine? since one Benignant
Power

Ordains the natal and the final hour;
Revere his hallow'd laws, his mercy

trust, [just;
His arm paternal guards the wise and

Raise thy low grow'ling thoughts to
scenes above— [love.

Realms of eternal peace, and joy, and

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.

I LATELY visited the Exhibition of Mr. West's celebrated Picture representing "Christ Rejected," and was extremely impressed with the grandeur of the design as a whole. I was, however, struck with some parts which seemed to me unappropriately described. The most prominent was the *colour* of the robe of our Saviour.

The point of time intended to be represented in the Picture is stated in the Catalogue, page 7, to be "when Pilate brought forth Jesus, crowned with thorns, and in the gorgeous robe with which he had been arrayed by Herod." The latter fact is related only by one of the Evangelists, St. Luke, xxiii. 11. It is observable that our Saviour was at two dif-

different times arrayed in mock majesty for the purpose of derision: the one by Herod, above referred to; the other by the Roman Soldiers, after he had been delivered by Pilate to be scourged. In each of these arrayments his different persecutors followed the costume of the Countries to which they belonged. Herod, with his men of war, arrayed him in a gorgeous robe, to the colour of which I shall afterwards advert; whilst the Roman Soldiers clothed him in the Imperial purple, which fact is related by Matthew xxvii. 28; Mark xv. 17; and John xix. 2: verse 5 is therefore evidently wrong quoted in the Catalogue, p. 6, for our Saviour is there stated as coming forth wearing the crown of thorns and the gorgeous robe; whereas the relation of the Evangelist adverts to the 2d verse, and marks a later event, when he came forth wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe.

The Greek word, which is translated *gorgeous* in Luke xxiii. 11, is λαμπρὸν, in Latin *splendidam, candidam*. The learned Bishop of Rochester, in his Commentary on the passage, observes, it should rather be "*a shining robe, i. e. a white one*;" upon which he gives us the following Note: "The nobility among the Jews were accustomed to wear white robes, and were therefore called חוריים *albat*, a name taken from the colour of the robe which they wore. Hence in Rev. iii. 4, it is said, concerning the Saints in Sardis, *they shall walk with me in white* (garments), *for they are worthy*. In this sense James uses the word λαμπρὸς in his Epistle, ii. 2, and puts in opposition to it the garment of a poor man, which he calls ποταφὸν, not *vile*, but of a *dark and dirty* colour. In this *white* robe, therefore, Herod caused Jesus to be clothed; and, the nobility among the Romans wearing purple for the most part, Pilate's Soldiers, who were Romans, put on Jesus a *purple* robe (Mark xv. 17, and John xix. 2); both of them following the custom of their own country, when, by way of mocking Jesus as a King, they clothed him in robes of state."

Our Saviour, likewise, it will appear from the three Evangelists Matthew, Mark, and John, should not, if represented in the situation intended to be described in this picture, be

crowned with thorns. For it was after he had been delivered up by Pilate to the Roman Soldiers, and after the scourging, that they platted the crown of thorns, and put upon his head, and clothed him in purple, which subsequent fact is what St. John relates in the passage above cited.

I am also led to entertain doubts upon the dress of Pilate, and to question the propriety of his being decked with laurel; as also to wish for an authority for the High Priest wearing a breast-plate at that era of the Jewish Nation. All which I offer for the observation of your learned Readers.

ΦΙΛΑΔΗΘΗΣ.

Mr. URBAN, *Kimcote, Leicester,*
Nov. 1.

IN answer to an enquiry of Biographicus relative to the Thicknesse Family, permit me to inform him, that Mr. George Thicknesse lived, for several years before his death, in a house (belonging to the late Dr. Loveday) at Attencote in the Parish of Warmington, Warwickshire: that he was buried (as I have been informed) in Warmington Church-yard according to his own direction, *viz.* "a plain coffin, without ornament, name, or initials; to be carried to Church by some poor men, without a pall or any other covering; to be buried the reverse way from the usual practice, and on the North side of the Church-yard (where scarcely a grave had been made); and no mound or mark to be set upon the place to distinguish it in the least, nor grave-stone or monument to be erected;" all of which were strictly complied with.

On the 3d of November 1809, or then about, his housekeeper, Mrs. Lewis, was brought from Bodicot to Warmington to be buried beside her Master, having given the same directions about her own burial as he had formerly done for his; and she was buried accordingly.

The coffin, of common plain boards, was tied on the front of a post-chaise (Bodicot being 8 miles from Warmington), and when at the Church-yard gate, was carried to the Church and grave without pall or covering, and deposited by her Master; nor does any raised turf, mound, or memorial whatever, mark the place.

But a singular circumstance took place. The Clerk came to me (being at

time Curate) the day before, that he had been desired to the grave in a different way the others, and wished to know would permit it. I told him, as were no graves on the North of the Church-yard, that he might it from North to South, if they, and especially as her Master had buried so. He accordingly made rave from North to South, with head, I think, next the Church, I had understood to have been my her Master had been buried and it was not till some weeks I discovered that her Master buried only in the reverse way the usual practice, i. e. the head next the East; so that by the e mistake she is laid at the feet er Master, and the two bodies a T.

ie spot where they were buried ot be distinguished, and only lives e memory of the Clerk and some itants.

Yours, &c. THOS. RIDGE.

S. Since writing the above, I seen an account of Mr. T. in the *Leman's Magazine*, vol. LX. p. ; where there seems to be a little uracy in the statement of "his r quitting the Parish" after the h of his Benefactor: for the old ion-house referred to was pro- / that belonging to the Holbech ly in the Parish of Mollington. Holbech's residence is in the ad- ng Parish of Farmboro'; and scote, where Mr. T. lived for al years, and died, is nearly three s from either Mollington or Farm- ', being separated from both by illage of Warmington. T. R.

r. URBAN, Nov. 8.

HE remains of her Grace of Buc- cleugh (p. 295) were not interred in kley Church, Northamptonshire, gh the Parish Church for Bough- House, but in that of Warkton ining, equally the entire pro- y, and in the patronage, of the itagu Family, where a daughter very lately also been buried. Lord ay and Lord Chatham joined the ession on its near approach to ghton-House, on the Saturday noon, where the corpse lay in e till Sunday noon. For some icular reasons, the latter has been

many years the "burial-place of that Noble Family." The chancel, though usually kept in repair by a Rector, was, some years past, new built by the Family, with four large niches in the side walls, within one of which (the first on the North side) is a grand Monument erected in memory of John Duke of Montagu, with a medallion of him, and a full length figure of his Duchess, by Roubiliac. On the South, one to the memory of the Duchess, with three figures of the Fates, by the same Artist. The second on the North side is to the memory of the last Duchess, by Van Gelder; that on the South is reserved for a Monument to the late Duke of Montagu. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, Upper Guilford-st. Nov. 12.

AS Mr. Bentham (p. 307) implies a doubt of the purity of my intentions in publishing "Mr. W. Cole's Notes" on his Father's 'History of Ely Cathedral,' at the end of what I call '*An Olio of BIBLIOGRAPHICAL and Literary Anecdotes and Memoranda*,' and has given partial extracts from the remarks which precede them, as well as dismissed me with the sweeping 'hope, that if my motives for publishing the scandal and ill nature of Mr. Cole were the reverse of what I have stated them to be, the contempt of all good men will be my reward; I need not, I believe, make any apology for requesting your insertion of the whole of these remarks, as they will not occupy much space, and cannot, I think, be misconstrued into any thing like Mr. B.'s interpretation of them.

"Manuscript copies of these Notes, the originals of which are said to be in a copy of Bentham's Ely formerly belonging to Cole, are in the possession of various persons, and so well known by a number of the Collectors of Topographical History, that, on referring to the new edition of Bentham's Book, it was with infinite surprize I could find no notice taken of them, and yet so much solicitude shewn to defend his right to the Authorship of the Essay on Gothic Architecture, which it appears had been falsely attributed to Gray. It is possible the Editor may be ignorant of the existence of these Notes; if so, it is proper he should be no longer withheld from a knowledge of them; and, in my humble opinion, the refutation of the assertion that

that James Bentham was not the Author of the work attributed to him, could not come with a better grace from any other than the Editor, who is the Author's only Son, and whose duty it should be to endeavour to remove any unfavourable impressions these Notes may have made on the minds of such persons as have seen, or are in possession of, copies of them; and it has not been from any wish to disseminate scandal or untruth that they are now published, but from a knowledge of the unworthy use that has frequently been made of documents of a similar description, after the demise of those persons in whose powers it might have been, whilst living, to have refuted them; and a wish that the Author of a Book which has received praise from so many quarters, should not with impunity be robbed of the reputation his labours have so well merited."

Mr. Bentham says, he would have given me credit for the preceding sentiments, had I communicated them to him in writing; and that by mentioning these Notes on the title-page, and consequently in the advertisements of my Book, I appear to consider them as of greater importance than other articles in the same Collection. The Rev. Gentleman cannot but know that, in miscellaneous Publications like the one in question, it is no uncommon practice to mention any one article which may happen to occupy the greatest number of pages; and in a small duodecimo, containing 54 distinct Anecdotes and Memoranda of Books or their Authors, comprised in 132 pages, to have inserted on the title-page the only one occupying *eighteen* of the number, might, I should have thought, have met with a more liberal construction from the Reverend Gentleman, who, by admitting that he has documents and letters in his possession to disprove the assertions of Mr. Cole, and which he intends publishing in a Supplement, for the vindication of his Father, tacitly acknowledges his acquaintance with these Notes previous to my publication of them. If this presumption be correct, I think no blame can attach to me for their publication. If I have given a wrong interpretation to Mr. Bentham's letter, and the event proves him to have been unacquainted with Cole's Notes in 1812, and that he had no knowledge of them until the appearance of the '*Olio*' in 1814, I

humbly beg his pardon for any the least severity of remark I may have been incautiously led into; and can assure him I had sufficient material to have filled the pages these Notes occupy, with much greater satisfaction to myself, as well, perhaps, as that of the Purchasers who have done me the honour of perusing the Work.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM DAVIS.

MR. URBAN,

Tavistock-place,
Nov. 19.

TO be publicly accused of illiberality of sentiment, or injustice from principle, and not rebut the charge, would betray a consciousness of guilt, or a total disregard of public opinion. I would gladly avoid any controversy with Mr. Storer, as well as with every other Artist or Author: for I think my time is more pleasantly and honourably employed in producing literary works, than in cavilling about their execution, or quarrelling with others who may be engaged in similar publications. Nor should I take any notice of Mr. Storer in this place, were it not possible that some persons may be influenced by the construction he has given to my sentiments.

In vindicating myself, and explaining my intentions and opinions, I shall avoid all personal remark, or censure of my rivals; yet I fancy they will not have much cause to congratulate themselves: for the public are always impartial and critical jurors, and will justly appreciate the real and relative merits of two opponents. Had not Mr. Storer's and Mr. Wild's friends instituted this enquiry, I should not have been the first to court a comparison of publications; but should have continued to purchase their works; profited by their merits; and endeavoured to avoid their defects. Competition in literature, as well as in trade, is beneficial to the public: hence they are better accommodated, though the competitors suffer. In the course of your career, Mr. Urban, you have encountered some rivals; but, after a short-lived struggle, each has fallen, and very few of them are now recognized. Since I commenced my "*Architectural Antiquities*" in 1805, several Artists, Authors, Engravers, and Publishers, have commenced works of a similar nature; and it may be safely said, that every one

one of these has either sunk after a very short career, or after continuing for some time, has been seen at the retail shops, much reduced in price, and depreciated in estimation. This has not arisen from a want of public encouragement, but from want of integrity, perseverance, and judgment in their Editors and Authors. These people, however, are the first to complain, and the most boisterous in animadverting on their successful rivals. It would be easy to point out many of these, and develope their cause of failure; but this *Exposé* will be more apposite to an "*Historical Review of Periodical Literature.*"

If Mr. Storer wishes to see the original Prospectus for the Architectural Antiquities, he may be easily gratified: for I am not ashamed of displaying that, or of any other pledge I have individually made to the publick. I am fully aware, however, that in many instances the execution of some works may not have been precisely commensurate with my promises and wishes: but the liberal critick will make allowances, and not condemn me for the errors or negligence of Draftsmen, Engravers, or Printers. Some failures of this kind have given me much pain; for I need not hesitate to declare, that a desire to produce excellence is my first and greatest ambition, and is a source of continued solicitude: every one who co-operates with me in this object is esteemed as a valued friend; but the negligent, or dishonourable, has my determined and unequivocal enmity. This feeling has often involved me in unpleasant animosity; and provoked public and private hostility: for I have unfortunately met with two or three of the latter description. It gives me much pleasure, however, to bear testimony to the integrity, good sense, and good taste, that prevail among the majority of Artists with whom I have associated. These constitute the character of the class; those the exceptions. These attach respectability and honour to themselves, to the Arts, and to their Country; whilst those are shunned and despised, become miserable and degraded in their own opinion, and then endeavour to traduce others to their own unhappy standard.

Mr. S. has his chief stress on a detached and incomplete passage, which

he has also thought proper to misrepresent. Let us shew how he has given it: how it is, and how it was, intended by the Writer: and thus shew that Mr. S., "*A Friend at Home,*" and "*Mr. T. Green,*" have been either deceived in their own estimation of my opinions and motives; or have thought proper to misinterpret them, for the purpose of advocating their own, or their friend's cause.

Mr. S. makes me say, that my work "*is intended to supersede the necessity of all other publications on the same subject,*" and then infers that I assume "*exclusive excellence.*" On the publication of the 40th and concluding Part of my Architectural Antiquities, and the 2d of the Cathedral Antiquities, I asserted that my literary studies and pursuits would, for the future, be almost wholly confined to the latter work, "*from a partiality to the subject—from the high interest and amusement it affords to the Antiquary and Historian—from an ambition to produce a work honourable to all the Artists concerned in its execution: a beautiful specimen of the embellished Literature of the Country; and thus calculated to supersede the necessity of other publications on the same subject.*" Many may contend for public favour and patronage: but that work alone will be permanently successful which is the best, and approaches nearest to excellence." On re-considering this passage (which certainly was penned with the utmost rapidity) I do not perceive any thing to retract, or a sentiment that tends to reproach my liberality. I may, however, explain one part more directly and clearly to the apprehension of some persons. Among the most fastidious Artists, and whose opinions are therefore most valuable, it has been often remarked that there was a fundamental defect in all works hitherto published on Antiquities: in being either wholly architectural, picturesque, slight, or superficial: and thus, although there were often several publications on the same subject or building, another, or other works were still required. This general remark was illustrated by referring to various publications, which it will not be expedient for me to specify here. Suffice it to observe, that, feeling the propriety and justness of this opinion, and having devoted fifteen years almost wholly to this branch

branch of study, I have been induced to form the plan of the "Cathedral Antiquities" on a scale sufficiently comprehensive to obviate these objections; and thus, if executed according to the plan proposed, and by the Artists specified, it is *calculated* to supersede the necessity of any other, or *future* publication on the same subject. This is my wish; and this will influence my exertions; but still it may fail, from various causes, and the further the work may be removed from excellence, the greater certainty will there be of success for other Artists and Authors. But if, as I hope, the Architectural plans, elevations, and details, the picturesque views, with the history and description, be correct and ample; and each Cathedral be fully and accurately elucidated; I presume there cannot be much necessity for other similar works. Still there are numerous Antiquarian and Picturesque objects—various ways of treating these—a variety of tastes and dispositions in purchasers as well as in the "makers of books;" and therefore the "race-course of fame" is open to all: many may start for the plate, but some will be distanced; and I still contend that his work only "will be *permanently successful*, that is the best, and approaches nearest to excellence."—The discomfited may be vexed and complain; but they will act more honourably and wisely by striving to surpass the best, than by sinister acts endeavouring to level them to their own standard.

Mr. S. again sadly mistakes my meaning, and misrepresents my long-established opinion, in saying that I intimate or apprehend "a decline in the Arts," and therefore infer that I am vain enough, or foolish enough, to fancy that the Cathedral Antiquities *cannot* be surpassed. Such a remark might have escaped me twenty years ago: but one great object of study is, to teach humility, and to shew how comparatively little and unimportant are all our *past* productions; and how necessary it is to persevere with zeal—to study with avidity—to analyze and criticise our own works, and those of our successful rivals; not with a disposition to traduce theirs, but to obtain profitable knowledge.

Although I am peculiarly fortunate in my coadjutors, and expect to see much excellence in the productions of Mackenzie, Blore, the two Le Keux's, Baxter, and two or three other Artists now employed on the Cathedral Antiquities; yet I hope to live to see several other Artists of equal or of superior talents, and am also confident that each of these will continue to improve in his respective branch of art.

It gratifies me to learn that Mr. Dodsworth, the Verger of Salisbury Cathedral, furnished Mr. Storer with "much valuable information" respecting that Cathedral; for the public is thereby benefited. I wish it were in my power to thank that Gentleman for similar favours; or was enabled to see his "History, &c. of the See of Salisbury," which Mr. S. refers to, and pronounces to be "by far the most accurate, complete, and even elegant, which has hitherto appeared, or *can appear* for some time to come on the subject." Bravo! Mr. Storer, this is puffing with a vengeance: not collateral or collusive; but direct, positive, and unqualified. Alas! alas! my poor efforts will be nugatory; Mr. Mackenzie and the Le Keux's will strive in vain; and Mr. Whittingham's typography must be equally subordinate. The volume, however, referred to by Mr. Storer, with so much evident sarcasm at my insignificant work, has not yet made its appearance; and when I was at Salisbury, Mr. Dodsworth even objected to shew me one page of it.

Mr. Urban, pray excuse me for taking up so much of your time and room: if I have said more about self than appears to you expedient or proper, be so good as remember that I have been forced into this course of self-defence: that my rivals have challenged a comparison of works, and that I must either accept the challenge, or be deemed a coward: that they have chosen your arena for the contest; and I feel confident *you* will see that nothing but what is *just, fair, and honourable*, be admitted. Let there be no hired Knights, or 'Squires; but let every one come forward in his own proper person, *lawfully* armed, and properly accoutred: let us have no secret daggers, or poison, but contend like Englishmen, and then I shall cheerfully sign myself

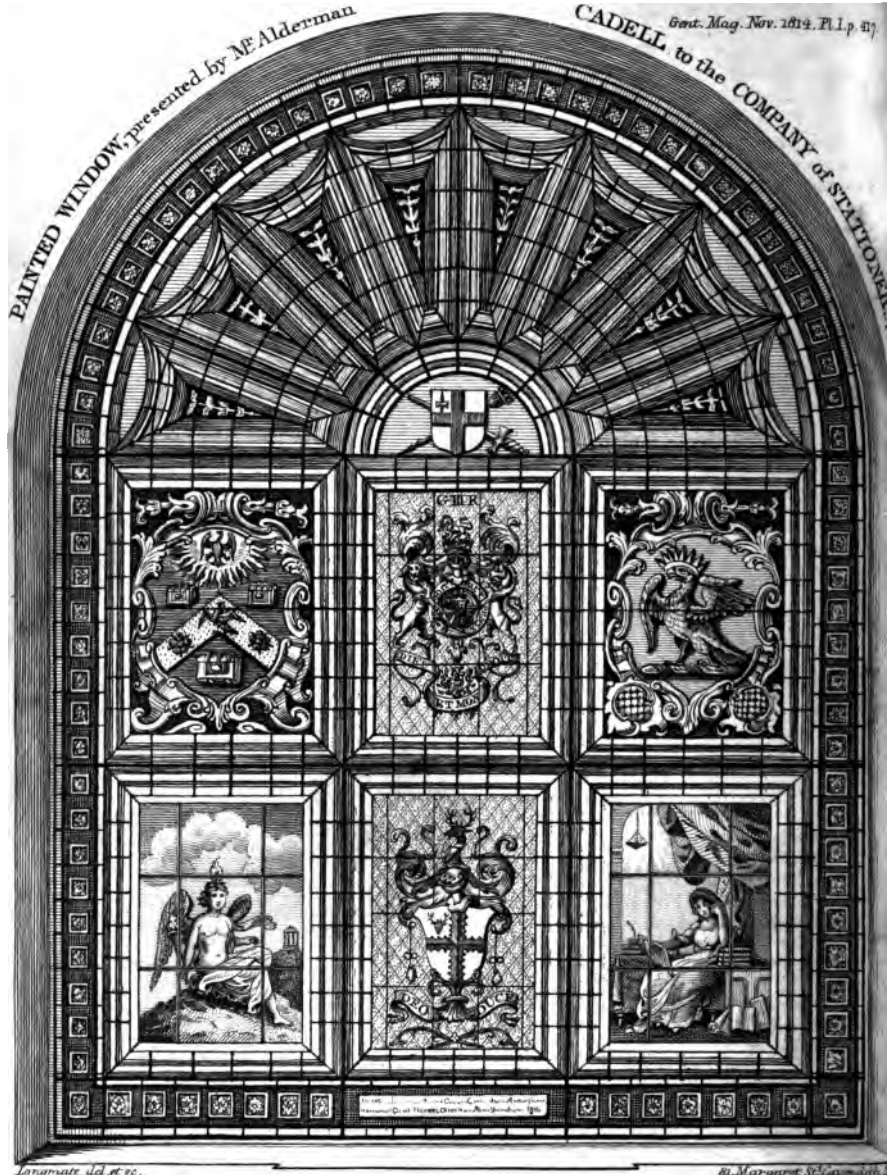
J. BRITTON.

Mr.



PAINTED WINDOW, presented by Mr Alderman

CADELL to the COMPANY of STATIONERS
Sent. Mag. Nov. 1814. P. 1 p. 47



Longmate del et sc.

St. Margaret St. London

To the Right Hon^{ble}. Sir WILLIAM DOMVILLE, Bart.
Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON,
And to the MASTER, WARDENS, ASSISTANTS, and LIVERY,
of the Worshipful Company of STATIONERS,
this Plate is inscribed by their old and
faithful Friend and Brother:
J. Nichols.

Oct 7. 1814.

MR. URBAN, *M. Temple, Oct. 1.*
THE following description of Stationers' Hall, compiled from Mr. Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*," and extracted from the "*Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*," will be illustrated by the accompanying engraving of the beautiful North window, admirably executed by the late Mr. Egginton of Birmingham (*see Plate I.*) at the expense of the late Mr. Alderman Cadell, a worthy Member of the Company.

"Stationers' Hall stands on the site of Abergavenny-house; and is a neat plain building, repaired and cased with stone, in 1800, by Robert Mylne, esq. the Surveyor to the Company. It abuts to the West on the old City wall*, and is separated from Ludgate-street, on the South, by St. Martin's Church; bounded on the North by the houses of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's; and open, on the East, to the passage called Stationers'-alley; on which side it has a paved court-yard, handsomely railed.—The basement story, and some other parts of the building, serve as warehouses for the Company's stock of printed books; and for the stock of such individual members as chuse to rent them. Sufficient, however, is reserved for an excellent kitchen and other offices.—The front has a range of large arched windows, an ornamented entrance, a neat cornice, and pannels of bas reliefs above it. A flight of steps leads to the great room, which is entered through the arch of a screen of the Composite order, with a pediment, the Company's arms and rich ornaments, finely carved, distributed in the intercolumniations and other appropriate places. The room is surrounded by oak wainscot; and a court cupboard, of antique origin, supports the Hall-plate on gala days.—At the North end is a large arched window, entirely filled with painted glass, the border and fan of which are very vivid and splendid. Seven compartments are filled with the arms of London, the Royal arms, the Company's arms, their crest, the arms of Thomas Cadell, esq. and two emblematic figures designed by Smirke. At the bottom is the following inscription: 'This window (except the arms and crest of the Company, which for their excellence and antiquity it has

been thought advisable to preserve) was the gift of Thomas Cadell, esq. alderman, and sheriff of London, 1801.'—It would be unjust to Mr. Egginton, of Birmingham, not to add, that the whole is a most brilliant ornament, and admirably executed.—A door in the West wall leads through an anti-room to the Court-room, a superb apartment, with four large windows surmounted with festooned curtains, which admit light from a pleasant garden. The arched ceiling commences on a Composite cornice, and the ornaments in stucco on it are very elegant. A large lustre of cut glass is suspended from the centre.—The chimney-piece, of variegated marble, has an highly-enriched frieze of fruit and flowers in carvings of the greatest possible relief, which are continued quite to the cornice, in many fanciful forms, exceedingly tasteful.—The floor is covered by a fine Turkey carpet.—At the West end, over the Master's chair, and under a drapery of crimson, is Mr. West's celebrated painting (presented in 1779 by Mr. Boydell, afterwards Alderman and Lord Mayor) of Alfred the Great dividing his last loaf with the stranger. The beauty of the females, the benevolent placid features of Alfred, and the regret expressed by the infants at the loss of their food, are well known to the publick through the fine print engraved from it by Sharp.—A whole-length portrait of Mr. Boydell, painted by Graham, hangs on the right of the chimney place. The colouring of this picture is good, and the likeness excellent; but the introduction of allegory on the same canvas with a portrait cannot but be considered as an unpardonable deviation from propriety.—On the left side is a large picture thus described: 'Mary Queen of Scots, escaping from Lochleven castle by the assistance of George Douglas; painted by Graham. Presented August 11, 1791, to the Company of Stationers by the Right Honourable John Boydell, Lord Mayor of the City of London.'—In the North-east corner of the Hall is a large and convenient room, in which the mercantile part of the Company's business is transacted; and it is ornamented with the following pictures: *Tycho Wing*. This celebrated composer of Almanacks is represented as possessing very lively and expressive features, which are well painted, and with considerable warmth of colouring. His right-hand rests on a celestial sphere, his collar is open, and a loose drapery covers his shoulders.—Under him is a scarce engraving of his relation *Vincent Wing*, and another of *Lilly the Astrologer*.—On the North wall

* Some curious Roman antiquities were found here in 1806; the whole of which, correctly drawn by Mr. Carter, are published in our Magazine for 1806. (LXXVI. 792.) EDIT.

418 Stationers' Hall described.—*Letters of Oliver Cromwell.* [Nov.

wall are prints of Earl Camden, and Alfred dividing his last loaf.—Near them, 'Matt. Prior, ob. 1781, æt. 57,' an exceeding good portrait, and the features full of animation and vivacity. He wears a cap and crimson gown. This picture and its companion Sir Richard Steele were presented to the Company by Mr. Nichols. The latter exhibits a large man inclined to corpulency, with handsome dark eyes and brows, with a velvet cap on his head, and his collar open. They were formerly part of the collection of Edward Earl of Oxford; and were painted, it is believed, by Kneller.—Between them is a half-length of Bishop Hoadly, an excellent portrait, given by Mr. Wilkins. On a tablet under it is the following inscription: 'This portrait of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the most noble Order of the Garter, was painted at the expence of William Wilkins, Esq. citizen and stationer of London, out of the high esteem and veneration he had for the Bishop, on account of his being always actuated by the true spirit of the Gospel, and the principles of the Protestant Religion, and of his being a firm friend to liberty, religious and civil.—Mr. Wilkins left it to the Stationers Company after his wife's decease, who departed this life the 29th day of July 1784.'—This fine portrait is a half length of the Bishop seated, habited in his robes as Prelate of the Order of the Garter. This eminent Divine appears to have been more than 60 years of age when the painting was made, and has pleasant full features, shaded by a moderate-sized powdered wig.—A fine print of Alfred III. visiting William de Albaniac completes the decorations of the North wall.—At the East end of the room is the brass plate in memory of Mr. Bowyer, with a bust of him taken after death; and the three following portraits, all given by Mr. Nichols:—Archbishop Chicheley, the venerable Founder* of All Souls College, a fine old picture on board.—A portrait of 'William Bowyer, printer, born July 1663; died Dec. 27, 1737.' He had been many years a valuable member of the Company of Stationers; and appears to have been a pleasant round-faced man †.—'Robert Nelson, born June 23, 1656; died Jan. 10, 1714-5.'—The excellence of this pious Author's life, evinced in various admonitory publications, gave his features great placidity, which, added to their beauty, has en-

abled Sir Godfrey Kneller to present us with a most engaging likeness.—The Register of printed books in the records at this Hall has been on many occasions highly serviceable to Editors and Commentators of our antient English lore. Both Mr. Steevens and Mr. Malone have industriously searched through them for the illustration of Shakspeare and Dryden; and Mr. Herbert most diligently for his improved edition of 'Ames's Typographical Antiquities.'—Many curious particulars relating to the uses made of Stationers-hall may be found in Malone's Life of Dryden; and at the commencement of the last Century, Concerts were frequently given in it, similar to those now common in Hanover-square and other places. Numbers of funeral feasts and convivial meetings have besides been celebrated and held there, exclusive of those peculiar to the Company."

For a very full History of the Stationers Company, and a List of their various Benefactors, see the Third Volume of the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Letters from OLIVER CROMWELL to Lord WHARTON.

My deear friende my Lord,

IF I knowe my hart, I love you in truth; and therefore, if, from the ienlosie of unfayned loue, I playe the foole a little, and say a word or two att guesse, I know you will pardon itt. It were a vaine thinge by letter to dispute ouer your doubts, or to undertake answere your obiections. I haue heard them all, and I haue rest from the trouble of them, and what has risen in my owne hart, for which I desier to bee humblie thankefull. I doe not condemne your reasonings; I doubt them. It's easie to object to the glorious actinges of God, if wee looke too much upon instruments. I haue heard computations made of the Members in Parliamt. good kept out, the most bad remainynge: it has beene soe this 9 yeerra, yett what has God wrought? the greatest workes last; and still is att worke; therefore take heede of this scandall. Bee not offended att the manner; perhaps noe other way was left: what if God accepted the zeale, as Hee did that of Phineas, whose reason might have called for a Jury? what if the Lord haue witnessed his
appro-

* Engraved in our Magazine for 1783 (LIII. 284.)

† Engraved in "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

approbation and acceptance to this alsoe, not only by signall outward acts, but to the heart alsoe? what if I feare my freind should withdrawe his shoulder from the Lords worke (o its greivous to doe soe) thorough scandalls, thorough fals mistaken reasonings: there's difficulty, there's trouble; in the other way, there's safty, ease, wisdom. In the one no cleanness (this is an objection indeed), in the other satisfaction. It's well if wee thought of that first, and severed from the other considerations w^{ch} doe often byace if not bribe the minde, whereby mists are often raised in the way wee should walke in, and wee call it darknesse or dissatisfaction: o oure deceiptfull harts! o this pleasing world! How great is it to bee the Lords servant in any drudgerie! —(I thought not to have written neere the other side: love will not lett mee aloane, I haue beene often provoked) In all hazards, his worst is farr above the worlds best. Hee makes us able in truth to say soe, wee cannott of our selves. How hard a thing is it to reason our selves up to the Lords service, though it bee soe honourable! how easie to putt our selves out of itt, where the flesh has soe many advantages! You was desired to goe alonge wth us: I wish it still; yett wee are not tryumphinge, wee may (for ought flesh knowes) suffer after all this, the Lord prepare us for his good pleasure. You were wth us in the formes of thinges, why not in the power? I am perswaded your hart bankers after the hearts of your poore freindes, and will untill you can finde others to close with, w^{ch} I trust (though wee in our selves bee contemptible) God will not lett you doe. My service to the deere little Lady. I wish you make her not a greater tentation then shee is: take heede of all relations; mercyes should not bee soe, yett wee too oft make them soe.

The Lord direct your thoughtes into the obedience of his will, and give you rest and peace in the truth! Pray for your most true and affectionate servant in the Lord

Corke, 1st, O. CROMWELL.
of Jan. 1649.

I receaved a letter from Rob. Hammond, whome trulye I love in the Lord with most entyer affection. It much greived mee, not because I judge, but feared the whole spirit of it w^{as} from tentation: indeed I thought

I perceaved a proceeding in that w^{ch} the Lord will (I trust) cause him to unlearn. I woud sayne have written to him, but am straightened in tyme. Would he would bee wth us a little; perhaps it would bee no hurt to him.

Superscribed, For the Right hon^{ble} the Lord Warton, theise.

Indorsed, 1 Jan. 1649. from my L^d Leetennant of Ireland.

For the Right h^{able} the Lord
Whartou, theise.

My deere Lord, *Dunbarn, Sep.*
4th. 1650.

I, poore I, love you: love you the Lord; take heede of disputinge. I was untoward when I spake last with you in St. James parke: I spake crosse in stateing groundes; I spake to my iudgings of you, w^{ch} was that you, shall I name others? H. Laurence, Rob. Ham'ond, &c. had ensnared y^r selves wth disputes. I beleive you desired to bee satisfied, and tryed, and doubted your sincerities: 't was well, but uprightnesse (if itt bee not puerlye of God) may bee, nay is comonlye deceived: the Lord perswade you, and all my deere freindes! The results of y^{our} thoughts concerninge late transactions I knowe are your mistakes, by a better argument then successe; lett not your engaging too farr upon your owne iudgments bee your tentation or snare, much lesse successe, least you should bee thought to returne upon lesse noble arguments. It is my hart to write the same thinges to Norton, Mountague, and others: I pray you reade or communicate theise foolish lines to them. I have knowen my folly doe good, when affection has overcome my reason; I pray you iudge mee sincere, least a prejudice should bee putt upon after advantages. How gracious has the Lord beene in this great businesse. Lord, hyde not thy mercyes from our eyes! My service to the deere Ladye. I rest your most humble servant,

O. CROMWELL.

Indorsed, 4 Sep^r. 1650. From my L^d General from Dunbarn.

N. B. The battle of Dunbar was fought Sept. 3, 1650, the day before this Letter was written.

My Lord,

I knowe I write to my freind, therefore give leave to one bould word. In my very heart, your Lordp, Dick Hortou, Tom Westrowe, Rob. Ha-

mon,

mon, (though not intentionally) have helped one another to stumble att the dispensations of God, and to reason your selves out of his service &c. Now you have oportunitie to associate wth his people, in his worke, and to manifest your willingness, and desire, to serve the Lord against his and his peoples enimies. Woud you bee blessed out of Zion, and see the good of his people, and rejoyce wth his inheritance, I advise you all, in the bowells of love, lett it apaire you offer your selves willingly to his worke, wherein to bee accepted is more honor from the Lord, then the World can give, or bath. I am perswaded it needes you not, save as our Lord and Master needed the beast to shew his humilitie, meeknesse, and condescension; but you need it to declare your submission to and owning your selfe the Lord's, and his peoples. If you can breake thorough ould disputes, I shall rejoyce, if you help others to doe also. Doe not say you are now satisfied, because it is the ould quarrel, as if it had not bene soe all this while. I have noe leisure, but a great deale of entyer affection to you and yours, and those named, w^{ch} I thus plainly expresse. Thanks to you and the deare Lady for all loves, and for poor foolish Mall. I am in good earnest, and soe alsoe y^r Lord's faythfull friend and most humble servant,
O. CROMWELL.

Stratford on Avon, Aug. 27, 1651.
For my honored Lord Wharton, these.

*Letter from OLIVER ST. JOHN to
Lord WHARTON.*

My Lord,

Your many and constant fav^{rs}. and especially those not long before my leaving England, wth y^e circumstances accompanying them and the benefit I thereby, have made an impression upon me never to be forgotten, and are as fresh before me as when they weare donne; and as they then caused me to blesse y^e Lord on yo^r behalfe, soe have I through his grace donne ev^r since, and, as I promised, have in all my addresses to y^e Lord in what'coucerns my selfe and all men, most presented yo^r name unto him for all those good and greate things I have asked for my selfe, and shall by his assistance continue soe to doe. I was desyrrouse to let yo^r Lord know as much, because good turnes

are for y^e most p^t quickly forgotten, as allsoe y^t I should judge my selfe verry unworthie if my long silence had proceeded from forgettfullnes, or undervalewing y^e respect you have cast upon such an unworthie one. I know y^r judgment and charitie too well then y^t you will soe judge. The truth is, my condition and all circumstances considered, I have denyed my selfe that pleasure and satisfactioⁿ, least y^e pleasing my selfe thearin might turne to y^r prejudice; nor should I have adventured now, had I not well knowne y^e person doct^r Sampson that hath promised to deliver it wth his owne hand. He is not, as I take it, unknown to y^r Lord^s; I know he is one you may have confidence in, and that it will not be tedious to heare of my present condition w^h he knows well, because that *benefactores amant benefactos*. I came, some years since, first acquainted wth him att Montpellier; and ever since y^t time his love hath made him as a childe or servant unto me rather then a friende. His profession is phisick: my own ignorance y^t way, and suspicion that affection may blinde judgm^t, makes me say nothing of my owne concerning his proficiency in his calling; but, by letters and otherwise I accidentally come to know y^t y^r most eminent and famous phisitions in these p^{ts} of Europ, and of Leyden in y^e Low Cuntries, where he is now, give him a high character. If this occasion of further knowing him prove any meanes hereafter of doing service to yo^r selfe or yo^r, I have all I ayme att; since y^r Lord will let him know y^t I ow much of my health under God to his care and skill. My Lord, the sum and all of this is only to acknowledge the Debt w^h I am not able to pay, and to let you know that I ow much of y^e freedom and quiet w^h by God's blessing I now enjoy unto yo^r Lord^s. The infirmities of age now grow uppō me, and God knows whether I shall live to see yo^r face agayne. I should be glad to heare of them for whome I dayly pray, because that mercies soe given are all-soe mercies to my selfe, as likewise that I may thereby the better know how to performe the dutie sutable to such with Joy and thankfullnes: my L^d because it gives me the satisfaction of

* Obliterated in the original.

giving som testimonie of acknow-
ledgment of yor kindneses. That the
greate and graciouse God woud re-
quite all your love, and blesse you and
yours wth all the blessings of heaven
and earth, hath bin and shall be still
the prayer of, My Lord,

Yor beadsman, obliged and
most affectionate Servant

17^o Junii, 1668, Ol. St. Юнн.

*Directed, For the Right honourable
my Lord Wharton.*

*Indorsed, From my deere Friend; pr.
Dr. Sampson.*

*Extract from the Notes of a Traveller
in Russia in 1679.*

IN the year 1560 the art of printing
was introduced into Russia, and
a College was then first established
for the purpose of teaching the Latin
language; but this has been since en-
tirely destroyed by the ecclesiastics of
the country.

The Russians embraced Christian-
ity, and were baptized, on account of
a miracle wrought by a priest at Kief
whose prayers restored the great
Duke of Moscow from a dangerous
sickness, and at the same time con-
verted him to the faith.

Their Liturgy is borrowed from
that of the Greek Church. It is com-
posed in the Sclavonian tongue, the
knowledge of which is about as com-
mon with them as that of the Latin
in the Romish church.

They imitate, though rudely, the
modern Greeks in the architecture of
their Churches. Those of the Rus-
sians are filled with paintings, mostly
set about with coloured stones; but
images are abhorred by them as con-
trary to the second commandment,
and they look upon any adoration
paid to them as idolatrous.

They never kneel during their
prayers, but prostrate themselves on
the ground. On the vigils of certain
festivals, Christmas for instance, and
Easter, and Bogoroditza, the birth-day
of God's mother, they pass the whole
night in the churches, and throw
themselves flat on the ground from
time to time, crossing themselves and
beating their heads against the floor.
In their service are certain intervals,
during which they are allowed to talk
of business, or of what they please.
The Emperor, who attends regularly,
accompanied by all his court, gene-

rally takes this opportunity for dis-
patching several people on his affairs;
and if any one of his suite be wanting,
he inquires diligently after him.

At Whitsuntide the churches are
filled with branches of birch (which
the Russians believe to be sycamore),
on which they prostrate themselves,
under a strong persuasion that the
Holy Ghost descends on these branch-
es, as the manna fell formerly on oak-
leaves in the wilderness.

Instrumental music is no longer in
use amongst them, since it was abo-
lished by the last patriarch.

They give the name of *Obedni* to
the prayers that are said at three
hours after sun-rise; *Vecherni* to
those after sun-set; and *Zaoutrini* to
those which are repeated at one hour
after midnight.

Obedni; or Morning Prayer.

*Have pity upon me, O God! ac-
cording to the greatness of thy mercy;
and do away mine offences according
to the greatness and multitude of thy
loving-kindnesses.*

Vecherni; or Evening Prayer.

*Incline thine ear, O Lord! to my
prayers. Hear me when I call upon
thee; and let my cry come even unto
thee.*

Zaoutrini; or the Prayer at One
o'Clock in the Morning.

*We put our trust in Christ our Sa-
viour; and our trust is in him.*

They repeat, *Hospodi pomilui, Lord
have mercy upon us*, a hundred times
consecutively; and he of the priests
that can say this the oftenest without
taking breath is reckoned the clever-
est man. Five or six of them read
all together confusedly, one a chap-
ter, another a psalm, a third a prayer,
&c. &c.

Every priest is called a pope, as
Pope Peter, Pope Isidore, Pope Basil.
A bishop is called Metropolit, or Ar-
chichimandrite, and a dean Protopope.
The popes are commonly dressed in
red; some however wear green, and
several in other colours according to
their fancy. — They never cut their
hair, nor shave their beard. They are
obliged to be married; but they must
be the husbands of only one wife, ac-
cording to the literal expression of
the Apostle Paul. So that their priest-
hood depends upon their wives, and
dies with them: for which reason
they marry young that they may
come early to a benefice, and treat
their

their wives somewhat better than the common people do theirs. On the death of the wife the pope must become a monk, and it is from the monks that the bishops are elected.

The ceremonial of the Russian baptism differs from that of the Romish only in this, that they plunge the person all over in the water. During the exorcism, whenever the term *devil* occurs, all the congregation spit repeatedly, in testimony of abhorrence.

The custom which they had formerly of buying foreign children that they might make them embrace their religion, is no longer in practice. Whenever any foreigner renounces his profession, whether protestant or catholic, he must renounce also his former baptism; he must curse his father and mother, and spit three times over his shoulder.

The generality of Russian marriages are negotiated and brought about by third persons, and are celebrated without any great solemnity. Commonly five or six of the female friends of him that wants to be married, see the girl he intends to take quite naked before he promises, and if she has any bodily defect, she takes care to conceal it as much as possible. But, for his part, he seldom sees her till he be alone with her in the chamber where the marriage is to be consummated.

The nuptial ceremonies are not great. A small number of people attend the bride till three o'clock in the afternoon. As they come out of church, the *Panama*, or sexton, throws hops upon her, wishing her to have children in as great a number as there be hops fallen: while another man, having on a sheep-skin shube, or pelice, with the wool turned outwards, accompanies her with wishes that she may have as many children as there be hairs on his shube.

Young people conduct the bridegroom to his house, and old women the bride, who is closely covered all over, so that no part of her person is to be seen. The pope at the same time carries the cross before her.

The new-married couple seat themselves at table, and stay there some time. They have bread and salt before them, but they eat nothing. Meanwhile a sort of choir of boys and girls sing nuptial songs so lasciv-

ious and obscene, that no language can make them more so.

At getting up from table an old woman and a pope conduct the new-married people into their chamber, where the old woman exhorts the bride to be gentle and obedient to her husband, and the man to love his wife as he ought to do.

In one of his boots the bridegroom has a whip, and in the other some trifling trinket. He orders the bride to pull off his boots; and, if it happens that she pull off that first which has the trinket, he gives it her, and it is considered as an omen of good fortune to her: but it is reckoned unfortunate if she take off that first which contains the whip. In that case the husband gives her a stroke with it, as an earnest of what she is to expect in future. This ceremony being over, they are shut up in their room for two hours: the old woman waiting the while for the marks of the virginity of the bride; which, as soon as she has received, she braids the bride's hair which had till now been disheveled over her shoulders, and goes to demand the *Albricias*, or dower, of the parents.

To keep the rooms warm in Russia, it is customary here to make a bank of earth round them to the height of about two or three feet; but it is religiously observed not to let any of this earth remain at the head of the new-married pair; because the idea of mortality ought not then to be the object of their thoughts.

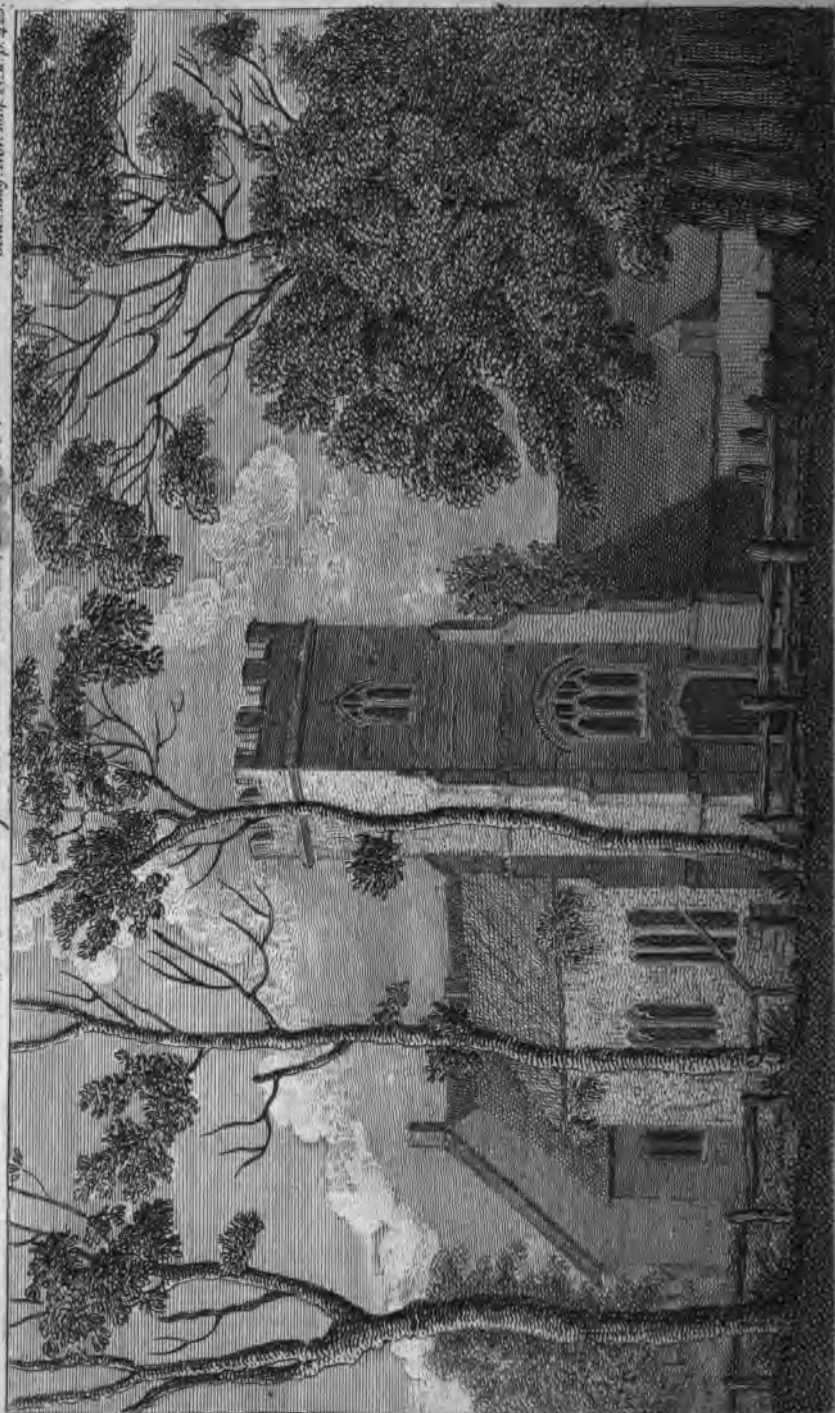
Children, of whichever sex, do not dare to refuse the husband or wife their father points out to them, nor slaves such as their proprietor directs. Barice Ivanovitch Morosof, the second person in the empire, having resolved to marry one of his friends to a rich widow of Dutch extraction, who had embraced the Russian religion, she went and threw herself at the feet of the wife of Barice, who is sister to the empress: she intreated her to dissuade her husband from his design of forcing her to break the resolution she had made of never marrying again. All her prayers and intreaties were in vain. Would you dishonour my husband, said the wife of Barice, so much as to refuse a husband from his hand, and make him forfeit the word he has given?

The manner in which the Russians treat



N. W. View of Chettle Church, Dorset.

Genl. Mag. Nov. 1814. Pl. II. p. 425.



From this it will appear that *xvi* quarentens were not half a leuga.

F. 247. a. 2. In Licetelle Silua *viii* *liu'a* et *dim.* et *vii* *q'rent'*. *l'g.* et *vi* *liu'a* et *dimid.* et *viii* *q'rent'*. *lat.*

In this case *viii* quarentens were not half a leuga.

I shall be greatly obliged to D.A.Y. or to any of your Correspondents, for their opinions what proportion the *quarentena* bore to the *leuga*. H. P.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 30.

THE little village of Chettle, co. Dorset, situate in a pleasant champion country, 22 miles from Dorchester, and six East from Blandford, is about five miles in circumference. It contains, according to the Return to Parliament in 1811, 27 houses, and 27 families, (of whom 24 were chiefly employed in agriculture and in trade) consisting of 61 males and 69 females, total 130.

In Domesday Book, Ailfus the chamberlain held Ceotel. It consisted of one carucate worth 20s. Afterwards it came to the Abbey of Tewksbury.

Eliz. this manor and advowson were granted to William Tooke and Edward Baesh; who in 17 Eliz. alienated them to Thomas Chafin, esq. In this highly respectable family the property is now vested, in the person of the present lord, the Rev. Wm. Chafin, rector of Liddinch, co. Dorset.

Near the Church is the seat of the Chafins, a large and elegant pile of building, erected by George Chafin, esq. the father of its present possessor, whose great popularity procured him the honour to represent the county of Dorset from 1713 to 1747, which trust he discharged with an integrity superior to all temptation. His father, Thomas Chafin, esq. commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Sedgemoor against the Duke of Monmouth. Five curious letters written by him to his wife at Chettle are printed in vol. III. of the new Edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire;" to which Work your Readers are referred for farther particulars relative to this parish.

The Church (See Plate II.) dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a small and neat, but very ancient pile of building, with a tower containing three bells. In it are several epitaphs to the memory of the Chafin family.

GENT. MAG. November, 1814.

The patronage of the Rectory belonged to the Abbey of Tewksbury; since the dissolution to the lords of the manor, now the Rev. Wm. Chafin; who in 1810, presented the present rector, the Rev. John Tregonwell Napier. Yours, &c. B. N.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 2.

DURING a short stay at Brighton a few weeks since, I was induced to visit the venerable Churches at Old and New Shoreham, about six miles from that place; and having an opportunity of making a little tour, by visiting the places in and near my road thither, I am induced to send you the result of this excursion.

Brighton Church stands on a hill North-west of the town; is an inconsiderable structure, consisting of a body, chancel, and very low square tower at the West end. There is no part of very early date, and no architectural feature, either externally or internally, to merit remark. The Font* alone is curious, standing in the centre of the middle aisle; it is of a circular form, and raised from the ground by one step; it has excited much observation among Antiquaries, some of whom contend for its early date, others that it is only a copy from the original. I am rather inclined to credit the former, and subjoin a few remarks on the sculpture with which it is ornamented, and the several peculiarities on which my opinion is grounded. The principal compartment facing the altar represents the last supper, and consists of seven figures. Our Saviour crowned with glory, in the centre, is in the act of giving the blessing, and on the table are distributed various drinking vessels, with the bread. The drapery consists of a variety of upright and horizontal folds. The next division contains a kneeling and a sitting figure. The third, which is larger, has a boat in the sea with the sail furled and two figures in it, one presenting a small barrel, or vessel, to a bishop, who has his mitre and crosier, and the other giving bread to a female, both of whom are in the water. The fourth division

* See Archæologia, X. 188, 217; and Antiquarian Repertory, 1780, vol. III. p. 56, where an indifferent engraving of it is given. EDIT.

consists

consists of three arches, each having a figure; the centre appears to be the principal. What the subjects of the three last-mentioned compartments are I had no means of exactly ascertaining; though, doubtless, they relate to some former circumstance. The whole is sculptured in basso-relievo, and the execution bold. Over these is a line of zig-zag and lozenge work curiously chamfered, and under them a row of exceedingly handsome ornamental work, of leaves and flowers, intricately and curiously intersected and varied, so much so, as almost entirely to deprive it of the appearance of modern design, or even execution. That the whole has been cleaned, and probably partially recut, is not in the least unlikely; but why the antient font should be destroyed to give place to a copy, is a questionable point; and that moderns should submit to imitate with so much exactness former works of this kind, is an instance very rare, and equally unaccountable: the name and date in the base were evidently placed there at the time when the alteration was made under that particular churchwarden.

Crossing the fields by a trodden path nearly due West about a mile and a half we arrived at *Hoove*, a small village consisting but of one street, having several respectable houses in it; and the ruins of a very antient and once extensive Church*, bearing at this time the appearance of little more than a barn. It is entered on the South side by a small porch, and is bereft internally of every curious fragment; both side aisles are destroyed, and the arches, which still appear, walled up. We have some difficulty in speaking with certainty what part of the original Church this formed; probably the nave or Western portion: its style is neither Saxon nor Pointed, but a mixture of both; the columns single cylindrical, with round capitals curiously ornamented, supporting handsomely - proportioned Pointed arches of a variety of mouldings. One half only of the nave is now used, the other lies in scattered ruins, among which remain two columns with parts of their arches, and fragments of two others.

Continuing our walk through the fields by a footpath, about one mile

beyond, are the ruins of *Aldrington Church**, the tottering walls of an antient and not large edifice; now in an open field, and distant from any habitation. One small window of early erection is the only feature to notice, the rest are but small portions of detached walls, and a lofty narrow fragment of the tower.

One mile and a half beyond this, in a Westerly direction, is the pretty and extensive village of *Southwick*; finely situated, and beautifully interspersed with trees. It has a highly curious and interesting Church, with a tower at the West end of three stories, the first being plain, the second containing ten Saxon windows, and the third two early Pointed arches: they are surmounted by a block cornice, and a good-proportioned though not high spire, covered with lead and terminated by a vane. The walls of the nave and chancel are Saxon, by the arches still remaining, there was an aisle formerly on the North, but none on the South side; there are two early Pointed windows on the South side of the chancel; the rest of a later date. The entrance is by a porch on the South side.

About a quarter of a mile Westward of this is *Kingston*, a small village surrounded by trees; and near, a large house, the residence of ——— Goringe, esq. part of which is very antient, and entered by a small porch. The Church is but part of a larger edifice, and had formerly a lofty tower, though now it rises little above the roof; it is in the centre, and supported by a very large buttress at the North-west angle, the whole of very early date, substantial and picturesque.

North-east of Kingston about one mile and a half, between two hills, lies the small village of *Portlade*, between three and four miles from Brighthelmstone; it contains several good houses, and has an old Church, that cannot boast of much beauty, though it may of antiquity; it has a low square tower at the West end, embattled, with nave and chancel, the former much altered, and the latter of the early simple Pointed arch.

Between two and three miles from thence, near the sea, lies *New Shoreham*, a large, but not very clean or commodious town, though it has a

few respectable houses in it. The Church* stands near the entrance from Brighton, and is the remnant of a truly grand structure; but it has lost a magnificent portion in the nave, a small part of it now only remaining, which has been walled up in a manner as not only to preserve fragments of what are destroyed, but to preserve the appearance of an antient end; an instance not very common. The present West entrance, and probably the original, is a Pointed arch, decorated in every respect with Saxon ornaments, and supported by Saxon capitals. The design is curious, but much mutilated. Over this is a small Pointed window, of four or five divisions, not of very early date. The walls of the whole edifice are Saxon, as windows, buttresses, &c. of this work remain unusually entire. The tower, at the intersection of the great cross aisles, is in two stories, and not lofty, the first having two Saxon windows on each side, and the second two Pointed of the same mouldings, probably built at the same time, surmounted by a block cornice and parapet. On the North and South sides are two handsome flying buttresses, terminated by pinnacles. A great portion of the Saxon work remains; but the North side appears to be less altered. The East end is particularly elegant, having three beautiful early Pointed windows (supported by handsome clustered columns) over three recessed Saxon arches. Under the pediment is a circular window, now blocked up. A small fragment of the Western extremity of the nave, surrounded by shrubbery, still remains, and the foundations of the intervening walls. The Choir is a noble specimen of the mixed style of building that prevailed before the dissolution of the Saxon, and the introduction of the Pointed arch. The capitals which support the arches are various and very beautiful. The font is on the North side near the entrance, of a square form, supported by a stout centre column and four smaller ones at the angles. The upper half of the South transept is separated from the lower, and forms a commodious school-room. The whole edifice is extremely beautiful: but the ornaments not destroyed by white-wash, are filled with dirt,

Half a mile to the West is situated *Old Shoreham*, a small straggling village, which, nevertheless, has had a fine Church†; but the united efforts of devastation in former days, and destruction in the present, have nearly effaced all its beauties. Though it never was so large as *New Shoreham*, yet the Church is certainly more antient, and pure Saxon. The ruins of the North transept are very curious, and the West side of the South transept has a fine Saxon arch, formerly a doorway. The tower in the centre of one story has three Saxon arches on each side, plastered up flush with the wall, except those on the North side. The four arches supporting it are ornamented, and very perfect; and the Church throughout deserving of most minute investigation. J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Oct. 26.*

IT is reasonable to suppose that many concerned in the Salmon Fishery have read, in "The Sun" of the 3d of September, Mr. Ellis's (of Munsterworth) observations on the fecundity of Salmon, as communicated to the Western-Severn-Association; whereby all must be convinced that the destruction of spawning Salmon, whether by persevering too long in the coble and net fishing, or killing the black fish when spawning, is in a high degree reprehensible; for, as that gentleman justly observes, it is evident, from his calculation, that one breeding Salmon, prematurely slain, may be of immense loss to a river; that is, were accommodation prepared by human ingenuity for the fish while spawning, to enable them to deposit their ova in greater safety, and with less labour; of which many require to be convinced, who may read the following information.

However, it is first proper to observe, that Mr. Ellis, to shew his idea of the great quantity of provision this Fishery is capable of producing to the kingdom, says—"I did myself count the eggs in the roe of a Salmon, weighing 17 pounds, and found the number to be 11,350, which, at the growth of one pound each, would have given a quantity of food rather better than five tons; and a hundred salmon of the like weight on the same principles of calculation,"

* Engraved in vol. LXVIII. p. 115. Ed.

† Engraved in vol. LXVII. p. 929. Ed. give

give 900 tons; a produce equal to 10,000 acres of wheat at 20 bushels per acre, when in flour at 50 pounds per bushel."

On reading this paragraph, doubtless several proprietors of Salmon-fishings imagine they have nothing to attend to, for increasing the breed, but to guard and preserve the black or spawning fish, because they are told, that one fish of 17 pounds weight contains 11,350 eggs; therefore 100 spawning, of the same weight (which number at least every river of ordinary size will contain, unless overfished by coble and net), will in the same ratio yield 1,350,000 eggs; and these eggs, spawned in a river, will produce an equal number of fry or smolts. Certainly this is the inference to be conceived of Mr. Ellis's idea of the breeding of salmon fry, by the proprietors of all fishing rivers.

But in place of this immense production of fry from 100 Salmon, it is reasonable to inform Mr. Ellis, and all those interested in Salmon-fishings who are of his opinion, that shoals of fry or smolts equal to the number of eggs, even in two Salmon (that is upwards of 22,000), never were animated from the eggs of 100 Salmon, one year with another, in any river in Britain; otherwise the crops of Salmon in all these rivers would greatly exceed the quantity they usually render.

It is, therefore, evident that Mr. Ellis, as well as many others, are led to form this imaginary opinion by supposing, that the eggs of the Salmon, wherever dropped or spawned by the female, may have been impregnated by the male, and, therefore, may be animated by river-water. But such an idea is absurd, and fallacious. Were it possible on their part to procure the opinion of the most competent judges in Britain, of whatever regards every branch of the British Fisheries (suppose even those Right Hon. Personages, Nicholas Vansittart and George Rose), they would inform them, that it was contrary to the order of nature to impel the parent-fish to such severe labour, as Salmon always undergo instinctively, in digging pits to receive and retain their ova; unless those pits, by the intervention of Providence,

were necessary to preserve and vivify their progeny.

It is, therefore, not only certain, but consistent with reason, that many eggs of the Salmon perish, being dropt in their relaxed state, before the parents can dig a pit to receive them; and that, therefore, the only eggs of that fish which stock a river with fry or smolts, are but those animated by being lodged safely in a gravel-pit; after which, when impregnated by the coalition of the melt, the male and female heap gravel, and then return to the sea, leaving their progeny to ripen by the effervescence of the river water passing freely through the mound of gravel: the quick growth of the animalculæ in these deposited eggs, daily increasing in bulk, with the motion of these fry when animated, naturally throws off the gravel which keeps them stationary, so that the whole cloud of fry or smolts the pit contains find themselves liberated at the same instant, from which time they continue to shoal together.

No doubt these observations are strange, and perfectly novel, to many Proprietors of Salmon-fishings, who have no conception how Salmon breed, and do not pay any attention to the spawning Salmon's severe labour in digging pits to deposit their ova; yet that may frequently be seen, by such as have a curiosity to notice the action and motion of the fish, when standing on a bank over a pool wherein Salmon spawn during sun-shine; they will observe the strenuous exertions of the fish (often to the loss of life), in digging with the head and the tail, even with the surface of the river water: such spectators cannot fail of being convinced by ocular proof that the aid of man's reason is requisite, and should be exerted, to assist the spawning salmon with accommodation in these pools, to relieve them from a part of such severe labour.

From these important observations, no intelligent person will frivolously dispute the benefit that may be derived from adopting a rational system to increase the breeding of more Salmon Fry than the same number of spawning fish have ever produced hitherto, which certainly is practicable, as can be easily demonstrated.

Our

Our predecessors never attended to any means to generate Salmon; but left this fish entirely to its own instinct to find shelter during the spawning season, although that is not possible to be procured when the rivers are in very great speats*. There is now no apology for Proprietors, who live in so enlightened an age, if they will not be persuaded to acknowledge, on principles of reason and common sense, that it is chiefly owing to the Salmon's want of proper accommodation, in the rivers they frequent while spawning, that so many of their eggs perish and are lost; otherwise the quantity of Salmon caught on many rivers in England and Scotland would be infinitely more abundant, which is evident to every one who considers the fecundity of the Salmon.

Gentlemen concerned in Salmon-fishing rivers will perceive, that much national benefit may be derived, and very little loss sustained, by any human endeavours to increase this fishery. What honey would be procured from the labour of bees, compared to the quantity they produce, if hives had not been invented for their accommodation? And, from analogy, doth it not appear equally reasonable for increasing the breed, and consequently the Salmon-fishery (knowing how weak, languid, and sickly these fish are while spawning), to provide them with repositories suitable to their habits and instinct, in hopes to obtain a recompence.

The Writer shall only add, that he had many opportunities to acquire a knowledge of the nature, habits, and instinct of the Salmon from his concern in that fishery, and by residing some years on the border of a river, whose banks overlooked many of the spawning pools therein. If, therefore, gentlemen interested in the Salmon-fishery of the principal rivers in the kingdom, desirous to increase the quantity, consider his reasoning just and well founded, to such he is ready to communicate every information of which he has any practical knowledge; and, among other matters, how to prepare commodious repositories for the Salmon while spawning—a labour which will enable them

(at very little cost) to deposit all their eggs in perfect safety, and very little, or no exertion, in digging pits for its preservation; whereby ten Salmon's spawn will produce, with perfect safety, an infinite greater number of fry or smolts, than a hundred spawning Salmon can do with certainty, on account of their frequent migration from one pool to another, which is the opinion of two of the most intelligent gentlemen in Scotland, who have perused the whole plan, and consider it competent to increase this valuable branch of national provision, beyond conception or belief, in every river wherein it is adopted; and should it be found effectual, after trial, to accomplish the purpose (as I am fully convinced it will), I shall consider my information justly entitled to some public recompence, for being the first in the British Empire, who, by studying the nature, habits, and instinct of the Salmon, ever devised a rational system to increase the quantity thereof.

JOHN MACKENZIE.

MR. URRAN,

Nov. 24.

AS your Miscellany is the vehicle of information and instruction in all departments of Science, I am induced to address you on a subject that by many may be thought not exactly suited for your pages; but I know no other channel so likely to give the information I wish for: and as the Horse is an animal that conduces so much to our comfort, convenience, and profit, any and every attempt to remove or alleviate the defects and ailments of such an animal must be of benefit to society at large; and therefore I feel the less reluctance in troubling you on the subject.

I am possessed of a very handsome and valuable horse, but this horse is subject to start: with a little patience however, he may always in a few minutes be brought close up to the object he started from. I am induced to suspect that horses which start have some defect in the organs of vision; and that they do not start from a viciousness of disposition and temper, as is generally supposed, and therefore, to ill treat them with the whip and spur, as is too frequently done by servants and post boys, is

not

* Speat, a Mountain-torrent, or river greatly swollen with rain.

not only irrational, but inhuman; these persons would do well to attend to the advice that was given to Phæton, "*utere loris et parvere stimulis.*" I am aware, Mr. Urban, that I may be told I am no Jockey, and that coercion is the only remedy that can be resorted to. Without wasting time in answering and confuting such an objection, allow me to observe, perhaps a horse that starts may be myoptical, or near-sighted, and I think so for this reason. I know several persons who are near-sighted from having a very convex eye, and I know that such people in the twilight and in the dusk, when walking in the streets or in the fields, imagine they are running against things, as a post or a tree, when no such object is near them; yet such persons start and stop short to avoid the supposed danger: and may not this be the case with the horse, and may not the same reasoning be applied? If the globe of an horse's eye be too convex, may he not view objects at a false distance? Now supposing this to be sometimes the case, the great desideratum is, how such a defect can be remedied, and by what means, and in what manner?

We all know that, when the human eye is too prominent, the person is in consequence near-sighted, and is very much assisted in vision by using concave glasses: but I know some very intelligent men who doubt the propriety of wearing glasses; because a person who has once taken to them, must always use them; and I have been informed that one of the most eminent medical men in London, who has been very near-sighted from his youth, has never worn glasses, from a supposition that the muscles of the eye would act upon and compress the globe, and in time lessen its convexity; whether this gentleman has found this to be the case, after the experience of 50 years, I am unable to say: and, indeed, whether the human eye is or is not ultimately benefited by the use of glasses is of little importance in the present enquiry, for the idea of a horse wearing glasses (although I believe practicable) borders on the ridiculous: and therefore, to return from this digression to the immediate subject; supposing in any given instance we could say decidedly that a horse was near-sighted from having the transparent cornea too convex,

would it be more advisable to keep such a horse in a dark or in a light stable? In the one case, that is, in the light stable, would the muscles of the eye compress the globe, and lessen its convexity? We know the pupil would be dilated in the dark, to admit all the light it could: in the other case, it would be contracted, to prevent and lessen the admission of the rays of light; and in the first case, *i. e.* in the dark, would the muscles be inactive and relaxed, and would the globe be altered in its shape, and sink partially within the orbit?

Perhaps we have not sufficient data to go upon, to reason from analogy; for the ultimate structure of the human eye and the horse's eye may be widely different; and the wisdom of the Almighty, who has framed animals for various uses, and given them visual organs and habits of life commensurate to their different stations, may have placed all this beyond the reach of human intellect. It is probable that many animals can see in a light that is complete darkness to the eyes of man; and consequently the ultimate structure of the eyes of such animals must be different from human ones.

If any of your Veterinarian Correspondents, Mr. Urban, who are more conversant with this subject than I profess to be, would point out any mode that would tend to rectify such a defect in the Horse, myself, and no doubt many others, would feel obliged.

Yours, &c.

ΙΩΑΝΝΟΣ.

VENERABLE SIR,

Oct. 10.

FOR many a long year I have been an occasional reader of your well-established Magazine; and, being very old myself, I naturally prefer an antient Literary Journal to those various ephemeral productions, which shine the meteors of an hour, and then return, as my revered Master of other times used frequently to say, to their original inanity.

Will you then do me the favour to insert a few remarks in your respectable Miscellany on a Novel, entitled "*Mornton*," lately published by a daughter of the late Dr. Cullen; a character which, as you must well remember, was justly celebrated, not only throughout Europe, but in all the

the civilized parts of America, for having contributed, more largely perhaps than any other individual, to the advancement of medical science. How often has the young Student, eager in the pursuit of knowledge, listened with pleasure and unspeakable advantage to the lucid development of the hidden maladies to which the human frame is incident; contemplated with delight the discoveries of that acute and discriminating mind, which, having perceived the cause, could thence draw the salutary inference; and, by pointing out the remedy, arrest the progress of disease, and sooth the couch of sorrow and suffering! How often do I remember, although at the distance of more than half a century, —but, Mr. Editor, I must check the garrulity of old age, or, instead of fulfilling my original intention, I shall occupy your pages with my eulogium on the father, instead of commenting on the literary production of the daughter; a train however into which I have unavoidably been led by the irresistible power of association; for, had it not been for my long-cherished respect for the memory of Dr. Cullen, I should never have looked into *Mornton*. The fact is, learned Sir, that having lived many years in the world, and seen much of its realities, I am but little interested in the devious paths of fancy and imagination, and feel reluctant to load my failing memory with scenes and characters existing only in those fairy lands, how beautiful soever may be the flowrets that decorate their borders, or that embellish and adorn their habitations. But, as yourself and many of your readers may not yet have read the book, I will give you an outline of a few of the principal characters.

Rosalind Fountroy, the heroine, is a most amiable young woman, just such a one, if I had ever married, as I should have wished for my wife.—She is not beautiful, nor is there any thing in her person or manner that is at first sight even attractive; but, eventually, she wins all hearts by her excellent understanding, her admirable temper, her unobtrusive simple manners, her affectionate grateful disposition, her disinterested generosity, and her cheerful agreeable conversation. Ah, Mr. Editor, if I could have possessed such a treasure! But

the time is now gone by, like a tale that is told!

Well then—Frank Hanbury, a playful lively youth, ingenious and discriminating, with an eye to perceive and a courage to ridicule the vices and follies concealed under a specious exterior, producing much comic effect. Mr. Derwent, a man of excellent principles, candid, unsuspecting, open, and sincere. Mrs. Derwent, designing, insidious, and artful, under appearances the most specious. Ah, thought I, though I am solitary, and often sit counting the strokes of the pendulum of my father's old clock (which used to stand on the staircase) through a long winter's evening; yet how much better thus to live alone, than to have been united to one so perfidious! Ernest Loraine, amiable, and of the best principles and conduct, but in one instance the dupe of this perfidious woman. Mr. Savile, an apparent misanthrope, whom disappointment and sorrow had rendered somewhat suspicious; but possessing, in despite of this infirmity, a warm and generous heart, ever responsive to all the tender ties of friendship, the claims of humanity, and the affectionate dictates of unbounded benevolence! How earnestly do I wish he was my neighbour; for although, probably, some years younger than myself, yet I think we could sooth and comfort each other, after having passed many of the storms and tempests of life, by looking backward without remorse, and forward with composure and lively hope towards the period of its close!

But there are two topics in the book, which a neighbour of mine, who has read it, and who knows the world much better than I do, conceives will retard its circulation. First, the severe strictures on the cruelties wantonly exercised towards many of the inferior animals—now, if "such things are," and my neighbour does not deny it, I really do think they ought to be brought forward and severely reprobated; and I hope, worthy Sir, that you will be of my opinion. The second is, the strictures of Mr. Savile and Mr. Derwent on Southey's *Life of Nelson*. They admit that he does not praise too highly the many great and noble qualities of Nelson; his undaunted courage; his energy of mind; his self-devoted,

devotedness; his quickness to perceive, and his promptitude to execute, whatever the emergency of the case might require; but they do think, and surely with reason, having admitted the truth of his atrocious conduct in the Bay of Naples,—the cruel desertion of his amiable wife, together with the adulterous commerce in which it originated,—that instead of holding up his example as worthy of all imitation, it ought rather to have been adduced as an awful warning to those who may contemplate the sad termination; that "he who standeth" should be ever on his guard, and "take heed, lest he fall."

I am, Sir, with much respect for your age and accurate discrimination, your well meaning and faithful servant,
ABRAHAM ARMSTRONG.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 6.
TO confirm the notion that the words of our National air of "God save the King" were in popular use in the time of James II., we may add this particle of information, from the authentic Memoirs of the great Duke of Berwick, the son of that Monarch. Under the date of 1688, he writes, that "when James was seized on by the mob at Feversham, and returned to London, in passing through the City to go to Whitehall, the people hurried on in crowds to see him, crying out, "*God save the King.*"

From what has already been discovered, I think that these words even then formed the burden of our loyal song. It is probable that we may yet discover the words of this political song in its original state, in some Collection of the times; but Jacobite songs must necessarily be *rariss.*; those of the Orange complexion are more accessible. If the song be read with attention, I think there are parts which forcibly apply to the peculiar situation of that Monarch; the secret conspiracies, which, however concealed, were then suspected to exist, by his party, seem strongly alluded to by such expressions as "Confound their Politicks," and "Frustrate their knavish tricks." With this idea, every one may make his own commentary. Carey probably only made a fortunate application to his own times.
CUM 1850.

MR. URBAN, Holloway, Oct. 31.
AS many erroneous notions of the Art of Engraving are entertained by some, and urged with force by others, who know little or nothing about it; I now offer to the Publick an opinion, to undeceive them, if possible, by plain matter of fact: It is not an individual opinion, but a generally approved sentiment among those who vie with the Masters of the Old School. It is this, that the object of Engraving is not confined to any mode of working; but is to produce a pleasing and striking effect, an effect which shall immediately strike the sense by its similarity with the object it illustrates. This is its sole purpose; and it is not confined, as some suppose, to that sleek, unmeaning, insignificant wiry line, so much fostered, so much approved, and which one in particular speaks highly in favour of, who modestly asserts his intended publication is to "supersede the necessity" of another's illustrating the British Cathedrals. Indeed, Mr. Urban, this modern sophistry has prevailed so far among novices in the Art, that they reject altogether our Masters' performances, because that single line, pervading some Engravings in the present day, is not to be found in their productions, being in direct opposition to the laws of granulated nature.

A deal, Mr. Urban, of the present work, is actually done with a machine; which way the old School had no mind to conceive, or had wisdom enough to avoid. Really, it is pitiful to behold these venders of quackery, endeavouring to subvert the truth, making converts of the credulous gaping multitude, who have no judgment of their own, but are ready to side with the prevailing delusion, especially if it be argued with technical terms, and such strokes of elocution as are seldom understood; for the mob are then not delighted with the sense, but with the sound. In short, Mr. Urban, the present style of working is a mere mechanical trick, to apologize for the mean capacities of those who profess a knowledge of the principle of Engraving, and are never out of their garrets, to make a single observation from nature. These remarks (founded upon right reason) considered with impartiality, the result must appear, to

to the mortification of those, who have gone about endeavouring to poison the minds of all inclined to give audience, although their doctrine, influence, and colloquies, never captivated or ensnared any but mean abstracted geniuses, and never one of ordinary judgment.

An Advocate for the Old School,
G. SARJANT.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 2.
YOUR Correspondent who signs "PERHAPS," p. 309. is like some mischievous boys, who aim to knock down two birds with one stone, namely Toplady and Belsham. I leave the latter to defend himself: the former is numbered with the dead, and cannot reply; nevertheless in his Works he still speaks, and to those writings I appeal respecting a mangled quotation which your Correspondent makes from the "Historic Proof of the doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England," which, if it had been correct, would have held up the Author as one of the most inconclusive reasoners that ever put pen to paper. By your permission, Sir, I will transcribe the passage in connexion with that part disjointed and castrated, not with the least design of entering into any controversy, either on the Arminian or Calvinistic side, but purely to rescue the memory of a man of genius and learning from the greatest stupidity in expressing himself, as misrepresented by the above Writer.

Mr. Toplady quotes Bishop Latimer as peremptorily asserting, that Christ did *not* die for such as shall be eventually lost, as follows:

"Mark here," says Latimer, "Scripture speaketh not of *impenitent* sinners; Christ *died not* for them. His death redemeth not *their* sins."

Mr. Toplady observes on this,

"Now if there be any for whom 'Christ *died not*,' and whose sins his death 'redeemeth not,' it follows, that in this Reformer's idea *Redemption is not universal*."

He goes on to say, that Latimer

frequently affirming that Christ expiated the sins of "the whole world," does by no means clash with his doctrine in the above passage. Indeed, it is saying no more than the Scripture has repeatedly said before him. The point of enquiry is, What does that phrase, *the whole world*, import? Surely not every person, without exception, who did, does, or shall exist: for in that sense of the phrase, it seems impossible that Christ *could* die for *all*. Some, for instance, in our Lord's time at least, were guilty of that sin which he himself has pronounced *absolutely* unpardonable: and would he die for the *pardon* of those, whose sins, he avers, shall *never be pardoned*? This would be like a man's paying down an inestimable ransom for such as he knows, at the very time of his paying it, neither will nor can ever be set at liberty. Besides, what shall we say of those many final impenitents, whose departed souls had been in the place of torment, ages and ages *before* Christ was crucified at all. Full four thousand years had elapsed from the Creation, ere the Messiah was even manifested in the flesh. And Scripture will not permit us to believe, that the *whole* of mankind, who died within that extensive period, were glorified in heaven. Now, it would both impeach the wisdom, and affront the *dignity* of Christ, as well as infinitely depreciate the *value* of his sacrifice, to suppose, that he could possibly shed his blood on the cross, for those very souls which were, at the very time, suffering for their own sins in hell. The tenet, therefore, of a redemption absolutely universal, will not stand the test either of scripture, reason, or the analogy of faith. Shall we, for example, affirm, that Christ died for the salvation of Judas? The fact seems to be impossible. It is plain, that he slew himself subsequently to the apprehension, but *antedecently* to the *actual crucifixion* of Christ*. The soul of Judas, therefore, went to *its own place* of punishment *before* Christ had offered him-

* "This observation throws light on that passage of Latimer, where he says, that Christ shed as much blood for Judas as for Peter. Not that Christ actually died for Judas, whose death was prior to that of Christ himself: but that the Mediator's blood was as much sufficient, so infinite was its value, to have redeemed even Judas, *had it been shed for that purpose*, as to have redeemed any other person. A sentiment," says the Writer, "to which I subscribe with heart and hand."

self a sacrifice to God. And I cannot, for my own part, see with what propriety Christ could die to *save* a person *from* going to hell, who was *actually there* already.

Mr. Toplady then adds the note which I have referred to, and which is the point in question.

I shall not trouble you, Sir, with any further remarks; and remain

Yours, &c.

POSTRATES.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

ONE of your Correspondents, p. 310, accuses Dr. Priestley of ignorance in the language in which many of the Primitive Fathers of the Church have written, and produces an instance of it from his own memory. He says, that a schoolboy of fifteen knows that the words *τελειος ανηρ* mean *a man grown*; but that the Doctor meeting with the same words, in one of his quotations, confounds them with *ψιλος ανδρωνος*, and translates them *a mere man*. As your Correspondent has not produced the passage, your Readers, Mr. Urban, are not enabled to judge whether the words are erroneously translated by the Doctor, or not. But that the phrase *τελειος ανηρ* is sometimes used in a sense different from that to which your Correspondent confines it, and not far distant from that in which Dr. Priestley translates it, your Readers may be easily convinced by turning to the original of the Athanasian Creed, in which the words *τελειος Θεος*, and *τελειος ανηρ*, occur. Now it is obvious, that it would be highly improper to translate these phrases by *a God full grown*, and *a man full grown*, in the connexion in which they stand in this celebrated Creed: the first is very properly rendered *perfect God*, and the latter *perfect man*, that is, a man having all the essential properties of man; which is very little, if at all, different from the meaning assigned to the phrase by Dr. Priestley.

With regard to the passage from Ignatius, which your Correspondent adduces, *δεξαμε τον Θεον, Ιησυν Χριστον* it may be observed, that it would be very unsafe to pronounce that the words came exactly in that state from the pen of Ignatius. I presume, it is well known to the learned, that the Epistles of Ignatius have been greatly corrupted by additions and omissions;

and it is very possible, that the words in question may have been originally written *δεξαμε τον Θεον και Ιησυν Χριστον*, *I glorify God and Jesus Christ*. Both the Arians and the Orthodox are accused of tampering with these Epistles. Writings so corrupted should be very cautiously adduced as proofs of any controverted doctrines.

Your Correspondent speaks contemptuously of Mr. Belsham; but, judging from Mr. Belsham's Letter, in p. 125, some of your Readers will certainly be inclined to think and to speak very differently of him. It is not easy to meet with any controversial composition written in a more candid and gentlemanly manner, or in more elegant and classical language, than that letter; which, no doubt, will appear to many Readers a very satisfactory answer to the address which gave occasion to it.

In 1 John v. 20. the pronoun *εγω*, *this*, refers not to Jesus Christ, as your Correspondent supposes, but to a more remote antecedent, namely, *him that is true*, that is, the God whom Jesus Christ has given his disciples understanding to know.

I submit these remarks, Mr. Urban, to your own and your readers' impartial judgment? and am

Yours, &c. A SUSSEX FREEHOLDER.

P. S. A Gentleman, p. 306, who complains of the lower part of his house being infested with Toads, is recommended to turn a few Snakes among them, which will infallibly devour the Toads.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

YOUR Correspondent Indagator has, I believe, committed a slight error, p. 215, respecting the Chancellors of the University of Oxford. He says, that the first layman, who held that office, was elected in 1552. On turning to Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanæ, I find that Sir John Mason, kat. was elected Nov. 18, 1552, but at the time of election he was Dean of Winchester. He was installed Dean Oct. 9, 1549, and resigned in 1553.

Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, is the first layman, according to the above-mentioned Author, who was Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was elected Jan. 24, 1559, and resigned June 12, 1559.

Yours, &c. RECOMMENDING.

848

Fragments of Literature.

No. VII.

"*The true Effigies of our most illustrious Sovereigne Lord, King Charles, Queene Mary, with the rest of the Royall Progenie. Also a Compendium or Abstract of their most famous Genealogies and Pedegrees, expressed in Prose and Verse. With the Times and Places of their Births.* 4^o. Lond. 1641.

This Tract, consisting of eighteen pages only, is of extreme rare occurrence.

The portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, Charles Prince of Wales, and Mary Princesse of Orange, are by Hollar in his best manner. James Duke of York, when eight years of age, in the Tennis Court, Lady Anna, (who died the 8th of December 1640), and the double representation, 1. of "Charles Prince of Great Britaine, borne, baptiz'd, and buried, May y^e 13, 1629." 2. of Henry Duke of Gloucester,—are by other hands.

The poetical part of this Pamphlet has but little merit.

Of Charles Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the Second, it is said :

"This noble and hopefull Prince was borne on the 29 day of May, 1630, betweene the howres of 10 and 11, it being Saturday. And in the Almanack it is called Fœlix. His birth was at St. James House neare Charing Crosse. His godfathers were Lewis the 13, the French King (now reigning), and the other was the Prince Pallatine. The Godmother was the Queene Mother of France: their Deputies there was, James Duke of Lenox (for the French King), and James Marquesse of Hamilton (for the Palsgrave), and for the Queene Mother, the Dutches of Richmond and Lenox was Deputie."

HENRY HOLLAND.

Among what are called the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum, is a Petition to the Public for relief, circulated by Henry the son of Dr. Philemon Holland in 1647, he being then in his old age. It contains some curious particulars of his Life. He speaks of himself as a Citizen of London, for a long time an inhabitant of St. Mary-le-Bow. He says his wife and he, in 1625, were the medium for many worthy and charitable persons in distributing money to the sick and necessitated in the memorable Mortality of the Plague. Under four or five Lord Keepers he was a Commissioner of Bankrupts :

and he was a hater of Popery and Superstition : his opposition to Prelatical Innovation, he owns, occasioned him to be called before the Star-Chamber Court, and he was in consequence imprisoned and impoverished. When he was 60 years of age, in 1643, "he adventured his life, and went out one, and was the eldest man," of the Earl of Denbigh's Life-guard. With this history upon a printed paper he craved charitable contributions.

"*Cromwell's Conspiracy. A Tragic-Comedy, relating to our latter Times. Beginning at the Death of King Charles the First, and ending with the happy Restauration of King Charles the Second. Written by a Person of Quality.*" 4^o. Lond. 1660.

At p. 11, is the following

SONG.

How happy 's the Pris'ner that conquers
his fate [complaines,
With silence, and ne're on bad Fortune
But carelessly plaies with his keys on
the grate, [and his chaines ;
And makes a sweet concert with them
He drowns Care with Sack, while his
thoughts are oppress,
And makes his heart float like a cork
in his breast.

Then since w're all slaves who
Islanders be, [clos'd with the Sea,
And the World's a large Prison en-
We will drink up the Ocean, and set
ourselves free,

For Man is the World's Epitome.

Let Tyrants weare Purple deep dy'd in
the bloud [to sway :

Of them they have slain, their Sceptres
If our Conscience be clear, and our Title
be good [richer than they .

To the raggs that bang on us, w're
We'll drink down at night what we beg
or can borrow, [next morrow.

And sleep without plotting for more the
Then since w're all slaves, &c.

Come, Drawer, and fill us 'a peck of
Canary, [good night.

One brimmer shall bid all our senses
When old Aristotle was frolick and merry,
By the juyce of the grape he turn'd
Stagyrite ;

Copernicus once in a drunken fit found
By the course of his brains that the world
turn'd round.

Then since w're all slaves, &c.

'Tis Sack makes our faces like Comets
to shine, [mask,

And gives beauty beyond a Complexion
Diogenes fell so in love with his Wine,

That when 'twas all out he still liv'd
in the Cask,

And

And he so lov'd the scent of the wainscotted room,
That dying he desir'd a Tub for his Tombe.

Then since w'are all slaves, &c.

"*Irenodia Cantabrigiensis: ob paciforum serenissimi Regis Caroli é Scotia reditum Mense Novembri 1641.*" 4^o. Ex Off. Rog. Daniell, Almæ Acad. Typogr. 1641.

Among these a Greek Copy by Duport. A Latin Copy, signed "A. Cowley, Trin. Coll. Socius." A Latin Copy by Duport. Another signed Gu. Sancroft, Coll. Emman. A. Mag. Another Greek Copy by Duport. An English "Ode upon the return of his Majestie" signed "A Cowley Trin. Coll."

DEVICES.

Blount, in his Translation of "The Art of making Devices" from the French of Henry Estienne, Lord of Fossez, 4^o. Lond. 1646, gives the following as part of a preliminary Address "to the Nobilitie and Gentry of England."

"We read that Hen. the 3. (as liking well of remuneration) commanded to be written (by way of Devise) in his Chamber at Woodstock,
Qui non dat quod amat, non accipit ille quod optat.

"Edw. the 3. bore for his Devise the rayes of the Sunne streaming from a cloud without any motto. Edmond of Langley, Duke of York, bore a Faulcon in a Fetter-lock, implying that he was locked up from all hope and possibility of the Kingdome. Hen. the 5. carried a burning Cresset, sometimes a Beacon, and for Motto (but not appropriate thereunto) *UNE SANS PLUS, one and no more.* Edw. the 4. bore the Sun, after the Battell of Mortimers-Crosse, where three Sunnes were seene immediately conjoyning in one. Hen. the 7. in respect of the union of the two Houses of York and Lancaster, by his marriage, used the White Rose united with the Red, sometimes placed in the Sunne. But in the reigne of Hen. the 8. Devices grew more familiar, and somewhat more perfect, by adding Mottoes unto them, in imitation of the Italians and French (amongst whom there is hardly a private Gentleman, but hath his particular Devise.) For Hen. the 8. at the interview betweene him and King Francis the first, whereat Charles the fift was also present, used for his Devise an English Archer in a greene Coat drawing his Arrow to the head, with this Motto, *CUI ADHÆREO,*

PRÆEST; when as at that time those mighty Princes banding one against another, wrought him for their owne particular.

"To the honour of Queene Jane (who dyed willingly to save her child King Edward) a Phenix was represented in his funerall fire with this Motto, *NASCATUR UT ALTER.* Queen Mary bore winged Time, drawing Truth out of a pit, with *VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA.* Queen Elizabeth upon severall occasions used many heroicall Devices, sometimes a Sive without a Motto, (as Camden relates) and at other times these words without figure, *VIDEO, TACEO, and SEMPER EADEM.* King James used a Thistle and a Rose united, and a Crown over them, with this Motto, *HENRICVS ROSAS, REGNA JACOBVS.* Pr. Henry (besides that Devise which is appropriate to the Princes of Wales) made use of this Motto, without figure, *PAS EST ALIORVM QVÆRERE REGNA.* And his Majestie that now is, that other of *CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO.* Our Prince beares (as all the Princes of Wales have done since the black Prince) for his Devise (which we commonly though corruptly call the Princes Armes) a Coronet beautified with three Ostrich feathers, and for Motto *ICH DIEN, i. e. I serve,* in the Saxon tongue, alluding to that of the Apostle, 'The heire, while he is a childe, differeth nothing from a servant.'

"The late Earle of Essex, when he was cast downe with sorrow, and yet to be employed in Armes, bore a sable shield without any figure, but inscribed, *PAR NVLLA FIGVRA DOLORI.* Sir Phillip Sidney (to trouble you with no more) denoting that he persisted alwayes one, depainted out the Caspian sea, surrounded with its shoares, which neither ebeth nor floweth, and for Motto, *SINA REFLEXV.*

"Some may object, that in regard Tiltings, Tournaments, and Masques, (where Devices were much in request) are for the present laid aside, therefore Devices are of lesse use."

"The Manner of the discovering the King at Southwell, on Tuesday the 5. of April, 1646, who is now in the Parliaments Quarters before Newark."

[In a Tract relating to other matters, 4^o. Lond. 1646.]

"On Tuesday the fifth of April 1646. Generall Leven, having notice of the King's being at Southwell in Nottinghamshire, with the French Agent in the Scots Quarters, acquainted the English Commissioners therewith, by two Commissioners sent for that purpose; as also

also that he had way-laid the town in several places, that so his Majesty might not go away: the Commissioners of both Kingdoms sent up to London to acquaint the Parliament of England therewith, and to know their pleasures therein; this, it is hoped, will be the sudden peace of these Kingdoms, which God grant."

"M. T. Ciceronis Orationes. Volumen tertium."

"Ne quis alius aut Venetiis, aut usquam locorum has impune Orationes imprimat, & Leonis X. Pontificis Maximi, & Senatus Veneti decreto cautum est."

At the end,

"Venetiis in ædibus Aldi, et Andreæ Soceri, Mense Augusto. M.D.XIX."

"Joan. Gram. Philoponi Comentariorum in priora Analytica Aristotelis. Mugentini Comentariorum in eadem. Libellus de Syllogismis."

"Privilegio Senatus Veneti cautum est, ne quis hosce libros per decennium impune, aut imprimat, aut alibi impressos in hac civitate vel aliis Veneto imperio subditis vendat. MDXXXVI." fol.

At the end is,

"Venetiis in ædibus Bartholomæi Zanetti Casterzagensis, ære vero & diligentia Joannis Francisci Trincaulli. Anno a partu Virginis MDXXXVI. Mense Aprili."

"Eutychi Augustini Nyphi Philothei Svesani Metaphysicarum Disputationum Dilucidarium." fol. Neap. 1511.

At the end,

"Aduerte bibliopola q' lege illustrissimi Domini Viceregis ex speciali Priuilegio cautum est ac diffinitum, ne cuiq^{ue} liceat codicem hunc imprimere nec imprimi facere nec alibi impressum vendere in hac urbe vel in aliquibus terris vel locis Regni hujus sub pena ut in Priuilegio continetur.

"¶ Impressum Neapoli per Sigismundum Mayr Alemanum Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo undecimo Die uero primo Septembris."

"Pindari Olympia, Pythia, Nemea, Isthmia. Cum Schol." Gr. 4^{to}. Rom. 1515.

At the lower part of the Title is,

¶ "Impressi Romæ per Zachariam Calergi Cretensem, permissu S. D. N. Leonis Pont. Max. ea etiam conditione, ut nequis alius per quinquennium hos imprimere, aut venundare Libros possit, utque qui secus fecerit, is ab universa Dei Ecclesia toto orbe terrarum expers excommunicatusque censeatur."

"Aristotelis Opera omnia, cum Theophrasti Hist. Plant. Et emendatione Jo. Bapt. Camotii." Gr. 6 vol. 8^o. Venet. Aldi fil. 1551—1553.

At the end of each Volume is, with the different Dates:

"Venetiis, apud Aldi Filios. Expensis vero Nobilis viri Domini Federici de Turrisanis eorum avunculi, 1552."

"Aristophanis Cereris Sacra Celebrantes. Ejusdem Lysistrate." Gr. 8vo. Junta. 1515.

At the end,

"Bernardus Junta Lectori S.

"Habes candide Lector nusquam hactenus impressas binas Aristophanis Comœdias. Sacrificantes feminas, Atticamque Lysistraten, quas ex codice adeo vetusto excerpimus ut altera interdum dictionis pars ibi desideratur. Si quid igitur in illis quod tibi molestum sit inuenies quia *ἡμετέρας* cadere voluimus, id evenisse scias. Vale.

"His summa manus imposita est, quinto XL Februarii MD.XV. Leonis Papæ nostri anno tertio."

FALSE DATES.

Among Books with false Dates may be placed the

"Vocabularius de propriis nominibus hominum illustrium, urbium, provinciarum, montium, &c. Impressus per industrium virum Johannem prus. civem Argentinensem. Anno M.CCCCII. xvij. Kal. Februarii." 4to.

SONG

From "A Diurnall of Dangers by T. J." 4^o. Lond. [1642.]

"The World is all but madnesse;
Then why are we confined
To live by Law, and lie in straw
With hunger almost pined?
The State is in distraction;
Can any Man deny it?
But here's the curse attends it worse,
There's none can make it quiet.
The Trojan Siege was tedious,
I'th' dayes of old King Priam,
The Sword did stand in the mad-man's
hand,

Who was as mad as I am.

To armes I hear the drum beat,
Let me my Captaine's pay have:
Why should they goe and leave me so?
I have as much cause as they have.

Alas there's none obeyes me,
'Tis Power prevails on all things:
The World is bad and dangerous mad,
Whilst we lye here for small things."

Mr.

[From a London Newspaper.]

THE proposed revival of the Order of Malta in Corfu, appears to us to have no other object than indirectly putting that strong place in the power of Russia. With the Turkish Empire all Europe is at peace: with the Barbary Powers, the ignominious tribute paid by the States of Christendom need only to be withheld, to create instant war; but against them the revival of this institution would be insufficient; while a British squadron, with orders to sink, burn, and destroy, would be more than requisite to annihilate their piracy. To take their towns, a land force would be necessary; but there does not appear to be any need of destroying Algiers and Tunis, as the offence of these pirates can only be committed on that element where Great Britain bears undisputed sway. We have seen, on this subject, some shocking details from the pen of Signor Pantani, who, we understand, was much esteemed in this country for his upright principles and literary talents, and who had the misfortune last year of falling into the hands of the Algerines. He states, that "there were in Algiers about 1600 slaves; and every year more than 100 die of hunger and sorrow, or from fatigue and repeated blows. Shut up every night in the Bagno, the naked earth is their bed in places open to the wind and rain. They are called up again at the dawn of day, and hurried with heavy blows to their daily hard labours, which last till evening. Some among them are employed in the arsenal; and for the smallest transgression they are unmercifully beaten, even to the infliction of 500 strokes of bastinado. Others are condemned like beasts to drag or carry huge stones from the mountains, and often fall and are buried under those ample ruins. I have seen some of them return to the town mutilated and reeking with blood; I have seen them fall on the road, and be obliged, like the vilest brute, to rise under the infliction of heavy and repeated blows, whilst others would suffer the treatment, and remain prostrate and insensible, waiting and wishing for death. The nourishment of these wretches consists of two loaves of bread in the morning, and one in the evening—a bread as black as charcoal, and

bitter as poison. They are all miserable, without hope or comfort. They are despised, insulted, and ill-treated by the Moorish and Turkish rabble. Without ministers or the exercises of religion, these poor abandoned wretches are deprived even of the consolations deriving from them. There is only one poor priest paid by Spain, who has the care of a small hospital, and attends to the burying of Christians. Some years ago, before Spain had bought the present small cemetery, the poor deceased Christian slaves were denied the sacred rites of sepulture, and remained in the open air a horrid food for the dogs. Unfortunately the ransom is rendered extremely difficult on account of the great sums they demand. The Bey asked 1500 piastres for every Sicilian individual. The present Bey, Hadgy-Aly-Pascir, is the most cruel and ferocious of any that Algiers has ever had. He is in the sixth year of his reign, and owes this long duration to his extreme vigilance and cruelty. His government is made up of injustice, violence, and despotism. There is, indeed, a Regency in Algiers, composed of several Ministers, and a Divan of old Agas; but both these bodies are subservient to the imperious will of the tyrant, or are despised by him."—It has long been a subject of regret and astonishment, that such nests of pirates should be suffered to exist. The weakness of their power, accompanied as it is with such atrocity of conduct, would long ago have caused their total destruction, had not the mutual jealousy of the European States preserved these organized societies of robbers and murderers for the reciprocal and alternate persecution of their respective subjects. We know not which is most disgraceful, the existence at all of such a crying evil for centuries, or the despicable motives by which it has been tolerated. The greatest share, however, of disgrace undoubtedly attaches to England, as being best able to annihilate these corsairs. While this country boasts the exertions she has made to abolish the slavery of Black Barbarians in the West Indies, which she cannot by herself effectuate, she suffers the slavery of civilized Europeans to exist in Africa, when her Admiralty Board, by a stroke of the pen, might at once annihilate

annihilate it, and deserve the thanks and gratitude of Europe. Such is our consistency! The present Congress affords so good an opportunity of putting down this infamy for ever, by universal consent, that we cannot permit ourselves to doubt but it will be done.

ON BIBLICAL RESTRICTIONS by the Church of Rome, in Answer to C. B.'s Letters.—No. VII.

Nov. 12.

I PROCEED, Mr. Urban, to examine the three remaining sections of C. B.'s first Letter; which are not less important than the five which have been already noticed. Indeed the Sixth, now to be considered, is in one respect the most important Section of all; because Mr. Butler herein attempts "to shew how much the Church of Rome has at all times" [N. B. AT ALL TIMES] "desired to promote the GENERAL circulation and perusal of the Sacred Writings, both in the ORIGINAL LANGUAGE AND IN TRANSLATIONS FROM IT."—You will please to observe, that this "earnest wish of the Church of Rome," here attempted to be proved by "FACTS," does not concern the preservation of the Bible in Cloisters, for the use of Monks only, but for "GENERAL CIRCULATION AND PERUSAL;" and that Mr. Butler's evidence must, therefore, chiefly bear on this particular point of the discussion. To shew merely that Bibles in the original tongues, or in some vernacular versions, existed formerly among a few secluded Ecclesiastics, &c. is nothing to the purpose: for every body admits that fact; and it will be granted, that we should not at present have possessed any Bibles in print, if they had not been first found in manuscript copies. I feel it necessary to premise this one remark, lest the ingenious sophistry of your learned Correspondent should have raised a mist before the eyes of some of his readers. In order to give dignity and weight, as well as clearness and perspicuity, to this important Section, Mr. Butler has thrown the whole of it into nine distinct paragraphs, or heads; each of which I shall take up *seriatim*.

"1. To begin with the practice of the Church in the middle Ages," he

refers to the 2nd part of Dr. Hody's Scholastic History of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin texts: whence he draws this sweeping conclusion; "That it is impossible to peruse it, without acknowledging it to prove, beyond controversy, that there never was a time, even in the darkest ages, when the study of the Scriptures, and that too in their original languages, was not cultivated and encouraged by the Roman Catholic Clergy. In our own country," adds Mr. B. "the Works of the Venerable Bede, of Holy Robert of Lincoln, and of Roger Bacon, shew how much Biblical learning was cultivated and encouraged in those days."

Far be it from me, Sir, to deduct from the real merits of Bede, Bishop Grosseteste (*i. e.* Holy Robert) and the learned Roger Bacon. I well know how to estimate the worth of such great and good men: but they were not of the common standard of priests in their own age; they were prodigies for the time in which they lived, "*Rari nantes in gurgite vasto*." I therefore deny that the existence of three or four such bright luminaries in this country during a long period of ignorance and superstition, "proves beyond controversy that there never was a time, even in the darkest ages, when the study of the Scriptures was not cultivated and encouraged" (cultivated by themselves, and generally encouraged among others) "by the Roman Catholic Clergy." Yet this is Mr. Butler's inference. Truly very logical!

But he refers us, for clear evidence, to Dr. Hody's *Historia Scholastica*, &c. I am always glad to find authorities mentioned by Mr. B. in support of his statements; because we have then something tangible, something that can be examined with deliberation, as he himself would question and cross-examine witnesses in a court of justice. Now, Sir, after calmly interrogating Dr. Hody, I do not discover that he bears any such testimony as Mr. Butler requires for the proof of his argument. His assertion is, that "even in the darkest ages the study of the Scriptures was cultivated and encouraged." Hody says no such thing; he gives no such scope to his imagination; nor has he adduced a shadow of evidence in support of this position. It is true that in several periods, but not "the darkest ages,"

ages," many pious and studious Clergymen were found in connexion with the Roman Church; yet they were as scarce as black swans between the sixth and fifteenth centuries. Even the three bright paterus here named by your Correspondent, have borne testimony to the barrenness of this happy island (as well as most parts of Europe) in Clergymen of solid learning, and especially of "Biblical Learning," during the middle ages.

I shall soon notice what Mr. Butler says, on the assumed authority of other historians: but I cannot quit this point, without reminding him that Bishop Burnet and the Rev. Mr. Lewis have told us a very different story; and, if my memory does not betray me, old Lyndewood, in his "Constitutions," would help to correct the error of my opponent, respecting the popular use of the Scriptures in England before the time of Wickliff. The second Volume of the "*Collectanea Curiosa*," Oxf. 1791, pp. 165—176, contains a paper No. X., which shews that Legendary tales and "Old Wives fables," were chiefly admired in the dark ages. Even a grave Cardinal complained of this circumstance, and endeavoured in vain to correct the evil. After many centuries of gross darkness, an attempt was made to introduce more of the Bible into the Romish Breviary; but this scriptural effort was brought to nothing very speedily, and the Reformed Breviary was abolished by the Pope. Mr. Butler will hardly need to be told, that so soon as the Romish Monks got firmly established in Great Britain, the early vernacular Scriptures were totally discontinued, and the *Latin Bible* was obtruded into the public services of the Church! Nor will he require me to inform him, of the cruel treatment which the venerable translator and pious readers of the *English Bible* met with from his Church in the 14th century. It is a just observation made by Mr. Wharton, that the means of obtaining greater knowledge were then studiously hidden from the people; the ignorance of the Laity being so advantageous to the pockets of the Clergy: insomuch that, when the Archbishop of Armagh, A. D. 1357, sent several Rectors of Parish Churches from Ireland, to procure copies of

the Scriptures at Oxford, they returned back without *one Bible*, and could not even get any other useful books of divinity! See Lewis's History of English Translations of the Holy Bible, and his Life of Wickliff; also the *Collectanea Curiosa*, Vol. II. No. XIII. p. 194, &c. I am, however, constrained to be brief; and must, therefore, pass on to the second branch, or paragraph, of Mr. Butler's argument: *viz.*

"2. Every candid scholar," he says, "must surely own it to be owing to the labours of the Monks of the middle ages, that we are now in possession of the Sacred Writings. This will appear clear to every one who peruses the tenth chapter of Mr. Lingard's invaluable Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church, and the fourth chapter of the third book of Dr. Henry's History of Britain." We are also referred to Professor Tyschen for further evidence of the industry of the Monks in transcribing the Bible, and their singular felicity in its execution. That the Monks in Spain brought Calligraphy to a high pitch of excellence (as Tyschen asserts), may easily be granted; and that this was also the case in several other places, may be admitted: for I feel no disposition to controvert what, on this subject, has long ago been detailed by Mr. Butler in his *Horæ Biblicæ*, § IV. But did all this take place from a *pure love to the Bible*, and a desire to put its holy contents into general circulation? *That, Sir, is the question.* Now, if the rulers in the Church of Rome always set their faces against the popular use of the Scriptures, wherever they had power on their side, shall we give this Church credit for what was done towards transcribing the Bible in monasteries or cloisters, &c. by a few industrious Monks? Will Mr. Butler himself argue in the same way, if some of these Monks be charged with immorality and error? No; he would say, "that the general body of the Catholicicks is not responsible for it, and we should, therefore, abstain from charging it upon the body of the Catholic Church." This is the manner in which he argues in his second Letter: and yet, when any thing commendable is done by a small number of Hermits or Ecclesiastics, he gives the credit of it to the Church Gover-

Governors or Prelates in general, who were wallowing in luxury, or sunk into a state of profound indolence and apathy!!

Let us, however, appeal to Mr. Lingard and Dr. Henry, who are brought forward as witnesses on this occasion by Mr. Butler. What do they depose on the subject before us? If I were allowed scope for my enquiry, and room in your Magazine, Mr. Urban, it would be easy to shew that these two witnesses do not well agree together; for Mr. Lingard deems the writings of Dr. Henry, and other Protestants, as no better than "offal," or "puritanism." But, since Mr. Butler himself considers this respectable Historian to be worthy of credit, not less so than even Mr. Lingard; I have pleasure in consulting his excellent work, to prove what was the state of Biblical Literature in the middle ages.

In the most celebrated seats of learning, Henry informs us, the Latin Language was very little understood; while the Hebrew, Greek, and other Oriental Tongues were totally neglected, except by a few persons! Even Roger Bacon, who was unquestionably a scholar, and was well acquainted with the real state of Literature, assures us, that only three or four of the Latin scholars in his time had the smallest knowledge of Greek or any Eastern language; and he very pathetically laments that fact. As to the Clergy, they were generally neglectors and despisers of the Bible: but for their other acquirements, which were perfectly contemptible, they had the appellation of "invisible, profound, sublime, wonderful, subtle, singular, seraphic, or angelical Doctors." In the 13th century, the Bible Divines were altogether slighted, Dr. Henry says, Vol. IV. p. 421, 4to, ed. 1781; and were accounted men of little learning or acuteness: they had few scholars, and were not allowed an apartment, or a servant to attend them, or even a stated hour for reading their lectures in any of the famous Universities of Europe. Roger Bacon inveighed bitterly against this abuse; and his pious friend, Robert Grosseteste Bishop of Lincoln, wrote a pathetic letter to the Regents in Theology at Oxford, on this matter, earnestly intreating

them to lay the foundation of Theological learning in the study of the Scriptures; and to devote the morning hours to lectures on the Old and New Testaments: But all these remonstrances and exhortations (adds Dr. Henry) had little or no effect.

Mr. Butler will find, on dipping somewhat deeper into this subject, that those Divines were riveted to the subtleties of Aristotle, and to the Sentences of such men as Peter Lombard, Duns Scotus, Albert Magnus, or Thomas Aquinas; but that the Bible was then actually a sealed book, known to a very few individuals, who were generally despised because they loved scriptural divinity!!!

Holy Robert of Lincoln, it is true, boldly reprov'd the iniquitous Pope of his time, resisting his tyrannical proceedings, and calling him wicked Antichrist; he checked the vicious and arbitrary Prelates, corrected the idle and illiterate Monks, instructed the most worthy of the poor Clergy; supported the young and studious among them, censured the lewd and incontinent; he was a terror to the secular court of Rome, a father to the common people, a diligent preacher of holiness, and a faithful reader of the Scriptures. So far was the character of this Prelate from being approved or imitated by others; Friar Bacon declares, that Adam de Mariaco and he were better skilled in divine and human knowledge than all the rest of mankind then living! For this very reason, however, the Pope and Cardinals of Rome hated Robert of Lincoln: and it is well known that Bacon himself was treated as a vile magician, was cruelly thrown into prison, and hastened into the grave by his illiterate contemporaries of the 13th century. From the days of Venerable Bede, who was accused of being a dangerous heretic, till the time of our great Reformer Wickliffe, Biblical scholars were contemned and persecuted by the ruling Bishops of Rome; and, instead of appealing to three or four good men who (like comets in a dark hemisphere) blazed for a few years, between the 7th and 15th centuries, I should rather have said, these Biblical students formed a perfect contrast to the "Roman Catholic Clergy" of that gloomy period!

The lamp of Science was indeed quite extinguished in the eighth century; the study of the liberal arts had ceased; and in Spain it was found requisite to pass ecclesiastical canons, to prevent ordaining men as priests or bishops, "*who could neither read nor sing Psalms.*" In England, our excellent King Alfred most feelingly deplored the total ignorance of both the clergy and laity. (Henry's History, Vol. II. b. ii. c. iv. pp. 325—329).

If we go on to the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, I find Dr. Henry still lamenting the bad taste of the Theologians, in that very chapter to which Mr. Butler has referred his Readers: (Book iii. c. iv. § 1.) When any of the Divines composed commentaries on the Scriptures, it was in order to extract certain mystical, or allegorical senses out of the words, and to found upon them some absurd or curious questions for matter of disputation; so that these comments have long ago been consigned a prey to worms and dust. Nor were they always free from the most obscene, impious, and truly horrid sentiments, such as our Historian studiously avoided staining his pages with!

Let us not, therefore, mistake the mechanical art of calligraphy, or fair writing; as if it were the same thing as cultivating and encouraging the free perusal of the Scriptures among the Laity. This, I still must affirm (in opposition to Mr. B.) was not the "earnest wish of the Roman Catholic Clergy" during any one period of the middle ages. The ill treatment of those Laymen who attempted to read the versions of John Wickliffe and Peter Waldo, affords a complete refutation of such an unfounded idea. A brighter prospect began to open at the close of the 15th century, when the art of printing (and not the wishes of the Romish Clergy) had contributed to multiply copies of the Sacred Writings to a delightful degree; when Greek literature had begun to spread, the study of the Bible to become frequent among the first scholars, and secular Princes were the best patrons of real learning. See Dr. Henry, Vol. V. b. v. c. iv. § 1. and Vol. VI. c. iv. § 1, &c. in the Edinburgh Edition, 4to.

It is now high time to ask Mr. Lingard, what he has to say in support of Mr. Butler's statements?

After consulting that Gentleman's work, I find him sufficiently credulous as to the legends, traditions, and fables, of the middle ages; but not so easy of belief on some other points, which Protestant Historians have thought credible. He is greatly offended with Dr. Henry, for suggesting that the early Monks corrupted the Anglo-Saxons, whom they pretended to christianize: and yet Mr. Lingard admits that these Monks practised a manoeuvre (which I call an imposition) on the Saxon King, in order to make him believe that the Apostle Peter had inflicted stripes on one of the Missionaries for their cowardice! Nay, he even allows that these Priests made constant "appeals, like the Apostles, to miracles deposited in favour of their mission, and to the supernatural powers with which they believed themselves invested." By such-like arts and delusions, this whole country was subjected to the See of Rome; and all the faculties both of mind and body, which God had given to their proselytes, were thus rendered subservient to the forty Monks! All this I learn from Mr. Lingard himself; and also that the Latin Breviary and Liturgy were at length introduced; together with the various masses, pilgrimages, fines, processions, absolutions, indulgences, penances, and other Popish ceremonies: but, alas, here is no evidence of the Holy Scriptures being, at any one time, freely read or circulated among the common people, during the 7th, 8th, and 9th centuries. If some few of the Clergy studied their Latin Bibles, as Bede and Alcuin did; this was matter of surprize and wonder, but never of general imitation.

I therefore cannot discern what proof Mr. B. is able to extract from Dr. Henry and Mr. Lingard, to establish the fact—of the Sacred Writings being then brought into common circulation and perusal, both in the original language and in a vulgar translation. I see no such thing recorded, during the dark period comprized within the middle ages; though this was the main position to be proved by C. B.

Next month, Mr. Urban, I hope you will allow me to take up another point in this discussion, in the order it is brought forward by my opponent.

Yours, &c.

W. B. L.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 6.
THE arguments of your Correspondent (p. 225.) as far as they respect my communication on the Vagrant Act and Poor Laws, I consider altogether irrelevant. I conceive myself perfectly at liberty to express my sentiments in the way I did on the principle and tenor of the Vagrant Act, without the imputation of *dealing in unfounded censure*, or of condemning the salutary Laws made for the *support and settlement of the Poor*, although they are inadequate to the absolute prevention of Vagrants, and are not found to supersede their unavoidable necessity, as the actual and continued existence of persons born and always living in a wandering state of poverty from the earliest ages to the present day manifestly proves, notwithstanding your Correspondent so positively denies the truth of this position, and confidently says, that my argument turns upon my own broad unqualified assertion, taking upon himself to join issue upon a point which every day's experience and common observation decide against him, in defiance of the solitary instance he introduces of the blacksmith's son. Your Correspondent's pretensions either to 'accuracy of reasoning, to candour, or to truth, consequently fall to the ground;' and I must also be allowed to retort his courteous observation — That he would have acted wisely if he had read what I had written with less of irritation, and thought more deliberately of what he wrote himself before he had made his intemperate writing publick. With regard to the expression which he conceives of so offensive a nature, and calls upon me in a tone of authority to retract in the most unqualified manner, I must remind him, Mr. Urban, that he is totally out of his province in assuming such an authority over any of your Correspondents, and that I shall most assuredly resist it. But, that I may not be so far misconceived or misrepresented as to be judged capable of presuming to treat with contempt or disregard either the laws of my country or the general and respectable description of those who are commissioned to administer them; I will now reply to another Correspondent on the same subject, with the signature of W. A. A. who is entitled to a very different answer:

for he reprehends what he considers reprehensible in the most conciliating terms, and gives his opponent credit, and even commendation for his motives when they are obviously good, although they may have carried him beyond the line of strict propriety on the matter in debate. To the mild correction of this amiable Moderator, although I do not acquiesce in all his arguments, I bow with submission and conviction. Yours, &c. W. B.

P. S. I have omitted to notice the very ingenious criticism of the Correspondent first noticed, on the word *it*, which he is so good as to correct by supplying the term *System* of the *Poor Laws*, though I had not used the plural; and, unless he can establish some new rules of Grammar, this is "perfectly gratuitous and unnecessary;" for the passage, in plain English, reads thus — "I cannot but consider *it* (the Law which has indiscriminately classed, &c.) a discredit to the Legislature, as it creates a power to persecute the poor. I must make a similar remark on his refusal to allow me to understand my own meaning, when I say that I do not mean to advocate the cause of common beggars in a general and unlimited point of view, which he declares I have actually done, although the fact is very obvious that I have expressly confined my endeavours to "work upon the feelings" of the tender and compassionate in their favour, to a season and circumstances of particular and extreme sufferings; and call for a little commiseration, at those periods only, when the dictates of humanity, in spite of all that he can urge against them, ought to suspend the consideration of their moral or political offences, and arrest "the strong Arm of Law" uplifted for their punishment. W. B.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CLXXXVIII.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of ANNE.
 (Continued from p. 240.)

Bluecoat School. Interior. Masters and Mistresses house and apartments fitted up with plain baluster stairs, mantle and jamb chimney pieces, pannelled wainscot and general cornices similar to first class, Queen's square. The School-room introduces

us to a scene of much grandeur, and wholly unexpected from a view of its exterior. At entrance, North, a double Corinthian column saloon, containing a flight of steps, which as they are ascended the lines of the room become visible, and with the most pleasing effect. At the opposite end, South, centrally, plain mantle and jamb chimney-piece; above it compartments with double Doric pilasters containing the Ten Commandments, &c.; on each side niches and windows with seats. Before the chimney-piece the masters' allotment arranged, not without a degree of taste. Sides of the room shew three windows each, with niches in the piers. Boys seats well arranged also. The entrance end gives the front of the saloon, in which are the door of entrance, niches, and compartments. The entablature in continuation round the room; the cornice with blockings. Above saloon a pedestal course of pilasters and compartments; centrally is a clock: coved ceiling, plain, in the centre an indication of a large circular compartment; but from the general appearance in regard to necessary repairs wanting throughout the entire premises, it is probable this ceiling has lost its proper finishings, which may account for its present uncouth condition.

Mansion on the North side of Covent-garden, built (as we were informed) by Sir George Russel, who was admiral at the battle of La Hogue 1692, some 10 or 12 years after, in the reign we are illustrating. In one of the chambers is a good three quarters portrait of Sir George in armour, and a prodigious peruke. In this edifice is testified a considerable degree of grandeur, symmetry, and a convenient appropriation of parts; and notwithstanding many subsequent styles have appeared since its erection of a total different cast, still it has ever been held as a design of great architectural consequence, down to the present hour.

Plan. Hall story; Entrance front, South, giving admission through a portico taken out of the centre division of the front, into the hall; left and right, chambers; in the hall, grand stairs; behind right chamber, back stairs. From centre of hall, a passage to the garden; left and right, cham-

bers; at the extremity of each, ~~cham~~ chambers in projection from the line of back front.

One pair, or principal story: the grand stairs in three flights continued from hall, having spacious landings communicating to the chambers left and right in the South front, and those occupying the whole line of back arrangement of the mansion, constituting the larger, or state apartments: back stairs, as before.

Elevation of entrance front. Three divisions, set out by Corinthian fluted pilasters rising the principal and second stories, supported by rusticated projecting piers: the centre division being distinguished by subordinate plain piers in three minor divisions to the principal and second stories, supported by Corinthian columns on pedestals: within these columns, the portico, the ascent to which is by a flight of steps, giving the visible height of the basement story rising from an area, a presumptive example of one of the first-conceived complete conveniences of the kind. In the portico, a doorway and windows, grounds to each rusticated: in the sides of the portico, niches. Three windows to principal and second story of centre division, with pilasters and caps and oval sweep heads; entablature, plain, to the Corinthian pilasters, and is only complete over their capitals, its cornice alone being in continuation. In side divisions, two windows to each story with segments of circles for heads. On the entablature a parapet with breaks and compartments. Immediately above the second story of centre division, a dormer window with circular head, sided by pilasters: it has a parapet with profile scrolls; this dormer is to be considered as a central finish to the elevation. All the windows have treble projecting keystones, sills to windows of three mouldings rising on pedestals. Most of the windows to the area have been ridiculously modernised. The distribution of parts are well conceived, the mouldings bold, and of the best proportion. Materials; grounds brick, dressings of piers, columns, pilasters, entablatures, strings, caps, &c. stone.

Interior. Hall story. Hall; plain architrave chimney-piece (same as manifested in Charles II.'s reign); plain pannels to wainscoting and dado's, plain general cornice with deep

deep hollow, and plain architraves to doors and windows. These several decorations, excepting some of the chimney-pieces, similar throughout the house. To the stairs rich scrolls supporting twisted balusters with Corinthian columns as standards. In the frieze of the entablature to the landings, enriched scrolls, and in the spaces between them a variety of naval symbols, wreaths of oak, laurel, and palms, coronets, shields, &c. all serving to confirm the information that the structure was erected by a naval character. In the soffits of landings, compartments with roses. Chamber on the left, plain architrave chimney-piece. Chamber on the right, modern plain mantle and jamb chimney-piece; ceiling modern, painted with ornaments, Neptune and Amphitrite, &c. Chamber on left of back front, grand chimney-piece composed of a kneed architrave, deep frieze, with rich scrolls, and a lion's head, his skin displayed in festoons of drapery; ceiling modern, painted with figures and foliage. Chamber on the right back front, grand chimney-piece, a kneed architrave, with superstructure of a compartment, sided by rich scrolls, containing a large looking glass; ceiling modern, painted with foliage, &c. Closets left and right, plain architrave chimney-pieces, to the latter modern painted ceiling of foliage, &c.

Principal story. Grand stairs; the landings and walls of which have oval compartments with Roman heads, ornaments of oak wreaths, foliage, &c. coved ceiling; in the cove detached foliage: in the ceiling, large

oval compartments with roses and foliage: these enrichments to the staircase later work. Chamber on the left to South front; side term chimney-piece, with exuberant foliage; ceiling modern, painted with compartments, Cupid, foliage, &c. Chamber on the right, plain architrave chimney-piece. Chamber left, back front; double compartmented mantle and jamb chimney-piece, a flat arch with key stone; ceiling modern, painted with foliage, festoons of flowers, and a rich sculptured rose in centre (original work.) Chamber on right of disto; chimney-piece nearly similar to the preceding, with increased enrichments of side scrolls of foliage; ceiling modern, painted with Bacchanalian symbols, &c. Closets left and right, plain architrave chimney-pieces, modern painted ceilings of foliage, &c. Taking these painted ceilings in the gross, they are supposed to have been wrought in the time of the Adams's, architects.

This mansion, after having been inhabited by its first master, had several other eminent inmates; latterly the walls have been converted into a *Netel*, and now they are frittered out into "*Covent Garden Chambers*"! part of them let: say, this is its last scene of existence, preparatory to taking down the materials for sale or otherwise.

Having hitherto been disappointed of the opportunity of surveying the interior of a most magnificent Mansion, an example in succession to that just illustrated, we are under the necessity of deferring the same until our next Essay. A N ARCHTETON.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Oct. 28. The Seatonian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. E. SMEDLEY, M. A. fellow of Sidney College, for his Poem on *Jephthah meeting his Daughter after his rash vow.*

Oxford, Nov. 12. The Prince Regent having been pleased to signify his desire, that the indulgence of one term, to be reckoned as statutablely kept, should be granted in the next degree to be taken by all persons who were actual Members of the University on 15th June, 1814, on which day his Royal Highness and his august Allies were present in Convocation:—a Convocation was holden on 31st October, when his Royal Highness's intention was confirmed by a Decree.

Our Topographical Friends will be glad to hear that Mr. BRIGLEY's History of HAMPSHIRE, to be comprised in Two handsome Volumes Folio, will soon be committed to the Press.

They will likewise be gratified to learn that there is a prospect of HUNTINGDONSHIRE being also illustrated. We have authority for stating that JOHN SYMONS, Esq. of Paddington-house, in addition to the purchase he some time since made of HUTCHINSON's Collection for that County, all ready for the press after a labour of 30 years, has recently purchased the further Heraldic ones of the same county by the Rev. ROBERT SATTIN, and that the Earl of CARRINGTON has had the

the goodness to present him with Three Folio Volumes of Collections on the same subject;—so that, if any one were inclined to give a full and complete publication of that hitherto inedited County, the materials are all ready to his hand, wanting nothing but a little arrangement to render it in all respects a perfect work of the kind. It is with the permission of Mr. SYMMONS that we announce his possession of such valuable MSS.; and we hope it may attract the attention of some one who is willing and able to take an assignment of the Collections, and give them to the publick in the most respectable shape.

We congratulate also our Hibernian Friends, and the Publick in general, on the appearance of the First Volume of Mr. W. SHAW MASON'S "Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland;" a Work of the highest National importance, and which we shall take an early opportunity of further noticing.

The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER SMITH, Minister of the Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, has translated, from the German, "Commentaries on the Laws of Moses, by the late Sir John David Michaelis, K. P. S. F. R. S. Professor of Philosophy in the University of Göttingen;" and is preparing for the Publick very ample "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Michaelis;" for which he solicits the literary assistance of the Curious, who may possess any of the Professor's epistolary correspondence.

The Editor of the "Repertorium Bibliographicum" is proceeding with that work, which may be expected early in the ensuing year. PORTRAITS of John Duke of Roxburghe, John Towneley, Esq. the Rev. Dr. Gosset, Anthony Morris Storer, Esq. the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, and other plates, will be attached to the publication.

Works nearly ready for Publication:

A new Edition of Dr. GILL'S Body of Doctrinal and Practical Divinity, in One Volume, 4to.

Discourses on Practical Subjects. By JOSEPH ORTON. One volume 8vo.

A new Edition of Dr. LETTSON'S "Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion."

A new Edition of the Rev. Archdeacon COXE'S "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon." 6 Vols. 8vo.

History of the Empire of the Mussulmans in Spain and Portugal, from the first invasion of the Moors to their ultimate expulsion from the Peninsula. By GEORGE POWER, Esq. of the 23d foot, Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces. 8vo.

A Visit to Paris in 1814, by Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Editor of the Champion; being a Review of the moral, political,

intellectual, and social condition of the French Capital.

Lieut.-Gen. G. COCKBURN'S "Narrative of his Voyage up the Mediterranean in 1810, &c.," describing a Tour in Sicily, Malta, and the Lipari Islands.

A circumstantial Account of the Campaign in Russia, with Plans of the battles of Moscow and Malo-Jaroslavits, &c. By EUGENE LABAUME, Captain of the Royal Geographical Engineers, &c. Author of an abridged "History of the Republic of Venice."

Practical Hints to Young Wives, Mothers, and Mistresses of Families. By Mrs. TAYLOR, of Ongar.

Systematic Education, or Elementary Instruction in the various Departments of Literature and Science, with Practical Rules for studying each branch of Useful Knowledge. By the Rev. W. SHEPHERD, the Rev. LANT CARMEREN, LL. D. and the Rev. J. JOYCE. 8vo.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT'S new Poem of "The Lord of the Isles" will appear about Christmas. A Series of Illustrations are preparing from the Designs of RICHARD WESTALL, Esq. R. A. to be engraved in the first style of excellence.

The Rev. S. BUTLER, and the Rev. F. HODGSON, have completed the Translation of "Charlemagne, ou L'Eglise Délivrée. Poëme épique, en Vingt-quatre Chants. Par LUCIEN BONAPARTE, Prince de Canino," &c.

Poems, including Lyrical Ballads, and Miscellaneous Pieces, with additions. By WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. 2 Vols. 8vo.

A Complete Version of the Sonnets, Odes, and Pageants of PETRARCH; with a copious Commentary, and the original Italian Text corrected. By the Author of "Petrarch translated, in a Selection of his Sonnets and Odes, 1808."

Works preparing for Publication:

A volume on the Protection required by British Agriculture, and on the Influence of the Price of Food on exportable productions. By W. JACOB, Esq. F. R. S. Author of "Travels in the South of Spain."

An enlarged Edition of Mr. BAKWELL'S Introduction to Geology.

Flora Tonbridgeensis: A Catalogue of Plants near Tunbridge Wells. By THOMAS FURLY FORSTER, Esq. F. L. S.

A Narrative of Travels in the South of Turkey, during the latter part of 1812, and the spring of the following year. By Dr. HOLLAND, Physician to the Princess of Wales, and the coadjutor of Sir George Mackenzie in the account of Iceland.

Travels in Southern Africa; Vol. II. By Professor LICHTENSTEIN.

LAW RELATIVE TO THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE, SANCTIONED AND PUBLISHED OCT. 21, 1814.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, &c. We have proposed, the two Chambers have adopted, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

TITLE I. OF THE PUBLICATION OF WORKS.

Art. 1. Every writing of more than 20 sheets (*feuilles*) of printing, may be published without examination or previous censure.—2. The same is permitted, whatever may be the number of the sheets, with respect to: 1. Writings in dead tongues and foreign languages. 2. Mandments, Pastoral Letters, Catechisms, and Books of Prayer. 3. Memoirs in Law Processes signed by an Advocate, or a person acknowledged by the Courts and Tribunals. 4. Memoirs of Literary and Scientific Societies, established or acknowledged by the King. 5. The opinions of Members of the two Chambers.—3. With respect to writings of 20 sheets and under, not designated in the preceding Article, the Director-General of the Bookselling Trade of Paris, and the Prefects in the Departments, may, according to circumstances, order that they be communicated before printing.—4. The Director-General of the Bookselling Trade will cause to be examined, by one or more Censors chosen from among those whom the King shall have appointed, the writings which he may have ordered to be communicated, and those which the Prefects shall have addressed to him.—5. If two Censors at the least are of opinion that the writing is a defamatory libel, or that it may disturb the public tranquillity, or that it is contrary to the Constitutional Charter, or that it offends against morality, the Director-General may stop the printing.—6. There shall be formed, at the commencement of each Session of the two Chambers, a Committee formed of three Peers, three Deputies of the Departments, elected by their proper Chambers, and three Commissioners of the King.—7. The Director-General of the Bookselling Trade shall render an account to this Committee of the suspensions of printing or demurrers he may have ordered since the close of the preceding Session, and shall lay before it the opinions of the Censors.—8. If the Committee judge that the motives of suspension are insufficient,

or that they no longer subsist, it shall be removed by the Director of the Bookselling Trade.—9. The Authors and Printers may require, before the publication of a manuscript, that it be examined in the form prescribed by article 4: if it is approved, the Author and Printer are discharged from all responsibility, except towards individuals who may be aggrieved.

TITLE II. OF THE POLICE OF THE PRESS.

11. No person shall be a Printer or Bookseller without a licence from the King, and without taking the oath.—12. The licence may be taken from any Printer or Bookseller who shall have been convicted, by a legal judgment, of violating the laws and regulations.—13. Clandestine printing-presses shall be destroyed, and the owners and trustees punished by a fine of 10,000 francs and six months imprisonment. All printing-houses not declared to the Director-General of the Press, and for which permission shall not have been obtained, shall be reputed *clandestine*.—14. No Printer shall be at liberty to print a Work before he has declared his intention of printing it, or to sell or publish it in any manner whatever, till he has delivered the prescribed number of copies, *vis.*: at Paris, at the Office of the Secretary of the General Direction; and in the Departments, at the Office of the Secretary to the Prefecture.—15. The grounds for seizing and sequestrating a Work shall be as follows: 1. If the Printer does not produce the receipts for the declaration and delivery ordered by the preceding article; 2. If each copy does not bear the real name, and real place of abode of the Printer; 3. If the Work is accused before the tribunals on account of its contents.—16. The omission of the declaration previously to printing, and of the delivery before publication, being proved, as stated in the preceding article, shall be punished with a fine of one thousand francs each, for the first time, and two thousand francs for the second.—17. The omission by the Printer of his name, and place of abode, shall be punished by a fine of three thousand francs. The insertion of a false name, and false place of abode, shall be punished with a fine of six thousand francs, without prejudice to the imprisonment decreed by the penal code.—18. The copies seized for a mere contravention of the present law shall be restored after the fines are paid.—19.

—19. Every Bookseller in whose possession shall be found, or who shall be convicted of selling or distributing, a Work without the name of the Printer, shall be adjudged to pay a fine of two thousand francs, unless he proves that it was printed before the promulgation of the present law. The fine shall be reduced to one thousand francs, if the Bookseller gives up the name of the Printer.—20. The Inspectors of the Press, and the Commissioners of Police shall draw up reports (*proces-verbaux*) relative to violations of the law.—21. The public administration shall officially prosecute delinquents in courts of correctional police, on the denunciation of the Director-General of the Press, and the delivery of a copy of the Reports (*proces-verbaux*).—22. The dispositions of Title I. shall cease to be in force at the end of the Session of 1816, unless renewed by a law, if circumstances should cause it to be judged necessary.

There are also three other ordinances of subsequent dates, containing various appointments and regulations for carrying the law into effect. By the 1st, the general direction of the bookselling trade is placed under the superintendence of the Chancellor of France.—By the 2d, nineteen ordinary censors, and twenty-two honorary censors are appointed. The former are allowed a salary of 1200 francs each, and to have a further remuneration annually, in proportion to the labour they may have performed. The names of the Royal Censors are, Messrs. Anger, De Barrentin, Bersard, Member of the Institute, Campenon, ditto, Clavier, ditto, Dampmartin, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Delacroix Frainville, *bailli* of the order of Advocates, Delasalle, Referendary of the Court of Accounts, Deleuze, Delvincourt, Dean of the Faculty of Law in Paris, Desrenaudes, Titular Counsellor of the University, Henry Dillon, Frayssinous, Interpreter of the University, Guizot, Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior, Charles Lacroix, Member of the Institute, Le Graverend, Director of Criminal Affairs to the Chancery, Lamontey, Ex-Deputy to the Legislative Assembly, Quatremere de Quincy, Member of the Institute, Silvestre de Sacy, ditto, Vanderbourg, ditto. The names of the Royal Honorary Censors, are, Juard, Perpetual Secretary of the 2d class of the Institute, Bossu, Pastor of St.

Eustache, Hardoin, Counsellor of the Royal Court, Bosquillon, Professor of the Royal College, Teissier, Member of the Institute, Cadet de Vaux, Manduit, Professor of the Royal College, Raup de Monlières, Inspector of Book-selling, Mentelle, Member of the Institute, Coupé, Robin, Pelleue, Sauvo, Johanneau, Salgues, Artaud, Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Davrigny, Taberaud, Malherbe, former Historiographer of the States of Languedoc, Demannec, of the Royal Library, Cohen, Bernhardt.—By a 3d ordinance, none can exercise the trades of Printer or Bookseller without a licence. The licences heretofore granted are confirmed; the conditions on which licences will in future be issued, will be determined by a new regulation. Printers are to keep a regular register of all the works printed by them for the inspection of the proper officers, and are to deposit one copy in the Royal Library, a second with the Chancellor, a third with the Minister of the Interior, a fourth with the Director General of the book trade, and to deliver a fifth to the Censor appointed to examine the Work. Wood-cuts and copper-plate engravings, accompanied with any explanatory matter, are subject to the same regulations as books. Of those not so accompanied, two copies are to be transmitted to the Royal Library, one to the Chancellor, one to the Minister of the Interior, and one to the Director-General. The Editors of Journals and periodical publications are prohibited from advertising any book or print, until it has been first announced in the Booksellers Journal.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

INVESTIGATOR may be assured, that the change to INDAGATOR was an unintentional technical error. Approving, however, as we do in the main, of his second Letter, he cannot possibly expect that we should print it *unabridged*.

We are much obliged to G. H. W.

P. 338, b. line 19, *for East read West*.—Line 38, *add*, The centre Pew in the Chancel Gallery is allowed to be occupied by the Singers, as fronting the Organ Loft in the West Gallery."

A singular Case of Distress from *Dudley*; a Summary of a demonstrative Course of Lectures on Doctors GALL and SPURZHEIM's Physiognomical System, &c. &c. in our next.

The Coin from *Norwich* is not sufficiently curious for our purpose.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

46. Rivington's "*Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1804*:" being the Fourth of the New Series. 8vo.

EVERY Volume we open of this genuine Continuation of an old and favourite Register of National Events, we consider as a *Treasure-trove*. In our vol. LXXXIII. ii. 453, was noticed the Register for 1796; and we have hopes, at no distant period, to see a still nearer approximation of the Old Series and the New; and to hail the Volumes for 1797 and 1805. Meantime, as the subjects of such a Work are scarcely within the province of a Reviewer, we shall subjoin the Editor's short Preface:

"In the period embraced in the present Volume, the state of preparation and expectation is described more than the course of public action. Great Britain, being alone at war with France and her Allies, exercised, with little opposition, her dominion over the sea, and conquered Colonies at her discretion; while France, threatening daily vengeance on the hostile country, accumulated a force which was doomed to languish in disgraceful inaction. This plan of warfare was perfectly congenial to the true interests of Great Britain. The Enemy, having no employment for his overgrown military force, was obliged to provoke a hostile spirit in other nations, by daily violations of all public law; while Great Britain, freed from the expence of Allies, and conducting a war of moderate cost, was enabled to restrain and defy a force before which all Europe had bowed. But against this mode of warfare it was not difficult to raise specious objections, and to diffuse a desire for measures which had more appearance of vigour, though less reality of strength. Accordingly, the principal attacks on the Administration were directed against the conduct of the war; and these attacks, aided by some causes which are stated in the course of the History of this year, at length gave a triumph to that portion of the opposition which was led by Mr. Pitt, and occasioned a partial change of the Ministry, attended with a cordial union of the Parties of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, in a new Opposition.—This is the leading event in Domestic politicks in 1804. Abroad we have had to record the violence, injustice, and perfidy, of the Ruler of France; his elevation to the imperial dignity, and the means by

GENT. MAG. November, 1814.

which that great change was operated. These will strongly claim the attention of the Reader.—Another subject of vast importance, is the war in India, so prudently commenced, and fortunately and honourably conducted and terminated by the Marquis Wellesley and his Brother. Of this, a succinct, but, we trust, clear and luminous narrative has been compiled from the best authorities.—The Debates in Parliament, compressed as much as their nature would allow, and the general domestic transactions, form the residue of the History. The State Papers and selections contain their accustomed portion of useful, interesting, and curious matter."

47. *A Letter from Paris, to George Petre, Esq. By the Rev. John Chetwode Eustace.* 8vo. pp. 98. Mawman.

TO those who have read the truly "Classical Tour through Italy," (and the few who have not read it have a rich intellectual treat in store) this Letter of Mr. Eustace will need no recommendation. His name and well-known taste are sufficient to ensure it a favourable reception.

"During the month of June last, Lord Carrington was so very obliging as to invite the Author of the following pages to accompany him in an excursion to Paris; this kind invitation was conveyed in terms too flattering to be refused. The reflections now communicated to the publick were made during the excursion; and were addressed to an intimate Friend who had requested some account of the French Capital. Mr. Eustace cannot close this short notice, without begging Lord Carrington to accept his cordial acknowledgments for the constant attention with which his Lordship was pleased to honour him during this little Tour. The Earl of Essex will permit the Author to join his name to that of his noble Friend, and to record his politeness and good humour on the same occasion."

Were we to indulge our inclination for extracts from this interesting Letter, we should soon fill our crowded pages; but one at least we must give, not as the best, but as one that is generally interesting to Travellers.

"One of the best views, perhaps the noblest of Paris, is that from the *Pont Royale*, whence the Traveller sees displayed, on his right, a well-built and regular quay, with the *Palais des Arts* (College

(*College Mazarin*) and the *Hotel des Monnoies*; and on his left, the Gallery of the *Louvre* in its full length. In front he has the new bridge, called the *Pont des Arts*; the *Pont Neuf*, the river there diverging into two branches lined with noble quays; and the venerable towers of *Notre Dame*, rising in the midst of its island.—The *Palais du Luxembourg*, now *Palais du Senat*, or *des Pairs*, is a bold, regular, and majestic, but heavy edifice, erected by *Mary of Medicis* on the plan of the *Palazzo Pitti* of Florence, as a memorial of her distant country. Its beauty arises from its simplicity and mass; its deformity, from the rustic style which pervades the whole. The interior has been repaired and improved; and the staircase leading to the hall of the Senate, although a feeble imitation of that of the Vatican, is very majestic. The garden behind it, now enlarged and extended to the Observatory, is, as anciently, public, and though inferior to that of the Tuilleries, yet beautiful, and a great embellishment to that quarter of Paris.—The Palace of the Legion of Honour, once of the Prince of Salm (who was put to death during the Revolution), is remarkable for its court, formed of a very handsome Ionic colonnade; and though not extensive or elevated, may be considered as one of the principal ornaments of this city.—In churches, notwithstanding the devastations of the Revolution, and the treacherous indifference of Napoleon's Government, Paris is still rich; and though *Notre Dame* is inferior to Westminster, and *Sainte Genevieve*, to *St. Paul's*; though the portico of *St. Martin's*, *St. George's Bloomsbury*, and *St. George's Hanover-square*, are more simple and correct than any similar decoration in the French capital; yet, not only the two churches which I have mentioned, but *St. Roch*, *St. Sulpice*, *St. Eustache*, and that of the Invalids, are most noble edifices, and far superior in magnitude to all the churches in London, with the exception of *St. Paul's* and Westminster. In interior decorations and splendour, even these sink into insignificance compared with the Parisian temples. The superiority of the latter in this respect, is to be ascribed, not only to the more majestic character of the predominant religion, and to the more active piety of its votaries, but to the prevalence of a purer taste, which proscribes pews and skreens, and central pulpits, with every contrivance to encumber the pavement and to obstruct the general view; and which at the same time requires, that the interior of churches should be embellished with as much care and attention as other public edifices, and that the table

of the Lord should be graced with as much decency as an ordinary sideboard. I have said, notwithstanding the devastations of the Revolution;—previous to that explosion of national phrenzy, there were in Paris 222 churches, of which 45 were parochial; of these there remain 12 parochial and 27 *succursals** or minor parish churches, in all 39 churches for public or parochial service. The others have either been demolished, or turned into manufactories, schools, or granaries. The greater part of those which remained, were pillaged, stript of all their marble, brass, statues, paintings, and even altars and pulpits. The painted windows were not often spared, and the lead and copper of the roof not unfrequently carried off. Thus they were all reduced to a lamentable state of degradation, nakedness, and gradual decay; and in that state, they remained till the religion of the Nation once more became that of the State: and Christianity reassumed its external honours. The attention of Government was then directed to the preservation of the Churches; but, as Napoleon acted more from political than religious motives, and confined his liberality within the narrowest bounds of strict necessity, the work of restoration proceeded slowly; and many or rather most churches still exhibit the traces of revolutionary profanation."

48. *A Sermon, preached at Blandford, at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Bristol, August 20th, 1813; and at Knaresborough, at the Primary Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Chester, August 1, 1814. By the Rev. S. Clapham, M. A. Rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset; Vicar of Christ Church, Hants; and of Great Ouseborne, Yorkshire. 8vo. pp. 23.*

THIS discourse was first preached 30 years ago; and, after receiving some valuable additions, lately preached at Blandford and Knaresborough. It contains many useful observations and interesting directions to the Clerical Hearers. The Author, before he enters on his subject, adverts to the Catholic Emancipation, and also to the Missionary and Bible Societies,—more especially the latter—to neither of which, as they are now conducted,

* "By Succursal Churches are meant those which are devoted to Parochial service, but subservient to the Parish Church: to which, however, they are not inferior in size and decoration; most of them belonged to suppressed Convents and Abbays."—This definition will, in some degree, illustrate the subject discussed in p. 316.

he appears favourable. — His notice of the Bible Society, both in the sermon and in a note, will, it is to be hoped, arrest the observation of those who conduct it. The scope of his Sermon, agreeably to the words of the text, "I charge thee before God and the Lord Jesus Christ preach the word, be instant in season, and out of season," (2 Tim. iv. 1, 2.) is to shew the necessity of composing Sermons with care, and delivering them with earnestness; and of discharging with fidelity and zeal the several parts of the Ministerial office. The negligent, the sporting, and the convivial Divines would, we think, feel some compunctuous visitings whilst they were sitting under so awakening a preacher. — Mr. C. adverts likewise to the Evangelical Clergy, but without asperity or bitterness. We will give two extracts from his Sermon, from which our Readers will judge of its merit. As an elegant and animated composition, it does the Author much credit. Were practical Sermons written in the same style, they would, we are persuaded, "convince the understandings, and persuade the affections of the hearers."

"Eloquence," he proceeds, "we may want to amuse; but speaking truth with judgment and with zeal, we cannot but, in some measure, convince the understandings, and persuade, to a certain degree, the affections of our hearers. 'The Word of God is powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword.' And what is its use? To please the fancies, to flatter the humours, or to gratify the lusts of men? God forbid! In the application of that Word to men's bosoms, we are to cherish no error, to spare no irregularity, to explain away no sin. We must adapt our Discourses to the various exigencies of our respective flocks; to the habits, to the faults, and even to the secret propensities of individuals. But, in doing this, we are, most carefully, to guard against intemperate accusations and uncharitable surmises. Vanity, under the imposing veil of zeal; and severity, under the flattering pretence of duty, may seduce us to wound the feelings, and irritate the mind; when judgment and temperance might, by prepossessing the will, and conciliating the affections, have, more effectually, accomplished our purpose. If our exhortations either provoke a frown, or produce a smile, on the countenances of our hearers, we make a public, and a very reprehensible, renuncia-

tion of our discretion as men, and of our consistency as clergymen; we cease to 'preach Christ Jesus the Lord,' the doctrines, and the duties, of Christianity; we are indulging, very unwarrantably, our own passions or conceits; and, however we may applaud ourselves for our supposed courage in delivering the message of our Master, repugnant, as we imagine, to the lusts and humours of men, we excite, by our fooleries, only prejudices against the ministry, and alienation from the Church of Christ. — Now, preaching being the only mean of public instruction, it behoves us to ask ourselves, whether, if we were the hearers of the discourses we prepare and deliver — whether, I say, they are such as, we think, would enlighten our own understandings with knowledge, and warm our breasts with piety? Such questions, seriously and repeatedly revolved, will lead us to a sure criterion of our duty, as the instructors of other men, and of the propriety and success with which we have discharged it. But if the love of pleasure, or the pursuit of gain; if thoughtless levity, or sluggish insensibility prevent us from warning the wicked; how, my Reverend Brethren, will stand the last and solemn account? Assuredly 'the wicked will die in their iniquity; but will not their blood be required at our hand?'"

Our next quotation shall be on the necessity of adapting the subject to the circumstances of the congregation.

"But besides the judicious choice of subjects, by means of which the understanding may be informed, and the heart affected, great caution is to be exercised in the composition of them. They are to be addressed, neither to the understanding nor to the fancy exclusively, but rather to the heart. If in preaching the Word we study to render ourselves intelligible — intelligible to those on whom a ray of science hath never shone — to those 'who hold the plough' — and they are chiefly such, I think, to whom we preach — 'who drive oxen, and whose mind is given to make furrows' — if, for the instruction of those who have neither leisure nor ability to instruct themselves, we can forego the delight of strength of reasoning, of originality of sentiment, of polish of language; if we 'preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord,' and administer to each as their several circumstances require, 'milk to babes, and strong meat to those of riper years; good tidings unto the meek; bind up the broken-hearted, and proclaim liberty to the captives;' and, lastly, if our 'preaching bring forth the fruits of good living,'

living, sobriety, integrity, a regular attendance on the service of the Church, and celebration of the Sacrament, accompanied with a conscientious discharge of the other duties of Religion; then have we abundant evidence of our having, faithfully, 'watched over their souls, as they that must give account.' On the contrary, if we continue to preach, without producing any visible alteration among our hearers; if those who 'were unlearned' in the elements of Christianity 'are unlearned still,' if we take no pains to prepare the soil for the reception of the seed; and if, as must naturally be expected, intemperance, depravity, profaneness, and a contempt of every thing sacred, infest our parishes, wretched, 'wretched men that we are; who shall deliver us from the wrath to come!'"

The good sense, the piety, and eloquence contained in this Sermon, are, as we have already observed, highly creditable to the Author.

49. *A Sermon preached at the Primary Visitation of the Right Reverend William Lord Bishop of London, holden at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, July 19, 1814. By the Rev. William Parker, M.A. Rector of St. Ethelburga, London. 8vo. Rivingtons.*

FROM 2 Cor. vi. 3, 4. "Giving no offence in any thing, that the Ministry be not blamed: but in all things approving ourselves as the Ministers of God;" Mr. Parker very judiciously enlarges on the proper duties of a Christian Minister; thus modestly prefacing his Discourse in a neat Dedication to the new Bishop:

"This subject, I am aware, has often been handled, in a much better way, by eminent Divines. The observations, nevertheless, which I have thought it my duty to advance, cannot be too frequently, or too strongly, impressed on the minds of the Clergy generally, and of the London Clergy in particular. The Clergy of the Metropolis are placed, as it were, on a hill. The eyes of the world are upon us; and every part of our behaviour is continually open to the severest scrutiny."

One short extract we select, as a specimen of the Preacher's candour:

"I cannot omit to mention another subject, which ought occasionally to be explained to the people from our pulpits; I mean, the *nature and constitution of the Church of Christ*. To judge from the practice and opinions of the present day, one would imagine, either that

Church principles are but little understood, or that it is a matter of small moment, whether the people live in communion with the Church or not. Many, it is to be feared, who have never yet entertained a thought of separation, are not well informed, upon this important subject; and, consequently, are liable, through ignorance, to be seduced into the sin of schism. It surely behoves us, therefore, who are Churchmen upon conviction, to give the people correct notions with regard to that Church, which, as St. Paul expresses it, is 'the ground and pillar of the truth.' This subject, if we treat it in a familiar way, and without bitterness towards those who dissent from us, will always prove interesting to our hearers."

50. *Laura; or, an Anthology of Sonnets (on the Petrarchan Model) and Elegiac Quatuorains: English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and German; original and translated; great Part never before published. With a Preface, Critical and Biographic; Notes, and Index. By Capel Loft. In 5 Vols. 12mo. Crosby & Co.*

"LAURA" has been noticed by a competent Judge (Cens. Lit. X. 85.) as "the most copious collection of compositions of this kind ever made, not only English, but both originals and translations from the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and German—which will raise admiration in every enlightened mind, not only at the industry, but at the learning and genius of the accomplished and amiable Collector, who has himself executed the major part of the translations; and many of them with a happiness which will be sure in time to find its due praise."

The compiler of this extensive work deserves the thanks of the admirers of Poetry for having brought into one view the elegant productions of so many Countries, and thus enabled them to form an accurate judgment of their respective places in the scale of merit. We can well imagine that a long period was required for collecting 999 Sonnets, including the Translations; and we feel a pleasure in learning, that Mr. Loft found them the gratification of many happy, and the solace of many anxious hours, during twelve years; which he benevolently hopes may be their effect on the minds of his Readers: and this, he tells us in his Preface, he has reason to expect, from

from the general influence of poetry, and the shortness and variety of these compositions, which adapt them to the diversity of circumstances acting on the affections and feelings of mankind. An "affectionate and respectful remembrance of Petrarch, and of that mysterious passion to which we owe that the *Sonnet* has such celebrity, and to which, in a great measure, we are indebted for the taste and refinement formed and diffused by his delicate and cultivated Genius, by whose peculiar amenity, purity, tenderness, calm and grateful elevation, the style, the poetry, the sentiments, and the manners of Italy, and progressively of Europe, have been so happily influenced,"—we are informed, was Mr. Lofft's motive for giving his publication the title of *Laura*. He had an additional reason for adopting it, to convey a compliment to the *Female Poets*, many of whose excellent productions are to be found in the collection.

Mr. Lofft's next object is to point out the distinction between *Sonnets* and *Quatuorains*, and to define and describe the original and legitimate structure of the former.

"Such (he proceeds) it is as introduced into our language by *Spenser*, *Sydney*, and *Milton*: and continued in our days by *Mrs. Charlotte Smith* in some exquisite examples, *Edwards*, *Gray*, *Mason*, *Warton*, *Mrs. Robinson*, and *Henry Kirke White*. In this enumeration, I purposely confine myself to the dead: though in the *Selection* itself I have drawn my materials from many living Authors, whom posterity will not forget. But let those who affect to laugh at *Sonneteers*, and despise this whole *Class* of Authors as unworthy of the name of *Poets*, learn a little *whom* and *what* it is that they despise. Perhaps they may blush at the mere sight of a list which includes names which, they cannot be wholly ignorant, stand in the first order of human excellence."

Mr. Lofft is rather inclined to class Shakespeare's Poems with the *Quatuorains* than with the *Sonnets*; and however beautiful he considers *Spenser's*, he decides his *Sonnets* to be of the second or imperfect order.—We cannot pretend to follow the Author of the Preface in his elaborate disquisitions on the subject, but shall meet him where he intersperses Biographical Notices with his observations.—

Petrarch necessarily precedes in the list; and in his lxxiiid page, he pays the following high compliment to

"*Giustina Lievi Perotti* (who) was a contemporary of *Petrarca*. And from the sweet, and modest, and nobly-spirited remains of her poetry, a temptation arises to a wish that she had been the *Laura* of the Poet. Yet, the profile of *Laura*, though merely an indifferent wooden cut to the Lyonesse edition by Rouille of 1558, has a character of so much simplicity, sweetness, modesty, sensibility, and intelligence, that it is impossible to wish that *Laura* should not have been the admired and perpetual object of the preference of *Petrarch*. *Giustina Lievi Perotti* was born at *Sasso-Ferrato* about 1320."

In a note we are told, that *Tiraboschi* has questioned the existence both of *Perotti* and *Bellincioni*; but, Mr. Lofft thinks, on no positive grounds. Much useful and amusing information may be gathered as the Reader proceeds in the Preface.—Mr. Lofft supposes he may be asked why the *Sonnet* should have received so much labour and paper, or whether he has nothing better to do? "Certainly," he answers, "I have a Profession to follow. I have a Country to serve. I have endeavoured to do my duty to both." And he adds, he has known when gentle remonstrances were addressed to him for neglecting the Muses, and his attention to Politicks and his Profession; which he may now be censured for leaving for Poetry, in such a crisis as that of 1809, the date of the Preface. He declares he shall not repent his preference of this pursuit to the acquirement of wealth, or the objects of corrupt and mischievous ambition.

"By deserting the purer graces of Poetry for these, what could I have obtained in compensation of my certain loss?"

"Grazie, senza voi ogni fatica è vana!" Unaccompanied by these, to a mind in any degree cultivated, success is without happiness and without dignity; and disappointment without consolation. The Bay prospers intermixed with the Oak and Palm; active employments and professions with literary pursuits. And while contemplating this long and splendid series of the Authors of the *Sonnet*, we have seen some of the greatest characters of our own Country, and nearly all of the most eminent in every department of public life which Italy had produced. Well, indeed, were these graces
in

in the Mythology of Greece the *attendants* on the celestial Venus : the other, the earthly popular Venus, has inferior *Tire-maids*. But with these, according to a higher and a purer philosophy, whatever is lovely, whatever honourable, whatever of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, with these it is most worthily and most suitably accompanied. And I know not of utility comparable to this.

‘From Earth to Heaven our intellect they raise.’

Levan di terra al ciel nostro intelletto.

Mr. Lofft’s acknowledgments to living and the memories of deceased Poets do him honour; much more than the strange affectation of singularity which his pages exhibit in orthography and the use of capitals. We are well aware that custom has sanctioned abbreviations in poetry; but the practice of our Ancestors of abbreviating in prose has long been exploded; nay, instances are abundant in our Antient Poets, where they preserve every syllable even in rhyme:

“As in short space it filth every care
With swift report of *undeserved* blame.”

Earl of Surrey.

And Drayton:

“When as the soule is *drowned* once in
vire, [dice.”

The sweete of sinne makes Hell a Paradise. We would also inquire what is his authority for “publish” in the Title-page, and similar innovations, which will be observed in the following quotation, copied precisely from pages cc. cci. We, however, admit he has seen our *cannot* very properly used as two words in Antient Authors.

“If I am not equally obliged to the politeness of Publishers as to that of Authors, I made little trial of it: and beside, where much is not given much can not be expected.—I trust that I have made no use of any Publication which as a Man zealously attach to the Interests and honourable *Fame*,—that best Interest,—of Authors I ought not to have made: nothing which the Principles and Spirit of the *Laws* of my Country do not justify: Nothing which the nature and object of such a Publication, which was to be an *ANTHOLOGY* or comprehensive Selection of the most excellent *SONNETS* in our own and other Languages, did not justify and require. If my own are consider’d as falling short of this Character, no attention has been neglected to make them otherwise. I shall not be apprehensive of Clamors, or

Misrepresentations, or Abuse. I have not republish *Sonnets* already publisht, for want of *Materials*: for I have more and very valuable unpublisht *Sonnets* by me than I fear I shall have opportunity of laying before the Public.—In what I here publish I look to the approbation of *some cultivated Minds*. I think with regret that the Death of the Duchess of DEVONSHIRE, of Miss SEWARD, and Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. FOX, Mr. NICHOLLS, and Mr. KIRKE WHITE, has intercepted hopes of Approbation that if obtain’d would have been gratifying indeed. But I look also to the advancement of the Study of the ITALIAN LANGUAGE; which, with the *Greek* and the *Roman*, I regard as the surest means of forming and preserving a true Taste. I look to the Honour of our *own Literature* in this so refin’d and interesting species of composition; the SONNET and QUATUORZAIN. Nothing can deprive me of the Pleasure which this Selection has given me in it’s Formation and Progress: or of the Consciousness that it was a just and becoming Pleasure. And I will hope that the Result will neither be unpleasant to my Country, and especially to it’s fair and elegant Daughters, nor without Utility to *Litterature* in general.”

We hope the liberality of Mr. Lofft will be exerted in our favour, on expressing this slight disapprobation; and we assure him that his elegant publication has our warmest praise, excited by the numerous efforts of his own cultivated Muse, independent of that produced by the aggregated excellence of so many matchless Poets. We select the ensuing extract as a particularly appropriate specimen:

“Here end, my Muse, thy long, thy lov’d career;

Here bound thy flight, who from the Italian plains

Hast brought those gentle, pure, and polish’d chains,

To the Phœbean choir for ever dear,
Those who for freedom rais’d the generous spear,

In whose blest verse divine Parnassus reigns,

With heavenly beauty who inspir’d their Strains;

Whom every virtue loves, all arts revere,
Cherish the Sonnet of harmonious flow.

Here Guidi, Cino, Dante, Angelo,
And the Petrarcan sweetest graces shine,

The Medicæan, Sannazarian name,
The wreath of Tasso, the Vittorian fame;

Here the Miltonian palm, and British harp divine.”

D. 1807; C. L.
51. Prince

51. *Prince Malcolm: in Five Cantos; with other Poems.* By John Doddridge Humphreys, Jun. 8vo. Longman & Co.

THOSE who admire the sublime but dreadful play of Macbeth, one of the finest productions of our immortal Shakspeare, must have felt a powerful interest in the fate of Malcolm the son of Duncan,—the Hero of the work before us. Mr. Humphreys introduces him to his Readers as just completing his flight by his arrival at Glamis Castle, not then knowing that Macbeth was the murderer of his father, into whose possession the Castle had come by gift from that monarch after Sinel's death, then Thane of Glamis.

There is a strong vein of poetical description in these lines:

"The merry Porter open'd soon,
And loudly call'd the sleeping Groom;
While with a dark, and prying eye,
He watch'd young Malcolm's smother'd
sigh;

And mark'd his mien, so proud and high,
His costly brand, and crimson plume;
And his dark eye's forbidding gloom."

Here he meets with a young lady named Helen, one of the trophies of a "border fray," and becomes enamoured of her: Dannark, a ruffian raised to the head of a Clan by the wages of his atrocities, is his host; tales of past times are rehearsed; Macbeth is loudly praised, and the Prince is animated and delighted—but

"Base Dannark's black and coward heart
In Valour's tale could bear no part;
His thoughts upon his guest were fix'd,
With doubt, and wonder, strangely mix'd;
He deeply mark'd his carriage high;—
Felt check'd, and aw'd, he knew not why;—
For something in his noble guest
Quell'd his pride, and pain'd his breast."

A Monk in his suite had more knowledge or penetration, and traced the features of Duncan in those of Malcolm. The good man, aware of the consequences to the Prince, determines to warn him of his danger before Dannark discovers who was his guest. The description of Malcolm's chamber and the silent approaches of the Monk towards the bed to advise his departure, is really masterly. Thus apprised of his danger, it is with difficulty he dissembles with Dannark: at length he leaves the Castle. No sooner is he gone, than Balworth, the murderer of Banquo, arrives, preceded by blood hounds—the scent is lost—Dannark is suspected—but the dogs re-

cover the scent, and their chase of the Prince succeeds till his crossing the river Tay on his trusty steed closes the pursuit.—We are now told how Dannark had obtained possession of Glamis, which was, by poisoning the venerable Sinel, and winning the favour of Macbeth by affecting the deepest distress at his decease. Thus situated, he would have secured Helen to his wishes, had not the Monk awed him, and that Lady's love for Malcolm secured her from his snares.—In the mean time the Prince arrives at the Castle of Siward, Earl of Northumberland.—Waldoff, an old soldier, full of worth and honour, had his peaceful Cottage near the walls of Glamis. Helen often visited him; and on one occasion the strains of a Minstrel entertained by Waldoff informed her she was the daughter of Prince Edward, son of "warlike Ironside," and named Margaret. The cruel system of Macbeth is next adverted to, with the murder of Macduff's family, and the general misery of the Kingdom of Scotland. Then follows the battle, in which this tyrant is slain, and the nuptials of Malcolm and Margaret.

The Minstrel's lay is too long to extract; but we think our Readers will not disapprove our introducing to their notice the three following stanzas:

"The parent Eagle, in the storm,
Shelters her nest with pinion warm,
And braves the angry blast:
The wild Cat, too, her young will guard
With talons sharp, like spotted pard,
And on the hunter fly:
And thus, to save his child from harm,
He shielded her with foster arm
In rude Misfortune's hour.

The live-long day he lay conceal'd,
And then at night would hunt the field,
An outlaw fleet and bold.

The dry sear leaves he made his bed;
The hollow oak his only shed,
When howling storms would rage:
Thus the warm Summer did he spend,
Deep in the tangled forest penn'd,
Secure and free from danger.

But when brown Autumn's scatt'ring
blast

Had o'er the shrinking flowers past,
And robb'd them of their bloom;
And mountain streams began to swell,
And falling leaves did plainly tell,
That Winter drear was coming,
The Outlaw sought a lowly Cot,
Hid in a deep, sequester'd spot,

Where Marg'ret safe might rest."

52. *Anecdotes of Music, Historical and Biographical; in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman to his Daughter.* By A. Burgh, A.M. Three Vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

SHAKSPEARE, the unexampled searcher into the nature and tendency of all things, has pronounced one of the strongest eulogies on Musick that the mind of man is capable of conceiving—and who shall dispute the verity of his decisions? It cannot be doubted for a moment that this active and involuntary emotion of the soul, which suggests expression to the tongue, and has alike prevailed amongst the Natives of every part of the globe from time immemorial to the present hour, is an immediate gift from the Creator; that is equally applicable to his praise, and the solace of each individual. Indeed, we should imagine the most determined enemy to Musick would find it a less difficult task to suppress the whole circle of immoral ideas than this product of a Soul thinking of its Maker, or contemplating on any fancied or real accomplishment of happiness. Viewed in this light, what subject can be more generally interesting? Thus thought Dr. Burney; and we are not surprised Mr. Burgh has adopted a similar opinion: the former gave the publick a deeply studied and scientific History of the Art; and we think ourselves much indebted to the latter for these "Anecdotes," better calculated for the Amateur and those who admire but do not practise Musick, who cannot fail of being instructed and entertained by his researches.

It is observed in the Preface;

"Among the various refinements of the present enlightened age, the Science of Musick appears, in an eminent degree, to have attracted the attention not only of the exalted and affluent, but to have insinuated itself into the social enjoyments of every rank in society.—In the modern system of Female Education, this fascinating accomplishment is very generally considered as an indispensable requisite; and the Daughters of Mechanicks, even in humble stations, would fancy themselves extremely ill-treated, were they debarred the indulgence of a Piano-forte. Whether this passion be indulged to excess—whether it be a *musico-mania*, or an innocent recreation, under the guidance of reason and discretion—it is not the business of

this publication to discuss.—The Author of the following sheets is strongly impressed with the idea, that Music is not only a harmless amusement, but, if properly directed, capable of being eminently beneficial to his fair countrywomen. In many instances, it may be the means of preventing that vacuity of mind which is too frequently the parent of libertinism; of precluding the intrusion of idle and dangerous imaginations; and, more particularly among the daughters of ease and opulence, by occupying a considerable portion of time, may prove an antidote to the poison insidiously administered by the innumerable licentious Novels, which are hourly sapping the foundations of every moral and religious principle. As practical Musicians, the British female dilettanti are universally acknowledged, not only to have rivalled, but to have surpassed, in their exquisite execution upon keyed instruments, all their Continental competitors. To these it is presumed that a concise, and, perhaps, entertaining History of a Science in which so many eminently excel, may not be unacceptable."

Mr. Burgh agrees with us in opinion that Harmony is not the invention of men; and his position that "Nature seems to have furnished human industry with the first principles of every science" is an indisputable fact. Whether our modern warblers will assent to his assertion in a Note at page 18 is more doubtful, whatever our judgment on the subject may be.

"Birds," he says, "were assuredly the most ancient Music-masters. And even to this day, with all our boasted refinement, all our natural and artificial exertions, who will be bold enough to assert, that either Mrs. Billington, the delight of the present age; or Farinelli, the admiration of the last, ever approached the excellence of these instinctive Musicians, either in fertility of imagination, in the brilliancy of their shake, or neatness of execution?"

The Music of very early ages is satisfactorily dilated upon. How such music might be calculated to please the Professor of our times is out of the question. In this part of the subject the Author has made use of the Old Testament, and the Heathen mythology, where they suited his purpose; and then proceeds chronologically, without confining himself to our Nation exclusively. In noticing our Progress in the Art, the Minstrels have received a due portion of attention; and Chaucer's Canterbury

bury Tales are cited wherever they furnish a hint as to the manner of singing, and the use of instruments. Other authorities explain the state of Church music. Having merely done Mr. Burgh the justice of saying he has kept a close view of his theme, we shall meet him nearer our own period, in treating of which the English and Italian Operas occupy much of his research; and here we cannot resist our desire to promote his laudable animadversions upon that strange equivocal satire of Gay's, called the *Beggars Opera*—a satire that, so far from being understood, has become a standard performance on its own intrinsic merits at all our theatres, although the late Justice Fielding reprobated its representation to the managers of his day, and the Moralist has never ceased to point out its evil tendency. The following are Mr. Burgh's remarks:

"The *Beggar's Opera* had a run of sixty-three nights, during which, the Operas of Richard the First and Admetus were performing at the Haymarket to thin audiences. The malevolence of the people, and the resentment they had been taught to entertain against the conduct of Administration which they were equally unqualified to approve or condemn, were amply gratified by the representation of it: but the publick were little aware of the injury they were doing to society by giving countenance to an entertainment which has been productive of more mischief to this country than any would believe at the time; for, not to mention the pernicious general tendency of it, by inculcating that persons in authority are uniformly actuated by the same motives as thieves and robbers, is to destroy all confidence in ministers, and respect for magistrates, and to lessen that reverence which, even in the worst state of government, is due to the laws and public authority. A character is exhibited to view, of a libertine endowed with bravery, generosity, and the qualities of a gentleman, subsisting by the profession of highway robbery, which he defends by examples drawn from the practice of men of all professions. In this view, Macheath is as much a hero as the principal agent in an Epic poem; but, lest this character should not be sufficiently fascinating to young minds, he is farther represented as having attained to some degree of wealth; to keep good company (that is to say, gamblers of fashion); to be a fa-

GENT. MAG. November, 1814.

vourite with the women, and so successful in his amours, that one is with child by him, and he marries another. In short, his whole life is represented as an uninterrupted pursuit of criminal gratifications, in which he has the good fortune to succeed, and in the end to escape with impunity. Nevertheless, the voice of the people was, and, to the disgrace of the national character, still continues, in favour of this immoral Drama; and Dr. Herring, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, for presuming to censure it in a Sermon delivered before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, while he was preacher there, was by Dean Swift stigmatized with the appellation of a 'stupid, injudicious, and prostitute Divine!'—The effects of the *Beggar's Opera* on the minds of the people have fulfilled the prognostications of many, that it would prove injurious to society. Rapine and violence have been gradually increased ever since its first representation. The rights of property, and the obligation of the laws that guard it, are disputed upon principle. Every man's house is now become literally what the law calls it, his castle; or at least it may be said, that, like a castle, it requires to be a place of defence. Young men, apprentices, clerks in public offices, and others, disdain the arts of honest industry, and captivated with the charms of idleness and criminal pleasure, now betake themselves to the road, affect politeness in the very act of robbery, and in the end become victims to the justice of their country. And men of discernment, who have taken the trouble of tracing this great evil to its source, have found, that not a few of those who, during the last eighty years, have paid to the law the forfeit of their lives, have, in the course of their evil pursuits, been emulous to imitate the manners and general character of Macheath."

Every candid Reader will approve of this method of combining amusement and instruction; but fortunately the Author has had little occasion to repeat such observations, as no other Dramatic Writer has ventured to imitate Gay in this respect.

Those acquainted with the effects of Music, as practised by Orpheus, will not be surprised on perusing the following extract:

"The next remarkable *Academia* was established at the house of Mrs. Fox Lane, afterwards Lady Bingley, on the arrival of Giardini, a performer whose superior talents were always warmly patronized

patronized by that Lady to the time of her death ; and, not content with admiring him herself, she contrived every means that could be devised to make him the admiration of others. As Giardini was seldom to be heard in public after his first arrival, she invited very select parties of the first people in the Kingdom to hear him at her house, for which happiness she did not suffer them to remain ungrateful at his benefit.—When Mingotti arrived in this kingdom, having, as we have related in a former Letter, united her interests with those of Giardini in the conduct and management of the Opera, Mrs. Lane espoused her cause with great zeal, entering into the spirit of all her theatrical quarrels, as ardently as if they had been her own. With two such performers, the concerts she gave to her choice friends were objects of envy and obloquy to all those who were unable to gain admission. On these occasions Mrs. Lane frequently played the Harpsichord herself, as did the late Ladies Edgcombe and Milbank, both admirable performers, on that instrument. Lady Rockingham, the Dowager Lady Carlisle, and Miss Pelham, scholars of Giardini and Mingotti, used to sing ; and the difficulty or rather impossibility of hearing these professors and illustrious dilettanti anywhere else, stimulated curiosity so much, that there was no sacrifice, or mortification, to which fashionable people would not submit in order to obtain admission. And ‘ *La padrona della Casa*’ lost few opportunities of letting them know the value she set on her invitations, by using them like dogs when they came. Whenever a benefit was in contemplation for either of her protégés, taking care of the honour of her guests, she compelled them to behave with due gratitude and munificence on the occasion. ‘Come!’ she would often say to her visitors, ‘give me five Guineas,’—a demand as implicitly obeyed, as if made on the road. Nor had any one, who ever wished to be admitted into such good company again, the courage to ask the occasion of the demand ; but patiently waited the Lady’s pleasure to tell them whether they should be honoured with a ticket for Giardini’s or Mingotti’s benefit.”

We have observed with much pleasure, that Mr. Burgh recommends simplicity in the execution of this art ; and, as we think the following remarks are very correctly founded, we cannot do him greater honour than by repeating them as our valedictory extract.

“Of Mrs. Billington’s performance of

Mandane, in which character she first appeared on her return from Italy, it were superfluous to expatiate : by those who witnessed it, it never can be forgotten ; to those who did not, it cannot be described. With a daring hand she introduced a new bravura song into the work of Dr. Arne, which she executed with such rapid, varied, and surprising feats of the voice, if we may be allowed the expression, as to electrify the audience : it was a species of wonder, which made the mind doubt of its being human, so nearly did it resemble the warbling of a bird. She imitates and goes beyond all the difficulties of the most exquisite violin, and may therefore be considered as having reached the acmé of *instrumental* singing. This song was originally composed for Mrs. Billington, by Bianchi, when at Naples, and sung by her in the theatre of St. Carlo, to the enchantment of all the amateurs of Italy. Never, however, was there a circumstance which so emphatically marked the difference between this style of execution, and the pathos of simple melody, as the impression Mr. Hill made immediately after this torrent, by the few notes of ‘*In Infancy our hopes and fears.*’ The surprize of one enraptured the Theatre, the emotion of the other was felt in every artery of the frame. It soothed and softened the heart : and here it is that Music is most truly valuable, when it agitates all the best interests of our nature.”

53. *Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen : a Poem, in Two Parts. By Mrs. Grant of Laggan. 8vo. Longman & Co.*

THIS is a spirited and polished work : indeed, if we consider the subject in its proper light, it could not fail to rouse the utmost energy of Poetry in every breast devoted to the Muses.

“The Poem here presented to the publick,” says Mrs. Grant, “is not meant to contain a regular narrative of the great events, which will astonish future times still more than they have even the Actors in that mighty Drama which seems drawing to some awful conclusion : it is merely intended as a kind of retrospective sketch of the passing events. These are rapidly detailed in the first part, which is meant chiefly as an Introduction to the second. The view there given of the present state and future prospects of this country, will be considered by many as just and well-founded. It is but charitable to suppose, that those who do not think it just, will wish it were so, and acknowledge that there

there is a harmless pleasure in being agreeably deceived."

Nothing can be less necessary than a recapitulation of the military occurrences which form the basis of the work before us; they are too well known and deeply felt to be already in danger of passing from the memory: we shall therefore endeavour to let Mrs. Grant establish her own immediate claims upon the favour of our Readers by a few observations and extracts. The first pages are devoted to an Apostrophe to Dryden, in which she laments he did not live at a time like the present;

"When Bards no longer to vain Patrons bow."

She then commences her subject, and describes the extent of Buonaparte's power in the following lines; in our opinion, very energetic and poetical.

"From where the North pours forth his waste of snows, [bestows,

To where the Sun his brightest beam
From the chill regions of eternal frost,
To Nature's garden, fair Italia's coast,
No more by Freedom, or by Faith sus-
tain'd, [reign'd,

One gloomy trance, one fatal torpor
The groans were secret, and the sighs
were deep, [sleep;

Yet none essay'd to break that iron
In sullen pomp the mighty Despot sate,
His nod was terror, and his frown was fate,
Which trembling Kings with prostrate
souls await."

The simile of the conflagration of a forest, than which nothing can be more awfully sublime, no, not even a City in flames surrounded by the gleams of an Enemy's mortars, is most happily given.

"As when in Summer's pride a forest
burns, [turns,

The hasty flames subside and rage by
With ready axe the sturdy Peasants run,
Hew down a path, and think the work is
done;

Yet though the Summer woods are moist
and green, [vene,

And fountains gush, and marshes inter-
Still, 'midst the ashes lurks the smother'd
fire, [aspire,

With every breath rekindling sparks
Till, all aghast, the baffled rustick sees
The rushing blaze increasing with the
breeze."

The shameful and cowardly flight of Buonaparte from the sword of Russia, and the horrors of her winter, are forcibly presented to his view, should he ever see this Poem; where our real

Hero Wellington will find the warm eulogium of a Muse he cannot but admire. The Second Part dwells upon England: it would be useless to say, this happy Country receives the just applause of the Writer; but it may not be amiss to add, that she places our exclusive excellencies, in Government, Freedom, &c. in new and forcible lights. In noticing the Poets of the day, a spark of that freedom she celebrates, glows strongly in these lines, applied to one of the number.

"But who is he, with early bays entwined,
Whose dark eye speaks his agitated mind?
Say, who is he, from worn-out feelings
pale, [tale?

Who tells of guilty woes the wounding
'Tis powerful Byron strikes the ponderous
lyre,

That bids us wonder, pity, and admire.
Not he, who sweetly to the ev'ning star
Tun'd his wild madrigal by Lock-na-Gair;
Or, musing in the visionary vale,

Heard spirits whisper in th' inconstant
gale, [grandsires hail.

And bade on wand'ring clouds his Scottish
No! 'tis the Poet of the joyless breast,
That restless wanders without hope of
rest;

Who paints the sad Voluptuary's fate,
Made too soon happy, and made wise too
late.

While joy from mere satiety expires,
Stretch'd on the ashes of extinguish'd
fires;

Forlorn in ghastly apathy he lies, [eyes."
And views past pleasures with abhorrent

Mr. Scott receives the strongest
praise the Poetess can bestow, when
she says,

"That feudal state, where Shakspeare
rul'd alone,

And left no lineal heir, is all thy own!"

We shall conclude our brief Review
of this pleasing production with Mrs.
Grant's true portrait of Great Britain.

"Invok'd by Britain in serener skies,
With mildest beams the star of Peace
shall rise;

Once more her hand that balance shall
sustain,

That bids Germania be herself again;
To Europe all its wonted bounds restores,
And gives to liberal Commerce all its
shores;

Erects a barrier in the path of wrong,
Protects the weak, with limits bound
the strong;

While, watching o'er the well-adjusted
scale,

Britannia lets no giant power prevail,
Intent that saying maxim to recal,

"The good of one must prove the good
of all."

54. *Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa; by Edward Daniel Clarke, LL. D. Part the Second—Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land—Section the Second. 4to. pp. 821. Cadell and Davies.*

BEFORE we enter upon the analysis of this last and interesting Volume, we must go back to former pages of our own, where we made mention of the preceding portion of this Work, and had accompanied the entertaining Author to Constantinople. Of that Volume, however, circumstances oblige us to be concise in our remaining notice, having so ample a field before us in this more recent production.

From Constantinople Dr. Clarke proceeded to the Plain of Troy, a prolific subject of observation and criticism, and investigated with his usual acuteness. There is one circumstance almost peculiar to himself, which claims for him the gratitude of Scholars, and the respect of all future Travellers; which is, that, here and elsewhere, he permits no original Greek inscription, nor any fragment of one, to pass unobserved, and without more or less of illustration: so that, by this distinction alone, his work will hereafter be found the most copious and most useful depository of these valuable remains of Classical Antiquity. The summary of his observations on the interesting Country of the Troas will be found well entitled to the curious Reader's attention.

We next proceed with our Traveller from the Hellespont to Rhodes, the Gulph of Glaucus and Rosetta: a curious and entertaining narrative, including a most spirited account of the conduct of our gallant Army in Egypt; and particularly of the celebrated victory which terminated in the death of the brave Abercromby.

The circumstances of the Country, with other considerations also, not permitting Dr. Clarke to accomplish his views with respect to Egypt at that time, he visited Cyprus, the description of which will fully reward the Reader's leisure. From Cyprus he again joined the English Fleet in Egypt, from which place he sailed to St. John D'Acre, which will ever be memorable in History, from the noble stand made against the whole force of Buonaparte by our valiant countryman Sir Sidney Smith. From

Acre Dr. Clarke commenced his journey to Syria; and the whole of the remaining pages are occupied with a most scholar-like and animated description of the Holy Land.

The route of the Traveller was from Acre to Nazaretta, from Nazaretta to Tiberias, from Tiberias to Napolose, the antient Sichem, and thence to Jerusalem.—Having minutely investigated all that these subjects involve, and in particular the identity of the Holy places, the Author appears to be of opinion, that, in contradiction of the received and confirmed belief of so many centuries, he has discovered the real situation of the truly Sepulchre. In support of the usually received impression of the site of the Holy Sepulchre, are the authorities of Eusebius, Lactantius, Sozomen, Jerom, Serenus, and a hundred Writers and Travellers from them to the present period. Dr. Clarke is a sanguine writer, and somewhat impatient of contradiction, as will appear from the dissatisfaction (which he does not attempt to conceal) with which he receives any thing like distrust of his opinion on the Sarcophagus of Alexander, now deposited in the British Museum. He has, however, an unquestionable claim upon the public gratitude; for, it is more than probable that, but for his activity and perseverance, this exquisite monument, whatever may have been its original destination, would at this time have graced the splendid collections of Paris.—The particulars of his interference, the opposition which he encountered from the French General Menou, who claimed it as his private property, will hereafter be related.—The last Chapter of Dr. Clarke's 2d Volume is occupied by an entertaining and interesting description of Bethlehem. There are many remarks in this portion of the work well deserving of detailed observation; but we are withheld by an earnest desire to place before our Readers an Analysis of the Traveller's last Volume. The description of the Dead Sea, and the critical examination of the opinions of various Authors who have written on this subject, are among the more curious and valuable portions of the work.

We beg, however, to differ totally, and without reserve, from Dr. Clarke, on the supposed improbability of the marriage

massacre of the Turks at Jaffa by Buonaparte:—we think that sufficient documents have been laid before the Publick to convince any unprejudiced mind, that, however improbable, this most atrocious act of barbarity was actually perpetrated. Dr. Clarke's reason for not believing it, is a little whimsical. The people of the place did not, forsooth, mention it to him; or rather, to quote him correctly, did not mention it in his hearing. But these people did mention the fact to Dr. Wiseman; and we have the unquestionable authority of Sir Robert Wilson for saying, that the French Officers talked of the circumstance without reservation or repugnance: among these French officers was General Belliard. Lord Hutchinson also has often made assertion to the same effect. More than this, the people of Jaffa actually pointed out to Dr. Wiseman the spot where the remains of these unfortunate victims were deposited*.

Dr. Clarke makes us amends, however, by a most agreeable account of Jaffa, its antient and modern History; and, having conducted him along the Coast by Cæsarea, and again accompanied him to Acre, we shall there take our leave of him till next month, when we shall again have great satisfaction in introducing him to our Readers.

55. *Letters and Miscellaneous Papers of Barrè Charles Roberts, Student of Christ Church, Oxford; with a Memoir of his Life. 4to. pp. 370; printed by Bulmer and Co.*

THIS Tribute of Paternal affection not being printed for Sale, our Readers cannot fail of being gratified by some particulars of a Youth, who, by his natural talents and uncommon acquirements, had justly obtained the esteem of a widely extended circle of real friends.

The "Memoir" is admirably written, by a Friend who had every opportunity of knowing the authenticity of his Narrative, and the correctness of the character which he has delineated. But he shall speak for himself:

"The Author of these preliminary pages has been called to the performance

* Since the above was written, a publication has appeared in Paris by a French Officer, who gives his name, and who was a spectator of this horrible massacre.

of his task by the strong claims of friendship and esteem, both for the departed and the living; and as, in order to give a view of a life naturally not eventful, it became more necessary to look for such qualifications in the Writer as might be derived from intimacy with the subject, than from ability of any other kind, he has sacrificed his own opinion of his fitness or unfitness for the performance, to the consideration of those claims, and is aware that he must bespeak the indulgence of his Readers for himself. At the same time he entreats them, if, in the perusal of the Memoir here submitted to them, they should feel any disappointment of the interest they may expect it to create, to consider, that those lives to which the largest proportion of happiness has been allotted, do in all cases afford the fewest materials for the pen of the Biographer. In the picture of prosperity which they present, there are few leading features or strongly-marked events; the stream of time flows on with an even course, unbroken and undisturbed, and the surrounding scenery maintains a character only of level peace.—This may indeed be most fortunate for the subject whose memoirs are recorded; but it is not favourable to the writer of them."

Here let our Readers judge:

"Barrè Charles Roberts, the third child and second son of Edward Roberts, esq. was born on the 13th of March, 1789, in a house in St. Stephen's Court, Westminster, which his Father inhabited as Deputy Clerk of the Pells in the Exchequer. His frame and constitution were delicate, but not unhealthy, from his earliest years. and Nature, as she had not endowed him with a robust form, had implanted in him no inclination for the usual exercises of his age. The superfluous activity of childhood he never possessed; neither was there in him that precocity of mind, or of manner, which, though it may be amusing to contemplate it as a curiosity, is oftener disgusting, as being unnatural and out of season.—Nevertheless, he gave early symptoms of his disposition and talents, without sacrificing the character peculiar to infancy. The inclination for repose, which seemed to be born with him, and to result from the absence of boisterous spirits, extended only to the functions of his body; for he possessed a singular playfulness of mind, which accompanied him through life, and which, as it is always the concomitant of cheerful goodness, would have stamped on him the character of Youth for a much longer period than is usually allotted by Nature to that division of human

man life.—Consistently with this disposition, his pursuits evinced the vivacity, without the levity of Youth. They were of a nature to exercise, but not to weary the faculties; and, springing from a desire for knowledge (which was in him even more an innate principle than an acquired habit, or the result of conviction), afforded to him a perpetual variety of objects, and, by a sort of self-production, at once increased the mental appetite, and yielded the means of gratifying it.

“The first rudiments of what may be called Education, as far as it related to habits, he acquired himself, or perhaps he imbibed them from the situation in which he was placed. In his Father’s house at Ealing; the well-ordered œconomy of time, which prevails in a regular family, afforded him an example of happiness; and his own quietly cheerful disposition taught him to appreciate and to profit by the means of tranquillity thus placed within his reach. The salubrity of the air, and the extent of the grounds, which allowed him as much exercise as he wished for, contributed to the health of his body; and he had the advantage of a well-chosen Collection of Books, which afforded him the opportunity of indulging his taste for reading.

“In the earliest periods of his life he seemed to be fully impressed with the importance and value of time, no moment of which he suffered to be unemployed. Whatever was curious in Literature attracted his attention, but subjects of Antiquity were those which he most delighted to investigate and dwell upon. He did not however view these with the microscopic eye of a mere Antiquary; but rather with the general view of a Philosopher who amasses knowledge, and collects facts, which may afford him food for reflection, and enable him to form general and useful deductions.

“His patience and perseverance in this pursuit were very remarkable; and though he read with eagerness and rapidity, he never neglected to note down particular circumstances, or to mark for subsequent reference such things as he could not at once completely embrace. To a natural quickness of observation was added a retentive memory, and the exercise of these was matured into an habit of attention and arrangement.—Fortunately for Barré these endowments did not escape the eye of him who was most interested by affection and consanguinity in his welfare. His Father early discovered and cultivated them. Barré, when at home, was his constant companion, and, soon after the years of infancy were passed, became his most intimate friend: Indeed it is not possible

to imagine a greater degree of confidence between two persons, even of similar ages, than that which existed between this Youth and his Parent; and so well was it supported and understood, that Barré never for a moment lost sight of his relative situation, nor transgressed the limits of respect which filial love, even had there been no other motive, would have taught him to observe.—The clearness of his perceptions, and the correctness of his understanding, secured him from any over-rated idea of his own talents, and rather added than detracted from the docility of his disposition: a docility not in him the result of feebleness, or indolence, nor tending to the obliteration of his natural character, but derived from a comparison of his own inexperience with the matured judgment of advanced life, and a just estimate and conviction of his Father’s love.—Barré, in this free and confidential intercourse, imbibed all the advantages which a system of perfect intimacy with one so much his superior in age and worldly experience could produce, divested as it was, by the discriminating hand of a Parent, of all the evils which attend on the formation of an artificial character.—It would have been of the highest gratification to his Father to have retained constantly under his own eye a Son so much the object of his care and affection, and who seemed to court all the instruction which could be bestowed on him: but this would have demanded leisure, and qualifications which fall to the lot of but few persons: and, after all the advantages, which a pupil may acquire from uninterrupted study at home, are considered, they do not counterbalance those general acquirements which are derived from mixing in the microcosm of a school. Education, in the enlarged acceptation of the term, there embraces much that cannot be learned elsewhere. Habits of restraint, regularity, and a knowledge, if not of the world, at least of the principles on which mankind act in it, and which are developed in the characters of boys on all those occasions where the passions, and the share of judgment incidental to their age, are called into play, are there imbibed. Added to this, a youth acquires at school a presentiment of what is to be his own value in life; he learns too the first rudiments of reciprocal duties, as well as to correct, or to confirm his own feelings and opinions, by comparing them with those of others.—By a Parent who considered only his own gratification in the society and education of his Son, these advantages might be overlooked. But prudent affection had other views, and

and appreciated them with justice. . . . Barrè was accordingly sent in the month of May, 1797, to Dr. Horne's school at Chiswick. . . . In June 1799, he was placed under the care of the Rev. William Goodenough at Ealing, between whose family and that of his pupil a long course of intimacy and esteem had existed. . . . Under the superintendence of Mr. Goodenough, Barrè remained till the summer of the year 1805. In the six years thus occupied, he had acquired a very competent knowledge of the Classics, and some share of Mathematics, and at his leisure hours in his Father's library he had grounded himself well in general History, and particularly in that of his own Country, and its antiquities.—It was during the prosecution of this favourite object that he formed his fine Collection of Coins, which now enriches the British Museum. This collection was begun to be formed when Barrè was very young. He accidentally saw a few Roman Coins in his Father's possession, which he presently got transferred to his own. They were hoarded by him with infantine care, and esteemed by him as invaluable property. The occasional presents of friends, and such specimens as a child's pocket-money could procure, soon increased the store, which he would display and comment upon with the air and importance of a connoisseur. As he advanced in age, however, he perceived, that to form a complete and universal collection of Coins was an object only in the power of individuals possessed of larger means than he could ever expect to enjoy. He therefore relinquished it in this character, and confined his attention only to those connected with his own Country. His Father encouraged the pursuit, as he followed it in the light of a science, which illustrated and confirmed him in his Historical studies; and his name as a collector soon became known among the dealers, who did not fail to bring him whatever could be discovered most rare and curious in their line of search."

"On the 11th of October 1805, Barrè was entered as a Commoner of Christ Church at Oxford, in which house he became a Student at the Christmas following, by the presentation of Dr. Hay, obtained at the request of Lord Viscount Sidmouth. As he never had been separated from his family till this period for a week together, the distance between Ealing and Oxford appeared to him a very considerable one, and a plan of correspondence was immediately established. His earliest letters contain a picture of his mind under the influence of new impressions, and new habits. The frequency of communication with his Father increased the intimacy of

their connexion, and kept Barrè's advance into life still under the eye of a parent, without impeding the development of his character. As there had been none of the harshness of controul exerted over him in his education at home, his feelings towards his parents were those of respect, softened by affection. Where ease had established confidence, distance and reserve were banished. The Father had nothing to censure, the Son nothing to conceal."

Having extracted thus far very copiously, and conducted the diligent young Scholar into a new sphere of action; we shall only observe that his conduct at the University was uniformly correct and praiseworthy.

"Throughout his journals, which he began to keep at a very early age, are scattered notices of the various acquisitions which he made. Amongst these is a complete list of the Books which he read in the years 1807 and 1808. This will not appear a small one, when his close application to the duties imposed on him at Oxford is considered; nor, though some of the books may appear trifling and unworthy of notice, will its insertion be thought irrelevant, if it shew how much may be done by industry, prompted by inclination, when the hours which indolence would consign over to hopeless ennui, are dedicated to the occupations of an active and cheerful leisure. . . . The list of Books which Barrè recollected to have read is preceded by the following Note at the commencement of a Journal:

"I now commence a sort of journal of my reading, which I have hitherto done but very imperfectly, nor have I much to hope, however desirous I am to complete this journal as I advance, that I shall be able to use constancy of attention enough to continue it with accuracy. From papers lying by me I can date this account from about the middle of April 1807, and I do not much regret that I omitted to chronicle my earlier studies. They were vague, desultory, and unprofitable. I read many books, but none with attention; and therefore I remembered none: indeed I have not succeeded much better in those enumerated here at first: but I am willing to begin with the earliest appearance of intellect and attention that I can discover in myself, and as I am most earnestly desirous of improvement, I hope that perhaps this very employment will not be wholly unproductive of advantage in recalling to my memory the former occupations of my thoughts."

"By keeping this account of his time, he became more and more convinced of
its

its value; and consequently better satisfied with his mode of disposing of it.

"Early in the year 1807, Barrè had the misfortune to lose his first tutor at Oxford, the Rev. Robert Poole Goodenough. The preference which induced this gentleman to leave Christ Church deprived Barrè of immediate and personal intercourse with a friend who had known and loved him from his birth, and whose conduct had contributed more than any other circumstance to alleviate the pain of separation from his family, and to sweeten his residence at Oxford. The terms in which he laments this privation, are equally honourable to the Tutor and the Pupil; and shew how justly the latter estimated the advantages which he enjoyed under the protection and friendship of the former. When Barrè was made acquainted with the intended retirement of this gentleman from College, he immediately anticipated in imagination the solitude of his own situation at Oxford. His favourite pursuits were not of a description in which he could hope to have many companions, and his turn of mind did not make him covetous of general and indiscriminate society.

"Hitherto Barrè had, by indulging his natural taste, relieved the monotony of a collegiate life; for to him variety in labour served the purposes of relaxation. But as the time for taking a degree in the University approached, a closer and more exclusive attention to the requisite studies became necessary, and the prosecution of those in which he most delighted was almost entirely suspended.

"The whole of the year 1808 was occupied in the preparation for this; and with what effect is shewn by the numerous and copious abstracts found among his papers, from the works which he read upon Divinity, Logick, and Ethicks, besides those of the great classic authors. The anxiety, however, which he felt during this period was such, that he was not aware of the progress which he made, and was perpetually doubting the validity and magnitude of his acquirements.—With more learning in every one of these branches of knowledge than was necessary for the mere attainment of his object, and with enough to have authorized him to aspire to *honours*, he looked forward to competition and comparison with his fellow students with such apprehension, that, for a long time previous to the examination, he had resolved to offer himself as a candidate for a degree only in that branch of learning which he considered as likely to ensure it with most certainty, and least pretension to applause. . . . All the encouragement which the eagerness of affection could af-

ford him was rendered in the letters which expressed his Father's opinion of his endowments, and conveyed advice for the regulation and tempering of his feelings, and all the support which the promptitude of friendship could suggest, was administered in the assurances which his most valued intimates, who had themselves passed through the same difficulties, could give him of his competency. As the day of trial approached, the obstacles which his own fancy had raised and spread between him and his object like an impenetrable mist that seemed to baffle his hope of attaining it, began to diminish, and betray their own futility. That fatal power which the unfortunate possessors of a lively imagination and irritable feelings too often exert over themselves, to their own torment and prejudice, was exhausted, and the elastic principles of youth, which had been so long repressed by anxiety and unnecessary alarms, began to act favourably, and inspire a consciousness of strength. On the 19th Nov. 1808, after taking his breakfast with his friend Edmund Goodenough, he went with courage beyond his own expectation into the Schools, where, after passing his examination, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him, with all the most flattering testimonies to his merit that could be bestowed on one who did not aim at the higher honours of the place; and these were accompanied with expressions of regret from his judges, that he had not, with better justice to himself, aspired to such distinctions."

Here we may be allowed to pause, and with exultation to record that this amiable youth first tried his literary strength in the "*Ulysses's bow*" of Sylvanus Urban; with whom, on the subject of Coins, he frequently corresponded, from May 1802 to May 1807; and that not lightly or superficially, but with a degree of knowledge which would have been creditable to a Veteran Collector.

"Early in the year 1809, the Quarterly Review was established; and Barrè, whose talents were more justly appreciated by others than by himself, was applied to for contributions to it. His accurate knowledge of numismatic concerns induced him to choose Mr. Pinkerton's Essay on Medals for his coup d'estal. This article appeared in the first number of the work. His diffidence of himself is apparent, wherever he mentions in his journal the progress of his task; but the success and applause which it obtained fully recompensed him for the anxiety and labour which attended its composition. "He

"He had now tasted, though under an anonymous character, the sweets of public praise; nor is it any derogation from his natural modesty to allow that he felt a full delight from the enjoyment of it. To censure this enjoyment, or the appetite for it, would be to take from genius and industry the surest and most honourable stimulants to exertion. To Barré the praise he thus obtained was an earnest of what he had a right to look forward to in a much greater degree, and what his qualifications bade fair to obtain. The commendation of the Editor of the Quarterly Review, which singly and in itself would be no mean reward, induced Barré now to make an offer of his services towards furnishing a second article; and he fixed upon Mr. Ker Porter's "Traveling Sketches in Russia" as his subject. —As usual he was not satisfied with his performance. He thought that a degree of topical knowledge, which could not be acquired by mere reading, was necessary to its perfection; and on this plea, at his own earnest request, the article was withdrawn. It is however printed in this Collection, not by way of appeal against his own judgment, but to shew the equal talent and propriety of criticism, with which he could treat the different subjects which exercised his pen.... We have now accompanied Barré to the entrance of that career which he seemed destined to have run. Scarcely had he started, when Nature herself arrested his progress. It has been said that he was not endowed with a robust frame of body. The seeds of disease had been for some time lurking in his constitution, and unfortunately his habits of life were calculated to bring them forward. During his residence in the last two years at Oxford, he experienced attacks which indicated that all was not right about him; but their short duration, and the extreme repugnance that he felt towards drawing attention to himself on such accounts, which made him perhaps conceal their extent, prevented the alarm which otherwise his friends and family would have entertained.

"In the autumn of the year 1807, he was seized with a hemorrhage at the nose, and not long afterwards with frequent fits of giddiness.—The excitement which he underwent in the year 1808, while qualifying himself to take his degree, rendered him still more obnoxious to these baneful influences. Under the constant agitation of his mind, with his spirits liable to all those varieties which attention to one only object gives rise to, the deterioration in his health be-

came visible by caprice of appetite, and increased nervous irritability. In the Summer of that year he was seized with a cough, which, though neither violent nor frequent, never left him afterwards. His illness, however, made no rapid advances; and when he returned home, after his examination, he continued to mix in the society of his friends as usual. With the ignorance of, and contempt for, danger, inherent in youth, he slighted the indications of his state, and treated the advice of his friends as arising from the groundless fears of over-watchful affection. In a visit to London in the cold and unhealthy Spring of 1809, his disposition to malady was increased by accidental causes, too minute to arrest his attention, or to call for precaution from one who thought no danger could exist where his own sensations did not give the alarm, and who, in the ardour of his pursuits after mental acquirements, did not stop to attend to the phenomena of his animal frame. Unfortunately too at this period he was summoned to Oxford by intelligence of the fire at Christ Church, by which his rooms were damaged, and his books endangered. The season, and the business he went upon, were peculiarly unfavourable to an invalid; he was necessarily involved in a good deal of bodily agitation, in order to ascertain and secure his property, and exposed to the air at a time when repose and seclusion were of the utmost importance to him. As the Summer advanced, his disorder did not abate, though the symptoms of it were too equivocal to enable his medical attendants to give it a decided name.

"He was prevailed upon, with some entreaty, to make a journey early in July to Southampton, in the company of a near relation, with whom he had ever lived on terms of affectionate intimacy, and who rejoiced in offering him such attentions as he would accept.... On his return to Ealing at the end of September, the symptoms of his disorder had not increased in violence; but the effect of its secret ravages upon him were but too visible. During the whole progress of his ailment, his mind remained unaltered in its inclinations and desires. The thirst for knowledge continued, but the exhausted state of his corporeal system opposed physical obstacles to its gratification: he bore up with cheerfulness and courage against evidences of that which certainly he himself could not be ignorant of, and lamented only the languor of nervous debility which rendered him unable to pursue his favourite and wonted occupations. To

those about him he always spoke in a tone of hope and confidence in his recovery; no word of complaint, no appeal to pity ever escaped him. Of all the house, he, for whose sake every one was suffering, appeared to suffer the least. This exercise of patience and effort to support the spirits of his parents was continued unremittingly to the first of January, 1810, and ceased only with existence. The last and unequivocal symptom took place only twenty-four hours previously.

"On the 8th of January the last mournful ceremonies were performed, when he was attended by his brother William Henry Roberts, and his brother-in-law Mr. Welch, by Grosvenor Charles Bedford and Henry Bedford, his cousins, and by the Rev. William Goodenough, who had been his early preceptor at Ealing, where his remains were deposited in the Church. The pen of the last-mentioned gentleman has marked the spot where he rests by the following inscription on a tablet of white marble :

"Infra sepultus est
Barre Carolus Roberts,
filius natu minimus Edwardi Roberts,
armigeri,
Ædis Christi Oxoniæ alumnus.
Adolescens
cum ob summum ingenium et doctrinam,
tum ob eximias animi virtutes,
Perillustris. Fuit enim
modestus, probus, liberalis,
in moribus et naturâ mansuetissimus;
immo etiam
in variis studiis eruditus,
præsertim in rebus antiquis et numis-

matibus;
adeoque diligenter literis deditus,
tam reconditis, quam elegantioribus,
ut nemo in utraque parte esset ornatior.

Cæterum
quod magis animi viguere vires,
et parum firmo corpori abfuit valetudo;
ex quo, proh dolor!

phthisi pulmonali languens,
juvenis carissimus,
nondum annos unum et viginti natus,
kalendis Januariis Anno Domini MDCCCX.
mortalis esse desiit;
diu diuque legendus et desiderandus."

56. *The Modern Antique, or the Muse in the Costume of Queen Anne.* 8vo. pp. 316. Pople.

THE Author of this Collection of Poems is by no means destitute of taste or imagination, and has obviously cultivated his mind by a familiar intercourse with our English Classics. It is however to be lamented, that he did not avail himself of the counsel of some judicious friend who might have

used a Pruning Knife with considerable propriety. If half the quantity had been published, after proper discrimination, most Readers of Poetry might have found wherewithal to pass an hour agreeably; as will be observed from the following specimens:

"ADDRESS TO THE NIGHTINGALE.
"Thou who canst pour thy soul sublime
in sound, [strain,
And waste thy spirit in the sombre
When eve with raven pinions closes
round, [pain,
And broods o'er all our intellectual
Say, melancholy Bird, what tender bliss;
Or woe till more inspiring, prompts
thy lay
Of dear remembrance to a strain like this,
Which throbs, reiterates, and dies away.
Delicious thrill the sympathies with thine,
Tho' pensive, yet responsive to thy song,
Which warbles passion words would ill
define, [soul along,
And bears with rapture the charm'd
Where, from the world retir'd, the con-
scious grove [moonlight flings,
Through its dark shade the chequer'd
Deep colour of our fate and wayward
love, [stings,
Thou rourest Recollection's thousand
Oh cease thy too, too plaintive serenade,
With more, much more for Heav'n than
mortal ear,
Whilst Nature list'ning in the vocal shade
Drops o'er thy tender tale th' æthereal
tear."

"On Music heard at a distance.
"Hark, hark! the source of harmony
From Fiction's airy precipice,
Distilling drops the magic sound;
Now murmur'ing loud in swelling notes,
Now soft and still more softly glides,
Till rippling down the mighty steep,
The notes dispersing as they flow,
And modulating in the wind,
Resign their plaintive dying breath.
Not so yon gushing torrent falls;
Prone from the promontory's brow
The tumbling billows headlong roll,
Abruptly dash'd from crag to crag,
Till fathoming the precipice
They form a common rivulet."

57. *Poems of Three Friends.* 12mo. pp. 168. Underwood.

"THE Poems of which this little Volume is composed, are the production of Three Friends, the amusement of whose early years has been the cultivation of that small share of poetical talent which may have fallen to their lot. Their entrance, however, on the more serious pursuits of very different, but

but equally laborious professions, will in all probability prevent their continuing that devotion to a cherished pursuit, which may now be inconsistent with their duty: yet, in resigning the fyre, which their hands have but unskilfully touched, they feel a wish to encircle it with a wreath of poetical wild flowers, which though it may never bloom as a guerdon of fame, may live through its little day, a simple memorial of their friendship."

These young Friends were at least harmlessly employed; and their Poetical effusions are not disreputable either to their heads or hearts. A specimen or two may suffice.

EPITAPH.

"If worth departed claims the Christian's
sighs, [lies.

Here pause and weep, for here a Christian
Her gentle spirit sought the poor to bless,
To bind up sorrow's wounds, and heal
distress.

For this, shall Grief with tears bedew her
sod, with God."

And heaven-born Mercy plead her cause

TO MARY.

"Yes, Mary, I have journey'd long,
In life's eventful morn,
The roseate bowers of Love among,
And felt its keenest thorn;
Yet wouldst thou but the wish befriend,
With thee should all my journeyings end.
And I have strung the Harp of Love
To many a fair one's praise,
And I have heard her lips approve
The fond, but artless lays;
Yet wouldst thou bless its simple tone,
That harp were strung for thee alone."

DESCRIPTIVE SONNET,

Written on the Summit of CADER IDRIS,
NORTH WALES.

"From this dread mountain, round whose
awful brow,

Crags, knolls, and lakes, in wild con-
fusion burl'd, [world,

Seem like the giant ramparts of the
I gaze enraptur'd on the scene below.

Around are mountains, rugged and sub-
lime,

Now wrapt in gloomy shade, and now
so bright, [light,

They seem like polish'd heaps of orient
The noblest workmanship of antient
time. [deep,

The lake is here,—the dark, unfathom'd
Parent of streams, and roaring water-
falls,

The precipice that human heart appals,
And hoary ocean with expanded sweep.
Preachers sublime! I feel your mighty
theme, [Supreme."

And prostrate own with you the Great

58. *The First Report of a Society for preventing Accidents in Coal Mines, comprising a Letter to Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart. on the various Modes employed in the Ventilation of Collieries; illustrated by Plans and Sections. By John Buddle. 8vo. pp. 28. (With Eleven Plates.) Walker, at Newcastle.*

"THE Committee of the Society in Sunderland for preventing Accidents in Coal Mines, have solicited and received communications from intelligent men, as to the causes of those explosions which so frequently occur, and which have been productive of such extensive and deplorable calamities; and as to the measures which may be best calculated to prevent them. They regret that hitherto no suggestion has pointed out any adequate mode of destroying, or of preventing, the generation of the inflammable gas; or of so completely ventilating the pits, as to secure them from its dreadful effects. They are not, therefore, in possession of sufficient information, fully and exactly to specify all the circumstances which are necessary to be attended to, in promoting the discovery of any general measures of correction for the evils lamented: and they are compelled to add, that they must look to a more extensive support than they have hitherto received, to enable them to hold out such encouragement to scientific and practical men, as may stimulate their attention to the subject: for, notwithstanding the general approbation which their designs have obtained, and the liberal subscription which they have received from the noble and respectable individuals who have countenanced the Society, their funds do not yet empower them to offer a premium, suitable to the object, for the best production that may be procured. They still, however, flatter themselves, that, as their proceedings shall be further disclosed, they will obtain a more ample support, which may give effect to their views.—In the mean time, they conceive that the following Paper, voluntarily communicated to the Society by Mr. Buddle, a gentleman of great celebrity and intelligence as a viewer of Coal-mines, will throw considerable light upon the subject in contemplation; and as it explains the means which are adopted in the Collieries under his inspection, they trust that it may suggest some useful Hints, and induce other Gentlemen to impart any further information to the Committee, which may be likely to concur with their design.—The Committee are in possession of other valuable Papers, containing information and suggestions of which they hope hereafter to avail them-

themselves; but their first object being to lay before men of talents and general science, who may be unacquainted with the details of mining, a clear view of the present state of the subject on which they are anxious for their assistance, they have been unwilling to delay the publication of a Paper so well adapted to this purpose."

After a very modest introductory paragraph, Mr. Buddie says,

"I shall attempt to point out, as briefly as possible, what measures have been adopted here, and in other parts of the Kingdom, for the prevention of accidents in Collieries by the ignition of inflammable Gas; wherein these measures have succeeded, and the desiderata required to preclude the recurrence of such calamities. — The only method we are at present acquainted with, for the prevention of Accidents by Fire, is, the thorough ventilation of the several pas-

sages and workings of the Mine—that is, a mechanical application of the atmospheric air to the removal or sweeping away of the inflammable Gas, as it is generated in the workings of Collieries, or as it issues from the several fissures which the workings intersect in their progress.—In order that the observations I have to offer may be clearly understood, I have made several Sections of the mechanical Agents employed in the ventilation of Coal Mines; and illustrative Plans to shew the antient and present mode of conveying the atmospheric air through the workings of Collieries."

Happy indeed shall we be if this brief notice of a Society established for a purpose so truly benevolent should prove in the slightest degree assistant in improving its sphere of action. Its Patrons are rich and highly respectable.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Nothing is insignificant in the eyes of Providence: the Butterfly, the Goldfinch, the Fidler, and the Beau, have their several uses in the sublunary system; and he that does his best, however little that may be, does all that was required of him. Those who are in no situation to do any real service in life, deserve our thanks if they contribute what they can to the cheerfulness and enjoyments of it; for this world is a stage, and it is not the importance of the *part*, but the performing it well, that merits applause."

TUCKER.

15. *A general and comprehensive Instruction-Book for the Violin; to which are added 35 progressive Exercises in the different major and minor Keys: Dedicated, as a mark of Respect for superior Talents, to Signor Spagnoletti, by J. D. Loder of Bath. pp. 47. 10s. 6d. Goulding and Co.*

THE violin is the leading and most expressive instrument of the modern orchestra. In England, it first came into vogue as a concert instrument during the reign of our Charles the Second. It was introduced in France in the reign of Charles the IXth; and no alteration has been made in its structure for upwards of 200 years. (Charles, *Cours d'Acoustique*.) Very few works have been hitherto published, in England, relative to the art of performing on this valuable and common instrument. Of these, the principal is "The art of playing on the Violin," by Francesco Geniniani, London, 1740, Op. 9. folio. We have, besides, a translation, by Dr. Burney, of Tartini's letter on *bowing* the violin; 50 variations on a subject from Corelli's Solos, called Tartini's Art

of *Bowing*, which are merely exercises with the bowing marked; Geho's art of bowing; a violin-tutor by Bartelemon; Studies by Kreutzer, Blasius, Bruni, Waldemar, Fiorillo, &c. Yet we think the great number of indifferent performers on this instrument is more imputable to the want of good instructions in the first lessons, than to the peculiar difficulties of the instrument. The self-taught violinist attempts difficulties before he is properly prepared for them by a regular course of practice, and consequently performs them ill. His entire position is determined to be that which he finds the least fatiguing, rather than the most favourable to execution. It is a great mistake of many beginners, to think that, by learning to play a little by themselves, their progress will be the more rapid when they shall have a master; as the master often finds that his pupil has almost as much to forget as to acquire. This would not be the case but for the deficiency of the common instruction-books. Mr. L. observes, in his preface, that "The acquirement of

of skill upon an instrument, confessedly the most difficult of attainment, having never yet been facilitated* by any introductory system beyond a collection of common-place tunes, subjoined to a *gamut*, and dignified by the title of 'Geminiani's art of playing the Violin;' and the time lost in writing, together with the difficulty of procuring good progressive lessons, having long been pressing considerations with the Author of the present Collection; has induced him to present it, not as any addition to the information of his brethren in the profession, but as a means of smoothing their path in a career in which pecuniary remuneration, however ample, can scarcely be called an adequate recompense." Our opinion of Mr. L.'s book is, that he should have entitled it "A suite of Exercises for the Violin, with the fingering and bowing marked, for the use of beginners;" for so it is, excepting five pages of confused and defective explanatory matter. On page 5, we learn, by a new rule of three, that *two* whole-tones are equal to *five* semi-tones, and that a tone and half are equal to 4 semi-tones. He begins his introduction, oddly enough, by teaching the 6 different sorts of notes, the "different moods" of time, proceeding to bars, graces, marks of expression, and at last to the names of the lines and spaces; and all, "in order to proceed regularly." He uses many technical terms that he should have previously explained. Fine dal segno, is said to mean, end at the sign. *Assai* is used for assai. Andantino is correctly given as meaning a quicker movement than Andante, although differently explained by others†. He says "Staccato signifies distinct, or pointed, where the bow must be taken off the string at every note. Legato, the reverse of Staccato, means that the bow must be continued on the strings, smooth and equal. The general rule for appoggiaturas is to take half the length of the note before which it is placed. It is an invariable rule, whether marked or not, for every appoggiatura to be slurred to the following

note. A shake may be made with the 2d, 3d, or 4th finger: the two fingers should both be stopped well in tune, and very firm on the strings; draw the bow slowly the whole length, and move the upper finger by slow degrees, then proceed faster till the motion becomes very quick," p. 3. The book contains no directions for holding the violin, nor for the position of the performer's hands. The progressive exercises will, however, be convenient to teachers, as the Author intended.

16. Studio per il Pianoforte, consisting of 42 Exercises, intended to facilitate the Progress of those who study that Instrument: composed, and the leading fingers marked to each passage, by J. B. Cramer. Vol. I. pp. 75. 21s. Op. 39.—Continuation of Ditto, Vol. II. pp. 89. 26s. Opera 40. Clementi & Co.

WHEN the learner has mastered the common difficulties of fingering, he will be much benefited by the careful practice of Mr. Cramer's Exercises, and by endeavouring to find out by study whether the fingering marked is actually the best that could be used, and for what reason. The exercises are not progressive. They consist chiefly of uncommon passages, many of which seem to have been made to suit the fingering, or were suggested by the motion of the fingers. Some of them are highly pleasing, as well as improving; but the 84th will never be played to regale the ears of any person. Eminent as Mr. C. is in his profession, we venture to doubt whether the marked fingering on the 7th staff, p. 28, of Vol. I. is the best that could be devised. Page 55, staff 8, the first 1 should be 3; p. 60, staff 3, measure 4, 1 over *f* should be 2; p. 72, staff 9, m. 6, 3 should be 2;—vol. II. p. 13, s. 8, m. 1, first 3 should be *x* p. 16, s. 3, m. 3, the position is changed without apparent necessity; p. 17, s. 1, m. 5, 1 should be 2, after 3; p. 29, last measure, the mark over *a* or *d* in the middle group should be altered. We omit our remarks on the fingering of some of these pieces, on account of the tediousness of referring to the particular passages to which those remarks apply. In two places, we find *pui* for *più*. Page 64, we have a curious superlative: *il più prestissimo possibile*. (See Corticelli, *ling. Tosc.* p. 10, and p. 173. Bassano, 1791.)

SELECT

* See the numerous and valuable works on the Violin in French and German.

† "*Andantino*, tient un peu à l'*allé-gro moderato*." Gram. Ital. par R. Zotti, p. 299. Tom. II. (1805.)

SELECT POETRY.

*To an Oak Tree, in the Church-yard of—
in the Highlands of SCOTLAND, said to
mark the Grave of Captain WOGAN, killed
in 1649.*

EMBLEM of England's antient faith,
Full proudly may thy branches wave,
Where Loyalty lies low in death,
And Valour fills a timeless grave.

And thou, brave tenant of the tomb!
Repine not, if our clime deny
Above thine honour'd sod to bloom
The flow'rets of a milder sky.

These owe their birth to genial May;
Beneath a fiercer sun they pine,
Before the winter storm decay—
And can their worth be type of thine?

No, for 'mid storms of Fate opposing,
Still higher swell'd thy dauntless heart,
And while Despair the scene was closing,
Commenc'd thy brief but brilliant part:
'Twas then thou sought'st on Albyn's hill
(When England's sons the strife resign'd)
A rugged race resisting still,
And unsubdu'd though unrefin'd.

Thy death's hour heard no kindred wail,
No holy knell thy requiem sung,
Thy mourners were the plaided Gael,
Thy dirge the clamorous pibroch sung.
Yet who in Fortune's summer shine,
To waste life's longest term away,
Would change that glorious dawn of thine,
Though darken'd ere its noontide day!
Be thine the Tree whose dauntless boughs
Brave Summer's adrought and Winter's gloom:
Rome bound with Oak her Patriots' brows,
And Albyn shadows Wogan's tomb.

*Lines inscribed to the Memory of
JOHN WIGHTWICK KNIGHTLEY, Esq.
Of OFFCHURCH BURY, in the County of
WARWICK.*

OFFCHURCH*! once rich with Mercia's
Royal dust,
Preserve the nobler mem'ry of the Just!
Warm as the balmy show'r from Summer
skies, [ley lies,
Let Friendship's tears descend where Knight-
For mild and kind as Summer's fost'ring
ray, [sway;
Thro' Life's serenest sphere, he spread his
Plenty and Peace around his mansion
sprung, [sung:
The teeming harvest smil'd, the reapers
For them the Monarch Chesnut† grac'd the
plain,
And the rich Village circled Offa's Fane;

* The Burial-place of Offa, the cruel
King of the Mercians.

† The late respected Mr. Pratt, author
of "The Gleanings," has accurately de-
scribed this singular Tree, in his "Guide
to Leamington, in Warwickshire."

Their shelter'd homes his warming bounty
felt, [dwelt,

'Till Nature's self grew fairer where he
His pity sooth'd where stern example fail'd,
And his bland voice like Summer's breath
prevail'd.

Not there alone—the social Graces led
Their train to deck the feast their Patron
spread,

Truth, Science, Wit, and elegant Delight
Liv'd in his life, and revell'd in his sight.
Health fail'd—but Mirth, her fairest sister,
pour'd [board:

Light on his glowing hearth and ample
His was the bloom, the vigour of the soul,
Beyond Affliction's blight or Time's con-
troul.

Giver of blessings! thus thy envied hours
Pass'd 'mid thy own fair race and native
bow'rs!

Full blest thyself, if Peace and Honour lend
The prize which Sages seek, and Saints
commend: [cline

Thrice blest in death, a brief and calm de-
From the full noon of Love and Life were
thine.

As from the Eden, by his bounty made,
The Sun declines, conceal'd but not decay'd;
Thou, from the joys by smiling Virtue
given,

Art but remov'd, to gain another Heaven!

*Lines, written by the Rev. T. MAURICK; and
recited by Mr. J. L. EDWARDS, at the
Anniversary Dinner of the "PHILOSOPHICAL
SOCIETY OF LONDON," 1814.*

"NATURE, and all her works, lay hid
in night, [LIGHT:"

God said, Let NEWTON be—and all was
His daring genius pierc'd the dark profound,
On Seraph wing he roam'd Creation round;
Beyond where sweep the planetary train,
Or, round the pole, slow wheels the frozen
wain;

To those remoter fields of dazzling light,
Scarce reach'd by Fancy in her boldest
flight,

Where sway'd by Gravitation's strong con-
troul,

In flaming clusters worlds unnumber'd roll.

Oh! for the tints that in the rainbow
glow, [flow;

The beams that from Golconda's diamonds
To form of Living Light, a radiant crown,
For him who made its dazzling wonders
known;

And to astonish'd Man, immers'd in shade,
The Prism's refulgent glories first display'd!
For him who mark'd the comet's bright
career; [sphere;

Who, in his balance, weigh'd each rolling
Added fresh lustre to the solar rays,
And wide diffus'd the intellectual blaze!

GIVE

Give me a spot in Nature's wide domain;
Of power, my mighty engines to sustain;
Give me that spot—and, by eternal Jove!
The solid earth, I'll from it's basis move.—
Thus with bold vaunt, exclaim'd the Grecian Sage,

At Syracuse, who brav'd the Roman rage.
Nobler *his praise*, whose daring ken could pierce

The laws that rule the boundless Universe!
Who op'd new worlds to our admiring eyes,
And all the latent glories of the skies!

On *facts*, not *fiction*, rests his tow'ring fame,

Who spann'd the arch of Heaven's eternal
Divinely eloquent his precepts roth,
And warm, whilst they convince, th' expanding soul.

No fine-spun theories his works disgrace,
Whose axioms roll on Truth's eternal base:
Great Nature's laws his guide, and Nature's God,

Sublime the burning Galaxy he trod;
Those Laws that to their mighty orbits chain

The circling spheres, and bound the raging
And while that Galaxy its beams shall shed,

His name shall flourish, and his glory

Such *Newton* was — and does the portrait fire

No kindred soul, like *Newton*, to aspire
Like him beyond this dark terrene to soar,
And Nature in her trackless wilds explore,
Measure the spheres, their shining orbits trace,

And roam delighted through the wilds of

Yes, at his name, which Heaven's wide arch resounds,

Each philosophic *breast* with transport
Around this board — this banquet of the mind,

Where *Science* reigns, with social *Virtue*
And, with the treasur'd lore of antient times,

The President* the rich repast sublimes—
Full many an embryo *Newton* meets my sight,

Whose labours shall a distant age delight:
Full many a youth inflam'd with noble rage,
Drinks Inspiration from his classic page—
With him Earth's bounded scenes they boldly spurn,

Mount with his wing, and with his ardour

Various in *Genius*, *Man's* expansive mind
No dangers can appal, no fetters bind;

No heights so steep, no depths so sunk in night,

Where *Science* cannot urge her eagle flight:
Climates in vain her dauntless sons oppose,
The Tropic heats they brave, and *Zembla's* snows.

While these a *Newton's* Heav'n-born fires inflame,

Others aspire to *Boyle's* immortal fame;

And, borne excursive through the realms of

'Mid rolling thunders, and the Meteor's
Th' electric fluid's brilliant track pursue,
And pour its blazing wonders on our view:
Or, darting downward, the deep mine explore,

Where in rich strata lies the glowing ore;
Where, stored against that great, that awful day,

That shall this ravag'd globe in ruins lag,
O'er beds of sulphur seas of Naphtha flow,
And subterranean fires for ever glow!

Not least admir'd, in Nature's vast survey,
Others the Magnet's wondrous pow'rs display;

But chief that power, by Heav'n ordain'd
The bounding vessel through the billowy tide—

By whose directive force, in safety led,
Britannia's Navies plough the wat'ry bed;
Bow hostile nations to her strong controul,
And with her thunder shake the distant pole:
Others their daring course still deeper bend,
And down that Ocean's gloomy path descend;

The secrets of the dark abyss to spy,
And range through depths unpiers'd by human eye:

Safe in the wondrous *azul* their genius
plann'd,

Remote from day they press the dangerous
And while above them beat the raging waves,

Traverse the lonely vaults, and dusky
Where groves of branching coral spread around,

And radiant pearls light up the dread pre-

While thus a portion of our letter'd
train

Explore the wonders of the earth, and
A learned few more tranquil themes engage,

Than volley'd thunders, and the Tempest's
With philosophic eyes intent they scan
That greatest wonder of Creation—*MAN*.

His *mind* with all the fires of genius warm,
The beauteous *symmetry* that decks his form;

The *eye* that speaks, the *voice* that gives
When in the field embattled armies stand:
The *pulse* that bounds at Music's rapturous strains,

And the rich flood that revels in his veins

From *Man* to *MORALS* then, our view
they raise,

And paint in glowing terms fair *Virtue's*
What solid joy her high behests impart,
What vulture passions gnaw the guilty heart!

How far his gains *Potosi's* wealth transcend,
Who gains the treasure of a virtuous friend.
How high beyond all joys Intemperance

knows,

The social transport round this board that
Where, as of old, in academic bower,
Wisdom and *Virtue* rule the classic hour.

While

* Dr. Lettson.

While their bright, blended beams your
labours cheer,
In your great work, undaunted, persevere—
Thus Genius shall expand with bolder
wing,
And every rolling year fresh laurels bring.
The tree you planted shall diffusive spread,
And o'er a distant race its umbrage shed,
A race who, raptur'd, shall your praise
proclaim, [flame.
Toil with your zeal, and glow with rival

"*Tutare nostram.*" *Urbane*, "*puer'tiam.*"
SOFTLY blow the Ev'ning breezes,
Wafting sweets from ev'ry tree;
Softly flows the stream, that pleases
All, that hear its sound, but me.

Here the woodbine spreads its flower,
Ting'd with many a blended hue,
Taught to form a circling bower,
Shelter from the silver dew.

Here in native colours glowing,
Smiles the softly-blushing rose,
While the Zephyrs faintly blowing
Close its leaves in soft repose.

'Tis silence all—the parting beams declare
The closing period of the course they've
told;

Night, clad in gloom, bestrides the dusky air,
While Ev'ning fades, and melts away in
gold.

Soft thro' the air descends the silver dew,
And glides, or seems to glide, upon the
green. [view,

Reflection calls, and hails the glimmering
That darkens, but to dignify the scene.

*Written on the Banks of the Z***.*
Wharfe, in Yorkshire, Sept. 1, 1810.

*Lines written at Cambridge; occasioned by
hearing the Rev. Mr. SIMMON preach, in
company with a Friend who had recently
recovered from Illness.*

LET Davy's art to Simeon's power give
way:

One cured by slow degrees the tainted clay;
In a short hour, the other's heavenly grace,
His holy precepts in a hallow'd place,
His mien majestic, and his reverend form,
Dispell'd the darkness of the mental storm;
Restor'd to virtue, and the ways of God,
Him who in Error's path unheeding trod;
Who now converted by a saint from Heav'n,
Believes each crime forgotten and forgiv'n.
Thrice happy they, to whom is granted here,
In yonder fane to pour Contrition's tear;
To feel the mercy of a dying God, [trod;
And contemplate the mournful path he
To learn from Simeon all that mortals can,
And view in Simeon all that's great in man!
May his example in our breasts preside,
Each thought enlighten, and each action
guide;

Teach us that best of truths for man to know,
Religion is our rest, our Heaven below!
Immortal blessings in her train advance,
And in her eye celestial pleasures dance.

O may we love the musick of her voice,
And in the glory of her form rejoice.
Be ours the path her favour'd sons have
trod: [God.

The path by her prescrib'd must lead to
She bids thee not, to shake the world with
arms;

To deck the Bride of Christ in all her charms,
Is all her lips command: the joys of Heav'n
To those who own her rule are freely giv'n.
Explore her ways; her secret haunts dis-
close:

Her smile is peace; her bosom is repose.
The sculptur'd tomb that dignifies the dead,
The crown that glitters on the Victor's head;
The fire of Warriors, and the pride of Kings,
All perish in the wreck of earthly things:
Vain is the Miser's wealth, the Poet's
rhyme; [of Time.

Religion, still the same, survives the death
If while I linger in this scene of strife,
Toss'd on the dark and stormy waves of life,
Thy spotless shade should wing its glorious
flight

From earthly darkness to the fount of light;
From golden plains by kindred seraphs trod,
Dispense around the high beasts of God,
And aid the frail inhabitants of Earth,
While marshal'd Angels wonder at thy
worth;

O deign to guide me with thy sacred arm,
Preserve my soul from guilt, my steps from
harm:

Control my wayward thoughts; thy bless-
ing shed, [head;

Mild as the ev'ning dew-drop, o'er my
Present thy bright exemplar to my eyes,
That I like thee may live, with thee may
rise. H. S. BOTD.

SELECT EPITAPHS:

*Written by GREGORY NAZIANZEN, and trans-
lated from the Greek by H. S. BOYD.*

On his MOTHER.

HERE Nonna sleeps: in yonder fane
she died: [she cried.

In Pray'r her knees were bent: to Heav'n
In honour'd ages she drew her parting breath:
Oh! happy life, and oh! most holy death.

On the same.

The flaming Chariot cleft the air,
Elijah soar'd to realms of day:
And Nonna, as she breath'd her Prayer,
The mighty Spirit snatch'd away.—

*On his Brother CESARIUS. — The first four
Lines are supposed to be spoken by his aged
Father, the last four by some one in Reply.*

Stern, ruthless Tomb! Oh could I e'er sup-
pose [close,

On him, my youngest child, thy gates would
And leave the Parent? yet thy walls contain
The youthful, while the aged here remain!
Heap not reproaches on the guiltless tomb;
'Twas Envy's hand that seal'd his mortal
doom:

'Twas Envy laid him low: she could not bear
A youth excelling age, above compare.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Reports addressed to Vice-adm. Sir Alex. Cochrane by Rear-adm. Cockburn, continued from p. 380.

July 21. THE Rear-Admiral reports, that the Enemy having collected some Virginia militia, at a place called Nominy-ferry, in Virginia, a considerable way up Nominy-river, he proceeded thither with the boats and marines (the latter commanded by Captain Robyns, during the illness of Major Lewis). The Enemy's position was on a very commanding eminence, projecting into the water; but some marines being landed on its flank, and seen getting up the craggy side of the mountain, while the main body landed at the ferry, the Enemy fell back, and, though pursued several miles till the approach of night, escaped with the loss of a few prisoners. They had withdrawn their field-artillery, and hid it in the woods; fearing that, if they kept it to use against the British, they would not be able to retreat with it quick enough to save it from capture. After taking on board all the tobacco, and other stores found in the place, with a quantity of cattle, and destroying all the storehouses and buildings, the Rear-Admiral re-embarked; and dropping down to another point of the Nominy river, he observed some movements on shore, upon which he again landed with marines. The Enemy fired a volley at them, but, on the advance of the marines, fled into the woods. Every thing in the neighbourhood was therefore also destroyed or brought off; and after visiting the country in several other directions, covering the escape of the negroes who were anxious to join him, he quitted the river, and returned to the ships with 135 refugee negroes, two captured schooners, a large quantity of tobacco, dry goods, and cattle, and a few prisoners.

July 24.—The Rear Admiral gives an account of his having gone up St. Clement's Creek, in St. Mary's county, with the boats and marines, to examine the country. The militia shewed themselves occasionally, but always retreated when pursued; and the boats returned to the ships without any casualty, having captured four schooners and destroyed one. The inhabitants having remained peaceable in their houses, the Rear Admiral did not suffer any injury to be done to them, excepting at one farm, from which two musket-shots were fired at the Admiral's gig, and where the property was therefore destroyed.

July 31.—The Rear Admiral reports, that, having on the 26th proceeded to the

head of the Machodick river, in Virginia, where he burnt six schooners, whilst the marines marched, without opposition, over the country, on the banks of that river, and there not remaining any other place on the Virginia or St. Mary's side of his last anchorage that he had not visited, he, on the 28th, caused the ships to move above Blackstone's Island, and on the 29th proceeded with the boats and marines up the Wicomico river; he landed at Ham-burgh and Chaptico, from which latter place he shipped a considerable quantity of tobacco, and visited several houses in different parts of the country, the owners of which living quietly with their families, and seeming to consider themselves and the neighbourhood at his disposal, he caused no farther inconvenience to them, than obliging them to furnish supplies of cattle and stock for the use of his forces.

Aug. 4.—The Rear Admiral states, that on the 2d, the squadron dropped down the Potowmack, near to the entrance of the Yocomoco river, which he entered the following day with the boats and marines, and landed with the latter. The Enemy had here collected in great force, and made more resistance than usual, but the ardour and determination of the Rear Admiral's gallant little band carried all before them; and after forcing the Enemy to give way, they followed him 10 miles up the country, captured a field-piece, and burnt several houses which had been converted into depôts for militia arms, &c. Learning afterwards that General Hungerford had rallied his men at Kinsale, the Rear Admiral proceeded thither: and, though the Enemy's position was extremely strong, he had only time to give the British an ineffectual volley, before they gained the height, when he again retired with precipitation, and did not re-appear. The stores found at Kinsale were then shipped without molestation; and having burnt the storehouses and other places, with two old schooners, and destroyed two batteries, the Rear Admiral re-embarked, bringing away five prize schooners, a large quantity of tobacco, flour, &c. a field-piece, and a few prisoners. The American General, Taylor, was wounded and unhorsed, and escaped only through the thickness of the wood and bushes, into which he ran. The British had three men killed, and as many wounded. The conduct of the officers and men on this occasion calls for the Rear Admiral's particular commendation: with 500 men they penetrated ten miles into the Enemy's country, and skir-

ished

GENT. MAG. November, 1814.

mished back, surrounded by woods, in the face of the whole collected militia of Virginia, under Generals Hungerford and Taylor; and after this long march carried the heights of Kinsale in the most gallant manner.

Aug. 8.—The Rear Admiral states, that Coan River, a few miles below Yocomoco, being the only inlet on the Virginia side of the Potowmack that he had not visited, he proceeded on the 7th to attack it with the boats and marines: after a tolerably quick fire on the boats, the Enemy went off precipitately with the guns; the battery was destroyed, and the river ascended, in which three schooners were captured, and some tobacco brought off.

Aug. 13.—The Rear Admiral gives an account of his having, on the 12th, proceeded up St. Mary's Creek, and landed in various parts of the country about that extensive inlet, but without seeing a single armed person, though militia had formerly been stationed at St. Mary's Factory for its defence; the inhabitants of the state appearing to consider it wiser to submit than to attempt opposition.

Aug. 15.—The Rear Admiral reports his having again on that day landed within St. Mary's Creek, but found on the different parts of the country, the same quiet and submissive conduct on the part of the inhabitants, as in the places visited on the 12th. Throughout the whole of these operations, Rear-Adm. Cockburn repeats the highest encomiums on all the officers and men of the ships and marines under his orders. Although from the nature of the country, and the excessive heat of the climate, these services must have been more harassing, they were carried on with greater cheerfulness and perseverance. The Captains of his Majesty's ships, on all occasions, volunteered to accompany the Rear-Admiral. To Lieut.-col. Malcolm and Major Lewis, of the Royal Marines, he expresses his obligations, as well as to the other officers of that corps. The conduct of the men was also deserving of the greatest praise; and though the re-embarkations frequently took place in the night, yet during the whole of the operations neither a sailor nor a marine was reported missing.

In transmitting the reports of these services, which come down to the period of the arrival of Sir Alexander Cochrane in the Chesapeake, the Vice-Admiral expresses the very high sense he entertains of the arrangement, zeal, and activity which have on all occasions been shewn by Rear-Adm. Cockburn during the time he has commanded in the Chesapeake under the Vice Admiral's orders.

Vice Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted a letter from Rear Adm. Ho-

tham, inclosing one from Capt. Sir T. Hardy, of the *Ramilies*, dated off Stonington, Aug. 12, giving an account of an attack made upon that place by the said ship, with the *Pactolus*, *Dispatch* brig, and *Terror* bomb. The *Dispatch*, Aug. 9, anchored within pistol shot of the battery; but the *Pactolus* not being able to approach the shore near enough to support her, the brig was recalled, having had 2 men killed and 12 wounded. On the 11th, after the *Terror* had thrown in some shells and carcasses, the *Ramilies* and *Pactolus* anchored as near as the shallowness of the water would allow, and fired several broadsides into the town, from which it suffered great damage. At the commencement of the fire the Enemy withdrew the guns from the battery to the outside of the town, where they had assembled 3000 militia. The town of Stonington had been conspicuous in preparing and harbouring torpedoes, and giving assistance to the Enemy's attempts at the destruction of his Majesty's ships off New London.

Sir A. Cochrane has also transmitted a report from Sir Thomas Hardy, of the occupation of the islands in Passamaquoddy bay, the account of which, as transmitted by Lieut.-gen. Sir John Sherbrooke from Lieut.-col. Pilkington, appeared in the Gazette of the 13th of August.

The undermentioned letters have been transmitted by Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane; viz.

From Capt. Burdett, of his Majesty's ship *Maidstone*, dated off New London, the 21st of May, stating that the boats of that ship and the *Sylph* sloop, assisted by the Liverpool packet *British privateer*, chased into the Black Point River, the packet between New York and New London, and burnt the vessel, as well as a bridge over the river, against which she had run.

From Captain Senhouse, of his Majesty's sloop *Martin*, dated at Sea, the 30th of June, giving an account of his having, on that day, captured the *Snapdragon* American private armed schooner, of 6 guns and 80 men.

From Capt. Sir George Collier, of his Majesty's ship *Leander*, dated the 11th of July, giving an account of his having captured, after a chase of some hours, the American sloop of war *Rattlesnake*, pierced for 20 guns (thrown overboard), and having on board 131 men.—From Capt. Pym, of his Majesty's ship *Niemen*, dated at sea, 14th of July, reporting his having captured, after a chase of 14 hours, the *Henry Gilder* American privateer, of 12 guns, and 50 men.—From Capt. Skene, of his Majesty's ship *Asia*, dated in the Chesapeake, the 20th of July, stating that her boats, under the orders of Lieutenant Foster, had destroyed

destroyed a deep-laden schooner in Cherry-stone Creek, under a fire from field-pieces and small arms; from which service they returned without sustaining any loss.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Oct. 9. Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, brought by Major Addison.

Castine, at the entrance of the Penobscot, Sept. 18.

My Lord—I have now the honour to inform your Lordship, that after closing my dispatch on the 26th ultimo, in which I mentioned my intentions of proceeding to the Penobscot, Rear-adm. Griffith and myself lost no time in sailing from Halifax, with such a naval force as he deemed necessary, and the troops as per margin*, to accomplish the object we had in view. Very early in the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the Rifleman sloop of war, when Capt. Pearse informed us, that the United States frigate, the Adams, had got into the Penobscot; but, from the apprehension of being attacked by our cruisers if she remained at the entrance of the river, she had run up as high as Hamden, where she had landed her guns, and mounted them on shore for her protection. On leaving Halifax, it was my original intention to have taken possession of Machias, on our way hither; but, on receiving this intelligence, the Admiral and myself were of opinion that no time should be lost in proceeding to our destination, and we arrived here very early on the morning of the 1st instant. The fort of Castine, which is situated upon a peninsula of the Eastern side of the Penobscot, near the entrance of that river, was summoned a little after sunrise, but the American officer refused to surrender it, and immediately opened a fire from four twenty-four pounders upon a small schooner that had been sent with Lieut.-colonel Nicolls (commanding Royal Engineers) to reconnoitre the work. Arrangements were immediately made for disembarking the troops; but, before a landing could be effected, the Enemy blew up his magazine, and escaped up the Majetaquados River, carrying off in the boats with them two field-pieces. As we had no means of ascertaining what force the Americans had on this peninsula, I landed a detachment of royal artillery, with two rifle companies of the 60th and 98th regiments, under Colonel Douglas, in the rear of it, with orders to secure the isthmus, and to take possession of the heights which command the town; but I soon learned that

there were no regulars at Castine, except the party which had blown up the magazine, and escaped, and that the militia which were assembled there had dispersed immediately on our landing. Rear-Adm. Griffith and myself next turned our attention to obtaining possession of the Adams, or, if that could not be done, to destroying her. The arrangement for this service having been made, the Rear-admiral entrusted the execution of it to Capt. Barrie, Royal Navy; and as the co-operation of a land force was necessary, I directed Lieut.-colonel John, with a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 60th, to accompany and co-operate with Capt. Barrie on this occasion; but, as Hamden is twenty-seven miles above Castine, it appeared to me a necessary measure of precaution first to occupy a post on the Western bank, which might afford support if necessary to the force going up the river, and at the same time prevent the armed population, which is very numerous to the Southward and Westward, from annoying the British in their operations against the Adams. Upon inquiry I found that Belfast, which is upon the high road leading from Hamden to Boston, and which perfectly commands the bridge, was likely to answer both these purposes; and I consequently directed Major-gen. Gosselin to occupy that place with the 29th regiment, and to maintain it till further orders. As soon as this was accomplished and the tide served, Rear-Admiral Griffith directed Capt. Barrie to proceed to his destination, and the remainder of the troops were landed that evening at Castine. Understanding that a strong party of militia from the neighbouring township had assembled at about four miles from Castine on the road leading to Blue Hill, I sent out a strong patrol on the morning of the second, before day-break. On arriving at the place, I was informed that the militia of the county had assembled there on the alarm-guns being fired at the Fort at Castine upon our first appearance, but that the main body had since dispersed and returned to their respective homes. Some stragglers were, however, left, who fired upon our advanced guard, and then took to the woods; a few of whom were made prisoners. No intelligence having reached us from Capt. Barrie on Saturday night, I marched with about seven hundred men and two light field-pieces upon Buckston at three o'clock on Sunday morning the 4th instant, for the purpose of learning what progress he had made, and of affording him assistance if required. This place is about eighteen miles higher up the Penobscot than Castine, and on the Eastern bank of the river. Rear-adm. Griffith

* First company royal artillery, two rifle companies of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments.

fifth accompanied me on this occasion ; and as we had reason to believe that the light guns which had been taken from Castine were secreted in the neighbourhood of Buckston, we threatened to destroy the town unless they were delivered up ; and the two brass 3-pounders on travelling carriages were, in consequence, brought to us in the course of the day, and are now in our possession. At Buckston we received very satisfactory accounts of the success which had attended the force employed on the river. We learned, that Capt. Barrie had proceeded from Hamden up to Bangor ; and the Admiral sent an officer in a boat from Buckston to communicate with him, when, finding there was no necessity for the troops remaining longer at Buckston, they marched back to Castine the next day. Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast ; I, therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed Major-gen. Gosselin to embark the troops, and to join me here. Macchias being the only place now remaining where the Enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Bay, I ordered Lieut.-col. Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of royal artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it ; and as naval assistance was required, Rear-Adm. Griffith directed Capt. Parker, of the *Tenedos*, to co-operate with Lieut.-col. Pilkington on this occasion. On the morning of the 9th, Capt. Barrie, with Lieut.-col. John, and the troops which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems the Enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hamden being attacked ; but all his artillery, two stands of colours, and a standard, with several merchant-vessels, fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part ; and your Lordship will perceive, by the return sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair is Capt. Gell of the 29th grenadiers. Herewith I have the honour to transmit a copy of the report made to me by Lieut.-col. John on this occasion, in which your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that the Lieutenant-colonel speaks very highly of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by the troops upon this expedition, under very trying circumstances ; and I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the names of those officers upon whom Lieut.-col. John particularly bestows praise. The enterprise and intrepidity manifested by Lieut.-col. John, and the discipline and gallantry displayed by the troops under him, reflect great honour upon them, and demand my warmest acknowledgments ; and I have

to request your Lordship will take a favourable opportunity of bringing the meritorious and successful services performed by the troops employed on this occasion under the view of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. As Rear-admiral Griffith will no doubt make a detailed report of the naval operations on this occasion, I forbear touching upon this subject further than to solicit your Lordships' attention to that part of Colonel John's report, in which he " attributes the success of this enterprise to the masterly arrangements of Capt. Barrie, royal navy, who conducted it." I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the most perfect unanimity and good understanding has prevailed between the naval and military branches of the service, during the whole progress of this expedition. I feel it my duty to express, in the strongest terms, the great obligations I am under to Rear-adm. Griffith, for his judicious advice and ready co-operation on every occasion : and my thanks are likewise due to all the captains of the ships employed, for the assistance they have so willingly afforded the troops, and from which the happiest results have been experienced.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the gallantry and good conduct of the troops : and have to offer my thanks to Major-gen. Gosselin, Col. Douglas, and the commanding officers of corps, for the alacrity shewn by them, and the strict discipline which has been maintained. To the heads of departments and to the officers of the general and of my personal staff, I am much indebted for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties. Major Addison, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has been with me during the whole of these operations, and is well enabled to afford your Lordship any further information you may require. I have entrusted the colours and standard taken from the Enemy to Major Addison, who will receive your Lordships' commands respecting the further disposal of them, and I take the liberty of recommending him as a deserving officer to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c. J. C. SHERBROOK.

N. B. The returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and of artillery and ordnance stores taken, are inclosed.

Sept. 13. P. S. The Martin sloop of war, which Rear-adm. Griffith is about to send to England, having been delayed, affords me an opportunity of informing your Lordships, that I have received a private communication from Lieut.-col. Pilkington, acquainting me that he had landed at some distance from Macchias on the evening of the 10th instant, and after a very difficult night march, that he had taken

taken possession of the fort, without loss, early the next morning. Twenty-four pieces of cannon, of different calibres, fell into our hands on this occasion, more than half of which the Enemy had rendered unserviceable. Brigadier-gen. Brewer, who commanded the militia in this district, and some other respectable persons, had sent a letter addressed to Lieut.-col. Pilkington and Capt. Parker, of which the enclosed, No. 4, is a copy; and the next day was appointed to receive these gentlemen, for the purpose of accepting the terms therein offered: Lieut.-col. Pilkington says, that as soon as this is done he shall transmit me his official report, which I will forward to your Lordships by the first opportunity. The Lieut.-colonel further mentions the great assistance he received from Capt. Parker, of the royal navy, and the naval forces employed under him; and says, that the conduct of the troops is deserving of great praise. I have great pleasure in congratulating your Lordships upon the whole of the country between Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay being now in our possession.

J. C. SHERRBOOKE.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

Bangor, on the Penobscot River, Sept. 3.

Sir,—In compliance with your Excellency's orders of the 1st instant, I sailed from Castine with the detachment of royal artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, which composed the force your Excellency did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with Captain Barrie, of the royal navy, in an expedition up this river. On the morning of the 2d, having proceeded above the town of Frankfort, we discovered some of the Enemy on their march towards Hamden, by the Eastern shore, which induced me to order Brevet-maj. Croasdaile, with a detachment of the 98th, and some riflemen of the 60th reg. under Lieut. Wallace, to land and intercept them, which was accomplished, and that detachment of the Enemy (as I have since learned) were prevented from joining the main body assembled at Hamden. On this occasion the Enemy had one man killed, and some wounded. Major Croasdaile re-embarked without any loss. We arrived off Bald Head Cove, three miles distant from Hamden, about five o'clock that evening, when Capt. Barrie agreed with me in determining to land the troops immediately. Having discovered that the Enemy's picquets were advantageously posted on the North side of the Cove, I directed Brevet-maj. Riddle, with the grenadiers of the 62d, and Captain

Ward, with the rifle company of the 60th, to dislodge them, and take up that ground, which duty was performed, under Major Riddle's directions, in a most complete and satisfactory manner, by about seven o'clock; and before ten at night, the whole of the troops, including eighty marines under Capt. Carter (whom Capt. Barrie had done me the honour to attach to my command), were landed and bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly. We got under arms at five o'clock this morning; the rifle company forming the advance under Captain Ward; Brevet-maj. Keith, with the light company of the 62d, bringing up the rear; and the detachment of marines under Capt. Carter moving upon my flanks, while Capt. Barrie, with the ships and gun-boats under his command, advanced at the same time up the river, on my right, towards Hamden. In addition to the detachment of royal artillery under Lieut. Garston, Capt. Barrie had landed one 6-pounder, a six and half-inch howitzer, and a rocket apparatus, with a detachment of sailors under Lieutenants Symonds, Boteley, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, Master of his Majesty's ship Bulwark. The fog was so thick, it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the Enemy, whose number were reported to be 1400, under the command of Brigadier-gen. Blake. Between seven and eight o'clock, our skirmishers in advance were so sharply engaged with the Enemy, as to induce me to send forward one half of the light company of the 29th regiment, under Capt. Coaker, to their support. The column had not advanced much further, before I discovered the Enemy drawn out in line, occupying a very strong and advantageous position in front of the town of Hamden, his left flanked by a high hill commanding the road and river, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon; his right extending considerably beyond our left, resting upon a strong point d'appui, with an 18-pounder and some light field-pieces in advance of his centre, so pointed as completely to rake the road, and a narrow bridge at the foot of a hill, by which we were obliged to advance upon his position. As soon as he perceived our column approaching, he opened a very heavy and continued fire of grape and musketry upon us; we, however, soon crossed the bridge, deployed, and charged up the hill to get possession of his guns, one of which we found had already fallen into the hands of Capt. Ward's riflemen in advance. The Enemy's fire now began to slacken, and we pushed on rapidly, and succeeded in driving him at all points from his position; while Capt. Coaker, with the light company of the 29th, had gained

gained possession of the hill on his left, from whence it was discovered that the Adams frigate was on fire, and that the Enemy had deserted the battery which defended her. We were now in complete possession of the Enemy's position above, and Capt. Barrie, with the gun-boats, had secured that below the hill. Upon this occasion twenty pieces of cannon fell into our hands of the naval and military force, the return of which I enclose; after which Capt. Barrie and myself determined on pursuing the Enemy towards Bangor, which place we reached without opposition; and here two brass 3-pounders, and three stand of colours, fell into our possession. Brigadier-gen. Blake, also in this town, surrendered himself prisoner, and with other prisoners, to the amount of 124, were admitted to their paroles. Eighty prisoners taken at Hamden are in our custody. The loss sustained by the Enemy I have not had it in my power correctly to ascertain; report states it to be from 30 to 40 in killed, wounded, and missing. Our own loss, I am happy to add, is but small, viz. one rank and file killed; one captain, seven rank and file wounded; one rank and file missing. Captain Gell, of the 29th, was wounded when leading the column, which deprived me of his active and useful assistance; but I am happy to add, he is recovering.

I have, &c. HENRY JOHN, Lieut.-col.

(Inclosure, No. 2.)

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken.—Shot—236 round 24-pounders, 500 round 18-pounders. 1 ammunition waggon, 1 ammunition cart, 12 common handspikes. 40 barrels of powder. Wads: 20 24-pounders, 70 18-pounders. N. B. The magazine in Fort Castine was blown up by the Enemy. The vessel, on board of which the powder was, ran on shore, and the whole destroyed. Eleven of the 18-pounders were destroyed by order of Lieutenant-colonel John, not having time to bring them off.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 8. Dispatch from Rear-Admiral Griffith, brought by Capt. Senhouse, of the Martin sloop.

Sept. 11.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a duplicate of my letter of yesterday's date, to Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief, reporting my proceedings since I quitted Halifax in his Majesty's ship Dragon, on the 26th ultimo. I have, &c. EDW. GRIFFITH.

Sept. 13.

P. S. I open my dispatches to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that since closing it I have received a private letter from Capt. Parker, of the

Tenedos, informing me that he got off Macchias on the 10th instant, where the troops were landed without opposition, and after a most fatiguing night march, took possession of the fort of Macchias without loss. He has sent me the capitulation which the officer commanding the militia has entered into, and which I transmit herewith. Sir John Sherbrooke not wishing the Martin to be detained, I dispatch her without waiting for Capt. Parker's official letter. The ships and vessels under Capt. Parker's orders will be sent to their respective stations as soon as the guns taken at the fort are embarked, and the works destroyed.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

Endymion, off Castine, entrance of the Penobscot River, Sept. 9.

Sir,—My letter of the 23d of August, from Halifax, by the Rover, will have made you acquainted with my intention of accompanying the expedition then about to proceed under the command of his Excellency Sir John Sherbrooke, K. B. for this place. I have now the honour to inform you, that I put to sea on the 26th ultimo, with the ships and sloop named in the margin*, and ten sail of transports, having the troops on board, and arrived off the Metinicus Islands on the morning of the 31st, where I was joined by the Bulwark, Tenedos, Rifleman, Peruvian, and Picton. From Captain Pearce, of the Rifleman, I learned, that the United States frigate Adams had a few days before got into Penobscot, but, not considering herself in safety there, had gone on to Hamden, a place twenty-seven miles higher up the river, where her guns had been landed, and a position was fortifying for her protection. Towards evening, the wind being fair and the weather favourable, the fleet made sail up the Penobscot Bay, Capt. Parker, in the Tenedos, leading. We passed between the Metinicus and Green Islands about midnight, and steering through the channel formed by the Fox Islands and Owl's Head, ran up to the Eastward of Long Island, and found ourselves at daylight in the morning in sight of the fort and town of Castine. As we approached, some show of resistance was made, and a few shot were fired; but the fort was soon after abandoned and blown up. At about eight a. m. the men of war and transports were anchored a little to the Northward of the peninsula of Castine, and the smaller vessels taking a station nearer in for covering the landing, the troops were put on shore, and took possession of the town and works without opposition. The General wishing to occupy a post at Belfast, on the Western side of the Bay (through

* Dragon, Endymion, Bacchante, and Sylph.

which

which the high road from Boston runs), for the purpose of cutting off all communication with that side of the country, the Bacchante and Rifleman were detached with the troops destined for this service; and quiet possession was taken, and held, of that town, as long as was thought necessary. Arrangements were immediately made for attacking the frigate at Hamden; and the General having proffered every military assistance, six hundred picked men under the command of Lieut.-col. John, of the 60th regiment, were embarked the same afternoon, on board his Majesty's ships *Peruvian* and *Sylph*, and a small transport. To this force were added the marines of the *Dragon*, and as many armed boats from the squadron as was thought necessary for disembarking the troops and covering the landing; and the whole placed under the command of Capt. Barrie, of the *Dragon*; and the Lieut.-colonel made sail up the river at six o'clock that evening. I have the honour to enclose Capt. Barrie's account of his proceedings; and, taking into consideration the Enemy's force, and the formidable strength of his position, too much praise cannot be given him, the officers and men under his command, for the judgment, decision, and gallantry with which this little enterprise has been achieved. So soon as accounts were received from Capt. Barrie that the *Adams* was destroyed, and the force assembled for her protection dispersed, the troops stationed at Belfast were embarked, and arrangements made for sending them to take possession of Macchias, the only place occupied by the Enemy's troops between this and Passamaquoddy Bay. I directed Capt. Parker, of his Majesty's ship *Tenedos*, to receive on board Lieut.-col. Pilkington, Deputy Adjutant-general, who is appointed to command, and a small detachment of artillery and rifle-men, and to take under his command the *Bacchante*, *Rifleman*, and *Picton* schooner, and proceed to the attack of that place. He sailed on the 6th instant; and most likely, by this time, the troops are in possession of it. After destroying the defences, they are directed to return here. The inhabitants of several townships East of this have sent deputations here to tender their submission to the British authority; and such of them as could give reasonable security that their arms would be used only for the protection of their persons and property, have been allowed to retain them. This indulgence was absolutely necessary, in order to secure the quiet and unoffending against violence and outrage from their less peaceable neighbours, and for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the country. All property on shore, bona fide belonging to the inhabitants of the coun-

try in our possession has been respected. All public property, and all property afloat, has been confiscated. Sir John Sherbrooke, conceiving it to be of importance that the Government should be informed, without delay, of our successes here, has requested that a vessel of war may take his dispatches to England. I have, in compliance with his wishes, appropriated the *Martin* for that service; and Capt. Senhouse will take a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

Vice Admiral Hon. Sir A. Cochrane,
K. B. &c.

*Sloop Sylph, off Bangor, in the
Penobscot, Sept. 3.*

Sir,—Having received on board the ships named in the margin*, a detachment of twenty men of the royal artillery, with one five-and-half-inch howitzer, commanded by Lieut. Garston; a party of eighty marines, commanded by Capt. Carter, of the *Dragon*; the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, under the command of Captains Gell and Coaker, Majors Riddel, Keith, and Croasdaile, and Capt. H. M'Pherson; also a rifle company of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment, commanded by Captain Ward; and the whole under the orders of Lieut.-colonel John, of the 60th regiment; I proceeded agreeably to your order, with the utmost dispatch, up the *Penobscot*. Light variable winds, a most intricate channel, of which we were perfectly ignorant, and thick foggy weather, prevented my arriving off Frankfort before two p. m. of the 2d inst. Here Colonel John and myself thought it advisable to send a message to the inhabitants; and having received their answer, we pushed on towards Hamden, where we received intelligence that the Enemy had strongly fortified himself. On our way up, several troops were observed on the East side of the river making for Brewer; these were driven into the woods, without any loss on our side, by a party under the orders of Major Croasdaile, and the guns from the boats. The Enemy had one killed, and several wounded. At five p. m. of the 2d inst. we arrived off Ball's Head Cove, distant three miles from Hamden. Colonel John and myself landed on the South side of the Cove, to reconnoitre the ground, and obtain intelligence. Having gained the hills, we discovered the Enemy's picquets advantageously posted near the highway leading to Hamden, on the North side of the Cove. We immediately determined to land one hundred and fifty men, under Major Riddel, to drive in the

* His Majesty's ships *Peruvian* and *Sylph*, *Dragon*'s tender, and the *Harmony* transport.

picquets, and take up their ground. This object was obtained by seven o'clock, and notwithstanding every difficulty, the whole of the troops were landed on the North side of the Cove by ten o'clock; but it was found impossible to land the artillery at the same place. The troops bivouached on the ground taken possession of by Major Riddel. It rained incessantly during the night. At day-break this morning, the fog cleared away for about a quarter of an hour, which enabled me to reconnoitre the Enemy by water; and I found a landing-place for the artillery about two-thirds of a mile from Bull's Head. Off this place the troops halted till the artillery were mounted, and by six the whole advanced towards Hamden. The boats under the immediate command of Lieut. Pedler, the First of the Dragon, agreeable to a previous arrangement with Colonel John, advanced in a line with the right flank of the army. The Peruvian, Sylph, Dragon's tender, and Harmony transport, were kept a little in the rear in reserve. Our information stated the Enemy's force at 1400 men; and he had chosen a most excellent position on a high hill. About a quarter of a mile to the Southward of the Adams frigate, he had mounted eight 18-pounders. This fort was calculated to command both the highway by which our troops had to advance, and the river. On a wharf close to the Adams, he had mounted fifteen 18-pounders, which completely commanded the river, which at this place is not above three cable's length wide, and the land on each side is high and well wooded. A rocket boat under my immediate direction, but manœuvred by Mr. Ginton, gunner, and Mr. Small, midshipman, of the Dragon, was advanced about a quarter of a mile a-head of the line of boats. So soon as the boats got within gun-shot, the Enemy opened his fire upon them from the hill and wharf, which was warmly returned. Our rockets were generally well-directed, and evidently threw the Enemy into confusion. Meantime our troops stormed the hill with the utmost gallantry. Before the boats got within good grape shot of the wharf battery, the Enemy set fire to the Adams, and he ran from his guns the moment our troops carried the hill. I joined the army about ten minutes after this event. Colonel John and myself immediately determined to leave a sufficient force in possession of the hill, and to pursue the Enemy, who was then in sight on the Bangor road, flying at full speed. The boats and ships pushed up the river, preserving their original position with the army. The Enemy was too nimble for us, and most of them escaped into the woods on our left. On approaching Bangor, the inhabitants, who had op-

posed us at Hamden, threw off their military character, and as magistrates, select men, &c. made an unconditional surrender of the town. Here the pursuit stopped. About two hours afterwards, Brigadier general Blake came into the town, to deliver himself as a prisoner. The General and other prisoners, amounting to one hundred and ninety-one, were admitted to their parole. Enclosed I have the honour to forward you lists of the vessels we have captured or destroyed, and other necessary reports. I am happy to inform you our loss consists of only one seaman, belonging to the Dragon, killed; Captain Gell, of the 29th, and seven privates, wounded; one rank and file missing. I cannot close my report, without expressing my highest admiration of the very gallant conduct of Colonel John, the officers and soldiers under his command; for, exclusive of the battery before mentioned, they had difficulties to contend with on their left which did not fall under my observation, as the Enemy's field-pieces in that direction were masked. The utmost cordiality existed between the two services; and I shall ever feel obliged to Colonel John for his ready co-operation in every thing that was proposed. The officers and men bore the privations inseparable from our confined means of accommodation with a cheerfulness that entitles them to my warmest thanks. I can form no estimate of the Enemy's absolute loss. From different stragglers I learn, that exclusive of killed and missing, upwards of 30 lay wounded in the roads.

I have, &c. ROBERT BARRIE,
Capt. of H. M. S. Dragon.

(Capitulation:)

To Capt. Hyde Parker, and Lieut.-col. Pilkington.

Gentlemen—The forces under your command having captured the forts in the neighbourhood of Macchia, and taken possession of the territory adjacent within the county of Washington, and the situation of the country being such; between the Penobscot River and the Passamaquoddy Bay, as to preclude the hope, that an adequate force can be furnished by the United States for its protection; we propose a capitulation, and offer for ourselves, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the brigade within the county of Washington, to give our parole of honour, that we will not, directly or indirectly, bear arms, or in any way serve, against his Britannic Majesty King George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Successors and Allies, during the present war between Great Britain and the United States; upon condition we have your assurance, that, while we remain in this situation, and con-

sider ourselves under the British Government until further orders, we shall have the safe and full enjoyment of our private property, and be protected in the exercise of our usual occupations.

JOHN BREWER, Brig. Gen.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col.

These terms have been granted and approved of by us,

HYDE PARKER, Capt. R. N.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieut. Col.

Machias, Sept. 13, 1814.

List of Vessels captured and destroyed in the Penobscot, and of those left on the stocks, as near as I am able to ascertain :

Captured and brought away : 2 ships, 1 brig, 6 schooners, 3 sloops.—Destroyed at Hamden : the Adams frigate, 26 18-pounders, and 2 ships, one of them armed ; burnt by the Enemy.—At Bangor : 1 ship, 1 brig, 3 schooners, and 1 sloop ; burnt by us.—Lost since in our possession : a copper-bottomed brig, pierced for 18 guns, and the Decatur privateer, pierced

for 16 guns. Note : the powder and wine captured at Hamden were on board those vessels.—Left on the stocks at Bangor : 2 ships, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners.—At Brewer : 1 ship, 1 brig, and 1 schooner.—At Arrington : 1 ship, 1 schooner, on the stocks.—Left at Hamden : 1 ship, 1 hermaphrodite brig, and 2 schooners ; also 1 brig and 1 schooner on the stocks.—Left at Frenkford on the stocks : 1 schooner and some small craft. R. BARRIE.

To Rear-Admiral Griffith.

Return of Ordnance taken on the 3d day of September.

At Hamden : 23 iron 18-pounders, 2 iron 12-pounders ; 11 18-pounders destroyed, 14 brought away.—At Bangor and brought away : 2 3-pounder brass guns, 1 iron 3-pounder.—Total brought away, 17.—Embarked : 1 ammunition cart, 500 18-pound shot, about 40 barrels of powder, a quantity of wads, &c.—Return of small arms not collected, supposed about 100. EDW. GRIFFITH.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 8.

THIS day the Prince Regent came in state to open the present Session of Parliament, when the Speaker and the House of Commons, who had been requested to attend, being present, his Royal Highness delivered the following Speech from the Throne :—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen—It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his Majesty’s lamented Indisposition.—It would have given me great satisfaction to have been enabled to communicate to you the termination of the War between this Country and the United States of America. Although this War originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the Government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common Enemy of Europe against the Rights and Independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honourable terms.—I am still engaged in Negotiations for this purpose ; the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the Enemy.—The operations of his Majesty’s Forces by Sea and Land in the Chesapeake in the course of the present year have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.—The flotilla of the Enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detach-

Genl. Mac- November, 1814.

ment of his Majesty’s army to take possession of the City of Washington ; and the spirit of enterprize which has characterised all the movements in that quarter has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.—The Expedition directed from Halifax to the Northern coast of the United States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district, East of the Penobscot River, to his Majesty’s Arms.—In adverting to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty’s Land and Sea Forces ; and you will regret with me the severe loss the Country has sustained by the fall of the gallant Commander of his Majesty’s troops in the advance upon Baltimore.—I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the River Saint Lawrence ; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.—Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have occurred on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation, as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty’s Arms throughout that part of North America will

will be effectually established.—The Opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded, from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected.—It will be my earnest endeavour, in the Negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that Peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, I have had the happiness of concluding; and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different Powers, which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquillity to Europe.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, —I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.—I am happy to be able to inform you that the Revenue and Commerce of the United Kingdom are in the most flourishing condition.—I regret the necessity of the large Expenditure which we must be prepared to meet in the course of the ensuing year; but the circumstances under which the long and arduous contest in Europe has been carried on and concluded, have unavoidably led to large arrears, for which you will see the necessity of providing; and the War still subsisting with America renders the continuance of great exertions indispensable.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The peculiar character of the late War, as well as the extraordinary length of its duration, must have materially affected the internal situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them.—Under these circumstances I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution in the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our Trade, and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to contribute to the prosperity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions."

The Regent and the House of Commons having retired, and the Speech having been read by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Abingdon moved, and the Earl of Delaware seconded the Address, which, as usual, sympathised with his Royal Highness upon every point of his Speech, and adopted all its language.

The Earl of Darnley complained, that Britain derived from the brilliant results of the Continental War none of the advantages of Peace; a large army was kept up in Flanders, our affairs at the Congress were still unsettled, while our efforts were insulted and repelled on the other side of the Atlantic. While our military reputation was raised to its highest pitch, it was extraordinary our naval should have sunk.

Lord Melville, to show that the naval force of the country had not been inactive, said, that the American vessels captured and destroyed were 38 ships of war, 199 armed ships, and 1900 merchantmen, while we had 20,000 of their seamen in our prisons.

Lord Grenville said, that the Speech spoke only of new burthens, of new conditions: no economy, no husbanding, no reduction. He reprobated the manner in which the war was pursued against America. At Washington we had destroyed buildings not connected with military purposes, though in Europe they had always been spared during the last 50 years.

The Earl of Liverpool denied that the war was continued for a new boundary, and justified the retaliatory system adopted. The Address was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Bridport moved, and Mr. Graham seconded the Address.

Mr. Whistler at great length arraigned the conduct of Administration. He called upon Ministers to state the cause of Parliament being so early assembled; whether we were fighting against America on a question of a new boundary, or of impressment, or of our maritime right; whether it is to be discussed in the Congress at Vienna. He condemned the warfare which Sir Alex. Cochrane continued to wage against the defenceless inhabitants on the American coast. This officer justified himself by saying he had received orders from Sir Geo. Prevost, who had, however, adopted both by Proclamation, and by his actions, a different system in invading the Champlain territory. On this subject he wished for information. He conceived our officers had not been supported in Canada. Capt Barclay, on his Court Martial, accused Sir J. Yeo of not sending him forces and supplies, yet no inquiry was made into the latter officer's conduct. He thought the blame lay with Ministers, who had neither supported Sir J. Yeo or Sir G. Prevost, both brave and tried officers, and prematurely condemned. He lamented that such an officer as Gen. Ross was compelled to commit acts so abhorrent to the usage of civilized warfare. The Admiralty had been engaged during summer in investigating the conduct of a naval officer who had saluted a civil officer, Mr. Croker, with 16 guns: he had been reprimanded; in the mean while, our own coasts had been neglected, and American privateers were making numerous captures. He was surprised at the absence this night of a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning.) He had accepted a situation under those circumstances on a former occasion, he had not doubted

persons to advise with. The Right Hon. Gentleman expressed regret at the probable dismemberment of Saxony; the occupation of Italy by Austria, instead of establishing its independence; the erection of Hanover into a kingdom, which might involve us in disputes with Continental Powers; the contempt expressed for the Crown Prince of Sweden and the King of Naples, though each had been courted when their alliance was of importance to destroy the power of Buonaparte; Ferdinand of Spain had persecuted the patriots who had shed their blood to procure his restoration; he hoped an inquiry would be made into the conduct of the officer at Gibraltar who had delivered up two officers that had taken refuge there. The Hon. Gentleman concluded, with expressing his regret at the burthens under which the people still laboured, and at their probable increase and the ruinous state of trade and manufactures.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. Messrs. Tierney, Baring, Ellis, Bathurst, and C. Grant, shortly spoke.

The Address was then agreed to.

Nov. 12.

Mr. Croker, in introducing a Bill for the encouragement and reward of Warrant and Petty Officers and Privates of the Marines for their long and faithful services, said that it was intended by the Admiralty to make a very liberal promotion of Midshipmen and Masters' Mates, and to employ all the rest fit for service; so that none should be cast loose upon the world, but kept upon full pay. The Lieutenants and Midshipmen would also have permission to go into the merchants' service. The marines would be placed on the exact footing of the army, with similar pensions. A registry would be made of all seamen discharged; and small pensions being allowed, they would be kept from emigration. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when the Resolution for 10 millions, being arrears for the Army, was agreed to.

Nov. 14.

In the Committee of Supply, Sir E. Warrander (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) said, that as the war was unfortunately still carrying on with America, he should move that 70,000 men should be voted for the service of 1815, including 15,000 marines; also that 1,615,250*l.* be granted to his Majesty for wages for the said 70,000 men at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* per month, for 13 months.

A long discussion respecting the finances followed, in which Mr. Whitbread bore a large share, and which was followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer moving for the grant of 1,600,000*l.* to make good our engagements with the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia; and 12,500,000*l.* for

outstanding and unprovided for Exchequer bills, of which the total amount was stated to be 59 millions: granted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then called the attention of the House to the gallantry displayed by the late Gen. Ross. He had served in the campaign in Holland, as Major of the 23th regiment; and in the attack made by the French on Sir R. Abercromby's lines he distinguished himself so as to receive the thanks of the Commander in Chief. On that occasion he was wounded severely; but on his recovery he accompanied his regiment to the Mediterranean, and was present in the expedition to Calabria; and at the battle of Maida his regiment charged the enemy in flank, which greatly contributed to the success of that day. He next served in Sir J. Moore's expedition; and at the battle of Corunna he again appeared with distinguished lustre. At the battle of Vittoria he signalized himself so as to be immediately appointed by the Duke of Wellington to command a brigade. He next appeared at the battle of the Pyrenees, where his regiment charged four times, and he had two horses killed under him, in leading his men to the charge. He afterwards greatly distinguished himself at the siege of St. Sebastian, at the battle of Orthes, and the crossing of the Nive. He was next sent to the coast of America, where he brought the lustre of his achievements to the highest pitch; but soon closed his glorious career. He was there called on to punish the Americans for the cruelties they had committed in Canada; in the execution of which his moderation at the attack on Washington was praised by the Americans themselves. With that vengeance, he (Mr. Vansittart) hoped all necessity for like measures would cease; for instructions had been sent off to our Commanders on the American coast to pursue retaliatory measures no more, unless the Americans should give fresh cause for a renewal of them. The gallant General led off his troops from Washington in safety; but soon after, in a similar expedition against Baltimore, while making his dispositions for the attack, he was killed by a rifle-shot, in the 40th year of his age. All that now remained for his Country was to shew some marks of its gratitude, equally honourable to itself, and gratifying to his relatives. He then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, that he would be pleased to direct a monument to be erected in St. Paul's, to the late Major-general Robert Ross.

Mr. W. Keane and Mr. Ponsonby supported the motion; and after a few words from Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. C. Grant, the Address was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Nov. 15.

Mr. Tierney moved for an account of the charges on the Civil List at the years ending in Oct. 1813, and Oct. 1814. A long discussion followed, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Tierney*, *Banks*, and *Long*, participated. The conduct of Mr. Canning in accepting a situation under Lord Castle-reagh, for whose talents he had once expressed decided contempt, with the large salary of 14,000*l.* per annum, and previously obtaining places for Mr. Huskisson and his other friends, drew very severe animadversions from Messrs. *Whitbread* and *Tierney*. The motion was withdrawn; a statement of the expenses of the Civil List being forthcoming.

Nov. 16.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the continuation till July 1816 of the malt, pensions, sugar, tobacco, and snuff duties; also the issue of twelve millions and a half of Exchequer Bills: agreed to.

Nov. 17.

Mr. *Whitbread* presented a petition from the proprietors of the Auction Mart, stating that, having been assessed in the sums of 27*l.* 9*s.* beyond the legal assessment, they had applied to the Commissioners, and afterwards to the Lords of the Treasury, for relief, but in vain: that the sum having been levied on them, the expence amounted to 32*l.* 14*s.* being 15 per cent. on their property. They prayed the House to take their case in consideration, and allow them to prove it, and to be heard by Counsel at the Bar. Mr. *Whitbread* remarked on the oppressive, inquisitorial, and obnoxious nature of the Property Tax, and called upon Mr. Vausitart to declare if Government would dare to levy it after the 25th of April, when the Act ceased. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, he had no hesitation in saying that the Property Tax, like all the other War Taxes, would expire on the 25th of April next, unless it should be continued by the authority of Parliament; but, as to the arguments used against it, they would not cause him to shrink from his duty, if it should be found necessary to propose a continuance of the whole, or a portion of the Property Tax; and he did not doubt that if such necessity were made apparent, the Country would cheerfully bear the weight a little longer.

Colonel *Palmer* prefaced a motion for an address to the Prince Regent for a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial on Col. Quentin (*see a subsequent page*), by reading the charges, part of the minutes of the evidence, his letter to the Regent, and extracts from the sentence, adding comments thereon. He quoted the opinions of Lord Edward Somerset and Lord Combermere, one of whom had said the

officers of the 10th were most zealous and attentive to their duties, while the other had declared that he had never met with a finer corps of officers. Gen. Gardner had also said that the discipline of the regiment was the admiration of all who saw it, until the arrival of Colonel Quentin, when it became bad; which was corroborated by Lords Combermere and Somerset. He challenged Col. Quentin to prove any instances of good conduct with the regiment abroad. He had not disproved a single fact adduced on the trial. The men were not only permitted to rob, but to get drunk; 70 or 80 of them were in the hospital at once from the effects of drunkenness; when a reproof came from a superior officer, Colonel Quentin introduced a General Order in the Orderly Book, which was done to shew to the Colonel (the Prince Regent), whose ear he had, and whose mind he abused. He had done every thing to get him (Colonel Palmer) out of the regiment, but he did not dare personally to insult him. The letter addressed by himself to the officers, he would not have made public, if he had known it would have turned to the prejudice of the officers. He had been called upon by his Royal Highness to be the prosecutor, and he had consented. The conduct of Col. Quentin had been previously the subject of conversation at all regimental messes, and yet he did not court investigation. The sentence was rigorous and unnecessarily severe. He had, however, no complaints to make. He had acted throughout, as well as his brother officers, from a sense of duty; and he should now leave the subject in the hands of the House.

Mr. *Manners Sutton* replied, and opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be extremely inconvenient for the public business, to make that House a court of appeal for a military tribunal on ordinary occasions; and that this particular case was thought to have nothing in it so peculiar as to demand a departure from the regular practice of Parliament.

Mr. *Tierney* supported the motion, and Mr. *W. Pole* replied; and the motion was negatived by 144 to 37.

Nov. 18.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, in a Committee of Supply, for the sum of eight millions, in part of ten millions, to cover the arrears of the Army Extraordinaries. The amount of the Subsidies paid to the Continental Powers, including Spain, was 7,300,000*l.*; and the troops to be kept on foot were 75,000*l.*

Mr. *Tierney* said, that under the Treaty of Chaumont, Hanover would obtain great advantages, and pay nothing for them.

Mr. *Baring* recommended examination into the accounts of the Commissariat in Spain, and in the Mediterranean.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A prayer and a solemn promise of Louis XVI. made in 1792, has been published, in which he implores the mercy of God for not having during his power repressed licentiousness of morals. To repair his faults, and to become a king according to God's heart, he promises, if he should recover his liberty and power, to revoke all laws pointed out by the Pope or the Ecclesiastics, as inimical to the integrity and purity of the faith, to the discipline and spiritual jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and the civil constitution of the clergy; and to restore to the clergy all the benefices of which they had been dispossessed.—It is apprehended, from the manner of this publication, that the authority of the Catholic Church will be extended in France, and some of the church-lands restored.

By the law lately passed in the French Chamber of Deputies, all emigrant property not sold, and actually constituting a part of the domains of the Crown, is to be restored to its original possessors, or their heirs, according to the second article. Such property as had been sold, and has again been confiscated, or has fallen into the possession of the Crown, is also to be restored. The civil death incurred by emigration is abolished from the date of the Constitutional Charter. On the 4th inst. the *projet de loi* passed by a great majority:

Private communications from Paris mention the arrest of Gen. Dufour, and forty other French officers, at a coffee-house, accused of conspiring against the State. They have been sent to the Castle of Vincennes.

The following are some interesting particulars of the arrest of the Minas, at Paris. It appears that Mina junior, after the failure at Pampeluna, took refuge at Pau, with several officers, who had determined to follow the fortunes of himself and his uncle. He presented himself to the Police-office, and addressed a memorial to Louis XVIII. setting forth the principles by which he had been guided, as a soldier, in the defence of his country. He stated that he had constantly supported the cause of the Bourbon family—that his great object was to aid in their restoration to the Spanish throne, upon the basis of a free Constitution—that such Constitution had been framed, and acknowledged by the whole nation; but that Ferdinand, unmindful of the valuable blood which had been spilt in his cause, instead of adopt-

ing the Constitution, had persecuted with the utmost rigour those patriots who had most distinguished themselves in his behalf, and had thereby plunged the nation into endless calamities. In consequence of this state of things, he (Mina), and many of his companions in arms, faithful to the oath they had taken to the Constitution, had made exertions for its support; but, unhappily, having failed in their undertaking, they now applied to his Majesty to receive them with hospitality in France, or to grant them passports to any other country than Spain. About the same time General Espoz y Mina, the uncle of the former, arrived in Paris with four or five of his officers, and waited upon the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in that City, Count de Casa Flores, under fictitious names, for passports. One of the legation, happening to recognise the person of the General, gave notice to the Count, who with the acquiescence of the French Commissary of Police, had the gallant General taken in custody; but the fact being communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he ordered the Commissary to be arrested, for having violated the laws of France by obeying the orders of a foreigner who had no authority in that country. Louis XVIII. was now made acquainted with all that had taken place; when he replied, "Let these Gentlemen be instantly set at liberty; the laws of France afford them hospitality: and it is my will that the Commissary be dismissed from his office."

UNITED NETHERLANDS.

We learn from the Dutch Papers, that the United Netherlands are to be erected into a kingdom, under the title of the Kingdom of Belgium.

The sovereign of the Netherlands is wisely endeavouring to gain the affections of his new subjects by granting them a Constitutional Charter, founded on the most liberal principles. The Charter does away the rigid feudal laws imposing labouring for the landlord, mitigates the severity of the game-laws, allows the freedom of religious worship, establishes the independence of the magistrates, and declares that no taxes can be levied without the consent of the States General.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Deputation at Vienna have sent an account of their mission to the Swiss Diet; and it appears from the reply of the Emperor Alexander to the Deputies, that it is his wish, and probably that of all the Allied Sovereigns, to give a new Constitution to Switzerland.

land, by which the independence of the Cantons may be more efficiently maintained. Some reports say, that it is to have a Constitution assimilating in a great degree to that of England; and others go so far as to state, that it is to have a Kingly Government.

SPAIN.

The persecution of the members and adherents of the late Cortes appears to be carried on with an unrelenting severity, which, were the offences of which they are accused real, would seem to humane minds beyond measure; but which is most revolting, when it is considered that the objects of that severity only did their duty, in endeavouring to establish the freedom as well as the independence of their country; and that their efforts alone have preserved a throne for that Sovereign, in whose name they are charged with treason. Twenty-four persons of all classes are condemned to exile, to the galleys, or to pecuniary fines. Of all those condemned, the most remarkable is the late minister of war, Gen. O'Donoghue, who is ordered to be imprisoned four years in a castle in the Island of Majorca. The same fate, we are assured, is reserved for P. A. Giron, one of the General Officers who distinguished themselves in the late war. The Abbé de St. Ildefonso, aged seventy, who had lived with great esteem, is banished to a monastery for six years, and his property sequestered. A more terrible fate seems to be reserved for the leading members of the Cortes. Their *grateful* Sovereign had left Madrid, in order, it was supposed, to avoid being present at the execution of their sentence.

The latest accounts from Spain speak of further arrests; and among the number, that of Don Pedro Macanaz, the Minister of Justice! This is the Minister whose signature has appeared to the severe decrees of confiscation, banishment, and death, against the supporters of the Constitution!!!

Thus the "beloved" Ferdinand, after crushing the liberties of his country, is proceeding to imprison his Ministers. A most malignant spirit seems to direct his Councils. We are happy to observe, however, that the Sovereigns at Vienna are understood to have expressed themselves strongly on the subject to the Spanish minister there, who has written to his Government, recommending milder measures.

It is stated in the New York Papers, that no sooner had the refusal of Ferdinand to accept the Constitution become known in Mexico, than all parties in that country unanimously resolved on

independence. What degree of credit may be attached to this information we know not; but the event, if true, will be one of the most important in its results. To Spain that has ever occurred. It is extremely doubtful, whether the Spanish finances will be able, without the support of the Mexican remittances, to maintain the ordinary expences of the Government.

ITALY.

It appears, that the Emperor of Austria has sent to the King of Naples the formal ratification of the Treaty of Alliance between them, accompanied with a declaration of his unalterable disposition to support with all his means the interests of his Ally. This may be considered as putting an end to all doubt respecting the permanency of King Joachim's authority.

Flemish Papers to the 18th have brought us the Speech of the King of Sicily, on opening the Session of Parliament at Palermo. The kind and grateful manner in which his Majesty expresses himself towards England, forms a striking contrast with the conduct of the *beloved Ferdinand* of Spain. His Majesty says, "Before all things, employ yourselves on those objects which do not admit of delay without violating propriety and exposing our tranquillity. Two years have been made under the guarantee of the British Government; be speedy in giving them your sanction, and in providing the means to meet them; it is one of the first and most sacred duties of justice, and also of gratitude, to a generous and magnanimous nation, to whose alliance and liberal assistance we owe a great part of the good which we enjoy; and to which we shall likewise owe the still more precious good which we hope shortly to enjoy."

GERMANY.

The following we believe to be an authentic Summary of the proceedings of the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna:

Before proceeding to the installation of the Congress, a meeting of the Ministers of the leading powers was held to arrange its forms. Several difficulties presented themselves; and among the rest that relative to the admission of Plenipotentiaries from those powers which had not been yet generally recognized—Murat, Genoa, Saxony, &c. The mode of voting formed another question, from the reluctance of the Powers of the first rank to be placed on a footing with the inferior ones. To arrange these matters, it was suggested that a Commission, to be called the Preparative, should be formed, in which all states related to the formation of the Congress

was to be discussed. This Commission itself became an object of discussion among the Ministers of the leading Powers: it was at first settled, that it should consist of but a few members; and that, to avoid offending the excluded Ministers, these members should be strictly the representatives of the powers most considerable in territory and population; namely, Russia, England, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and France. This plan was nearly adopted; its execution was to have been sanctioned on the 30th ult. in an assembly of the ex-Ministers, and promulgated on the first of October by a Declaration. It was altered, however, at the instance of the Portuguese Minister, who, by strongly pressing the justice of his reasons, succeeded in securing for the basis of the Commission, the principle of the 32d article of the Treaty of Paris: in other words, that the Treaty having announced the convocation of Congress, the ministers of the Courts which had been parties to it had a right to be members of the Commission: a principle attended with the additional convenience, that the other Ministers might be thus excluded without jealousy. In the event, the names of the Portuguese and Swedish Ministers were introduced, and the whole now compose the assemblage on whose decision the bases of the Congress are to depend. The state of war having been extinguished at the moment of signing the Treaty of Paris, the grand deliberation now is, a Federative Covenant, having for its base the public law of nations, suspended since the beginning of the revolution, and combining with this another eminently interesting to the Allies, even before the peace—the proposed distribution of Poland, Germany, and Italy. This latter share of the plan, which might have been easily settled while the Allies still occupied France, has become seriously difficult since the recovery of the latter Power from the state of feebleness in which she was at that period; for it appears, that, in defiance of the Secret Article of the Treaty of Paris, by which the Allies reserved to themselves the disposal of the territories actually occupied by their troops, and in the face of its sanction by the French Government, M. Talleyrand has violently opposed himself to the establishment of its bases by the Commission; announcing that France will never allow the measure, except in the presence of Congress openly hearing the parties concerned in the adjudication. It further appears, that M. Talleyrand has threatened, if the Allies persist in this arbitrary distribution by the Commission, that he

will withdraw, and that his Court will publish the motives of its Plenipotentiary.

At the Congress of Vienna the high Potentates, to avoid all questions of precedence, have allotted priority to age, and not to rank. The order of their ages is as follows:—The King of Wurtemberg was born in 1754, the King of Bavaria in 1756, the King of Denmark 28th Jan. 1768, the Emperor Francis 12th Feb. 1768, the King of Prussia in 1770, and the Emperor of Russia in 1777.

Accounts from Vienna inform us, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria are not only on the most friendly terms, but they take particular pains to afford public demonstrations of an attachment not merely political but personal. At the great military fête on the 18th ult. the Emperor Alexander, who had been at the side of the Austrian Emperor, suddenly galloped off, placed himself at the head of a regiment in the Austrian service, of which he is the honorary Colonel, and in that quality performed the military salute, as an Officer to his Sovereign. The compliment was felt both by the Emperor Francis, and by all his subjects present: the former warmly embraced his brother Monarch; whilst the assembled multitude cheered the novel and extraordinary scene with loud and unanimous acclamations.

The following anecdote is also quoted as a proof of the gaiety and harmony which prevails among the Sovereigns at Vienna. No sooner had the Emperor of Russia, and the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, obtained Austrian regiments, than they transmitted to the Emperor a petition for the prolongation of their leave of absence. The King of Denmark presented the request. The Emperor Francis, smiling at this pleasantry, wrote at the bottom of the paper—*Placeat.*

A few days ago, at an entertainment given to them by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia said to the last-mentioned—"Brother, we shall ruin you;" to which the Emperor replied—"My enemies have not yet been able to ruin me; how should my friends do so?"

An official notification has been issued by Prince Reppin at Dresden, of the entire kingdom of Saxony having, by Convention between the great Allied Powers, passed under the dominion of Prussia, to whose Officers and troops it is immediately to be delivered up. The avowed intention, however, is not to incorporate it with the Prussian States as a province; but to unite it with Prussia, under the title of the Kingdom of Saxony.

Saxony, and to guarantee to it the rights, privileges, and advantages which the Constitution of Germany shall ensure to those German countries which constitute a part of the Prussian Monarchy.

Count Munster, the Hanoverian Minister of State, delivered, on the 12th ult. the following Note to the Austrian Ministers, and to the Ministers of other Powers assembled at Vienna :

"The undersigned State and Cabinet Minister of Hanover is charged by his august Master to acquaint the Imperial Austrian Court with the following Declaration concerning the title which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Hanover thinks it necessary to substitute for that of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. — The Powers who concurred in the peace of Paris having agreed, by the sixth article of the said treaty of Peace, "That the states of Germany should remain independent, and joined in a federal union," the title of Electoral Prince of the Holy Roman Empire has ceased to be suitable to present circumstances. — Several of these principal Powers have, under this point of view, invited his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to renounce that title, and have given him to understand, that by taking, instead of it, the title of KING, he would facilitate many of the arrangements which the future welfare of Germany seemed to require. These considerations alone have induced his Royal Highness to consent. — The House of Brunswick Luneburg being one of the most illustrious and most antient in Europe, the Hanoverian branch having filled, for above this century, one of the most distinguished thrones, its possessions being among the most considerable in Germany, all the antient Electors of Germany and the House of Wurtemberg having erected their States into Kingdoms, and lastly, as the Prince Regent cannot derogate from the rank which Hanover held before the subversion of the German Empire; his Royal Highness has resolved, laying aside in the name of his House the Electoral title, to declare by the present note, which the undersigned has orders to deliver to his Highness Prince Metternich, that he erects his provinces, forming the country of Hanover, into a Kingdom, and that he shall henceforward assume for his Sovereign the title of KING of HANOVER. — The intimate friendship which subsists between his Royal Highness and the Imperial Court of Austria does not leave in his mind any doubt but that it will receive this declaration with sentiments analogous to this friendship, and will recognize the new title which circum-

stances have induced his Royal Highness to adopt for his House in Germany. — The undersigned is happy to seize this opportunity to repeat to his Highness Prince Metternich the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Count MUNSTER."

Vienna, Oct. 12.

We are informed, that Count Munster has recommended to the Congress, on the part of the Prince Regent, that the civil and political rights which the Germans possessed in former times should be restored in the various states of Germany, as the best means of strengthening the thrones of their respective Sovereigns. His Royal Highness has issued a proclamation to the people of Hanover, commanding them to elect Representatives, and send them to a General Diet to be held on the 15th of December, for the purpose of deliberating on the measures which may be proposed by the Government for the general happiness of the country.

The Elector of Hesse takes the title of Grand Duke. The abolition of this Electorate, and that of Hanover, the last that remained in Germany, effaces in Germany the last traces of an Elective Empire.

The Foreign Journals circulate a report, that the King of Prussia means to marry the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, who is for that purpose to be divorced from Napoleon.

The Emperor Alexander has conferred on M. Kotzebue the Order of St. Anne, with the declaration, that "he had merited this honour, by the perseverance with which he combated the pernicious principles of the late French Government."

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The union of Norway with Sweden is at length finally settled. The official documents announcing this event state, that this measure was determined in the Norwegian Diet, on the 30th ult. by a great majority, the numbers being 74 to five; and on the 24th the Diet proclaimed Charles XIII. King of Norway, who has appointed to visit Norway in a month, to receive the homage of his new subjects.

ASIA.

The plague this year has, at the lowest computation, carried off 30,000 persons at Smyrna. All Asia Minor, Syria, the Islands, &c. have in like manner suffered a loss of one quarter, or one fifth, of the whole population. The crops of corn, &c. remain ungathered in the fields in many places for want of hands, and several towns and villages have been abandoned. In Smyrna the Keys of 600 houses

houses have been delivered to the Governor, as many families have been entirely extirpated, and the Government is heir where there is no near relation.

The Wahabees, though excluded from Mecca and Medina, continue in great strength in Arabia Felix. They are even said to have possession of the most fertile districts in that country. Their troops, posted at all the stations where there are wells, on the skirts of the Deserts, either lay under contribution, or cut off the caravans going from the borders of the Persian Gulph to Medina and Mecca. A mixed caravan of traders and pilgrims, amounting to 1200 persons, having recently made some resistance, or refused to submit to the composition required, were massacred. About 400 wretches who escaped the sword, perished in the Desert of thirst.

Accounts from Gurry, in the East Indies, mentions that, on the 12th February, the Nerbudda, during the night, overflowed its banks, and swept away upwards of 15 villages. The inhabitants, houses, furniture, and cattle, shared one common fate. The number of human lives lost is supposed to exceed 3000.

Advice has been received, that the expedition from Batavia against Macassar, under Gen. Nightingale, had proved successful: some part of the troops had returned to the Island.

AMERICA.

We have received a copy of President Madison's Message to the Congress, dated Washington, Sept. 20.—The character of this document is what previous reports represented it to be—full of vindictive hostility towards this country; and boasting not a little, as might have been anticipated, of the recent successes which have attended the American arms.

The Fingal cartel has brought us New York Papers to the 24th ult. containing official details of the progress of the negotiations at Ghent, up to the departure of Mr. Dallas from that city for America. These documents were on the 10th of October laid before Congress, which ordered 10,000 copies of them to be printed for general circulation. From them we learn, for the first time, the actual terms proposed by the British Government, which have been so long the subject of speculation and conjecture. It appears, that we demand the exclusive military occupation of the five great Lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, with liberty to fortify the shores; and that the Americans shall only have a right to carry on trade on these Lakes,

but shall have no ships of war or fortifications upon them, or upon the rivers running into them. This arrangement is considered necessary for the security of Canada; and all idea of an increase of territory beyond what may be required for the erection of fortresses on the shores of these Lakes, is distinctly disavowed. Our Commissioners, however, require that we shall retain possession of the islands lately taken in Passamaquoddy Bay, and the cession of part of the district of Maine, for the purpose of a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax. We also demand, as a *sine qua non*, the negotiation of a treaty for the Indians, accurately defining the limits of their territory, guaranteeing its independence, and prohibiting any transfer of it to either party, it being our object to make it a barrier between us and the United States. Another point upon which we insist is, that the Americans shall not have the privilege of landing and drying fish within the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain, unless for an equivalent. The American Commissioners refused these terms, and stated, that, with respect to the Indians, their Government already had appointed persons to treat with them. The points proposed by them are, a definition of what is to be understood as a blockade, and the allowing of certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures before and during the war. It also appears from a letter of Mr. Secretary Monroe, that in consequence of the termination of the war in Europe, the American Government is willing to sign a treaty, in which no notice shall be taken of the question of impressment; but if that should be agreed to, the negotiators are directed to make a protest, declaring the silence of the treaty to be no acknowledgment of the British claims. The American Commissioners declare their determination to refuse the demands made by Great Britain; and the publication of them has excited a great sensation in America. Prior to this development, matters were in a most critical situation. In several of the States, meetings had been held to consider of the means for the general safety, "independent entirely of any of the measures or proceedings of a weak, dastardly, imbecile Government." At Albany, in the State of New York, strong resolutions had been adopted; but in the State of Massachusetts, a notice had been given, inviting the States of New England to send *twelve Deputies* to Hartford, in Connecticut, to appoint a Congress for the Separation of the Northern Provinces from

from the Confederacy. The whole project, however, which was supported by a large portion of the Federalists, is said to have been abandoned upon the promulgation of the conditions demanded by the British Government. Indeed it is asserted, that the effect of our propositions has been to alienate the Federalist party, and excite one universal sentiment of hostility against Great Britain. The taxes are voted without opposition; loans are raised without difficulty: in all the States the youth are hastening to arms, and 30,000 rations are daily delivered out at New York, to supply the men who are labouring on the works, and the troops collected to defend the city. Congress were engaged in preparing their financial arrangements, the prominent features of which were taxes of various descriptions, to the amount of twenty-two millions of dollars, a National Bank of fifty millions, ten millions to be subscribed in specie, and the balance in the publicstocks. It is mentioned in private letters, that the extent of the demand of the American Government, under the new confidence it has received from the general support granted to its measures is, the *status quo ante bellum*; and in addition, they have no objection to the arrangement with regard to the fisheries as it stood in 1783, when the treaty of peace was concluded; and further, with regard to the boundaries of Canada, they are willing to rectify the errors which crept into the former demarcation.

The long-expected dispatches from Sir George Prevost, Sir James Yeo, and Capt. Pring, relative to the military operations before Plattsburg, and the naval engagement on Lake Champlain, have at length arrived, and shall appear among our Gazette Intelligence next month. Sir George Prevost attributes the necessity he was under of retreating, to the destruction of the British flotilla; and Sir James Yeo says, he has good reason to believe that Capt. Downie was urged and hurried into action with his ship in an unfit state; that the attack upon the Enemy's flotilla in Plattsburg Bay, made at the earnest solicitation of the Commander in Chief, was injudicious; as it gave the Enemy decided advantages, without enabling Capt. Downie, if successful, to co-operate in storming the land-batteries. Had these batteries been taken first, Sir James observes, the flotilla, deprived of protection, would have been compelled to quit the Bay, and our squadron would then have engaged on equal terms. The total loss sustained by our squadron on the Lake, was 129 men.

IRELAND.

The Pope has already commenced the exercise of his jurisdictional functions in Ireland. He has issued bulls appointing to the vacant sees. The new appointed, or rather those who have received canonical induction, had been previously selected by the Parish Priests, collected in Chapter, with the Dean at their head. They are Drs. Kelly and Everard to the Archdioceses of Tuam and Cashel respectively; Dr. Plunket to the diocese of Elphin; Dr. Murphy to that of Kildare; Dr. Tooby to Limerick; Dr. Marum to Kilkenny; Dr. Waldron to Killala. The appointment to Ardagh had not arrived.

A School of Physics has been established in Dublin. It comprises six Professors, viz. for anatomy, chemistry, and botany, in the foundation of Trinity College, called University Professors; and for the theory and practice of medicine and the materia medica, called King's Professors, each of whom acts in succession, for six months, as chemical lecturer and physician. Sir Patrick Dun has endowed a chemical hospital and a medical library. Students matriculated at Trinity college, and certified by the six Professors, obtain in three years a diploma, on a footing with those granted at Edinburgh and Glasgow; and another class, after longer terms and other grades, obtain diplomas corresponding with those of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have received from Parliament a loan of 20,000*l.* for the purpose of completing the North square, commonly called Botany Bay. This sum is to be repaid by instalments of 1200*l.* per annum. One double and single building are now roofing in, which will complete the East side; the Northern side is to consist of four double and two single buildings, with a grand front of cut stone, nearly corresponding in style of architecture with the superb front in College-green, and with a similar railing. This side will form a beautiful termination to D'Olier-street. They are already laying the foundation, and expect in two years to have it ready for the reception of students. This highly necessary addition will accommodate 120 students and two Fellows. The entire College will then contain but 320 students. The present buildings can accommodate not more than 200; which is far short of one-third of the entire number on the books.

A Cork Paper mentions a recent attack made upon the Cashel Mail, on its way to Dublin; the ruffians blocked up the road by resting a tree upon two cars, placed at the opposite sides of the highway, concealing themselves, and firing as the coach approached, by which the coachman received a ball in the breast, and the Assistant-surgeon of the 38th regiment was shot

shot through the head; the coachman not falling, but turning the coach round to proceed to the stage he had left, the miscreants fled.—Another outrage was perpetrated by the same ruffians, on the 1st Nov. at the house of Mr. Prendergast, of *Greenmount*. After dining, they robbed the house of jewels, Government debentures, documents of stock, wearing apparel, &c.; and after remaining seven hours, during which one fellow amused himself with playing on a flute, they departed with booty, the value of which is estimated at 1000*l*. They have been apprehended in Tipperary, and prove to be disbanded soldiers of the Wicklow Militia.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 2. The new Parish Church of *Everley*, Wilts, raised at the sole costs and charges of Francis Dugdale Astley, esq., the munificent patron of the living, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. It is a beautiful Gothic fabric of Bath-stone, built cross-wise, on the venerable model of the old parish church, furnished with tower, chancel, and vestry; the inner roof of vaulted oak, and the whole interior completed in a style of unusual taste and elegance. His Lordship was pleased to express his admiration of the zealous industry of the founder, and the skill of Mr. Morlidge, the architect; when he recollected that he had granted the faculty for raising this beautiful church for the short space of eighteen months.—The ceremony was attended by many of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, while a great crowd of the country people paid the deepest attention to the solemn and impressive rite of consecration; during the service, both the sacraments of the church were celebrated, and a judicious sermon, adapted to the occasion, preached by the Rev. F. Astley, rector. Adjoining to the church, the liberality of Mr. Astley is still further exerting itself in raising a commodious Parsonage-house.

The beautiful antient steeple of *Thacksted* church, Essex, was lately struck by lightning, so as to be split nearly half way down from its lofty weathercock. A scaffold is now erecting to its summit, in the hope of preventing the necessity of taking it down, by the application of iron cramps.

Charwood Forest, in Leicestershire, which, till within the last four or five years, lay uncultivated, is now nearly brought under the dominion of the plough. The number of the inhabitants has very much increased within the last two years; and a church will shortly be opened for their accommodation.

A rich vein of lead and silver ore has been discovered in *Wheal Penhale Mine*, which promises to become one of the most productive in Cornwall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Nov. 5. "His Majesty has continued for the last month in an uniform state of tranquillity, but without any diminution of his disorder."

Friday, Oct. 14.

This day a Civic Feast was given, at the London Tavern, by the Members of the Court of Common Council, in commemoration of Mr. Deputy Pinder having entered the Fiftieth year of his representation of Farringdon Within, as one of the Members of that Court. This tribute of respect was a cordial testimony of the feelings entertained by his fellow-citizens for the services of a man, who for half a century has, by his uniform attention to the best interests of the Metropolis, and by his perseverance in carrying into effect many works of public utility, contributed most essentially to the prosperity of the City. The Meeting was attended by nearly 150 of the Members and Officers of the Court. Among them were: The Lord Mayor (Sir W. Domville), who presided on the occasion, the Lord Mayor Elect (Mr. Alderman Birch), Sir William Curtis, Sir John Eamer, Mr. Alderman Combe, Sir James Shaw, Sir M. Bloxam, Alderman Wood, Alderman C. Smith, Alderman Goodbehere, the Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Comptroller, Solicitor, Remembrancer, the City Counsel (Messrs. Valliant, Bolland, and Reynolds), Mr. Secondary Collinridge, Mr. Dance (the venerable City Architect), and a considerable number of the principal Members of the Court. After the routine of loyal public toasts, the Lord Mayor called the attention of the Meeting "to the health of a Gentleman of whose eminent and long acknowledged services he should not think it necessary to enter into any long or studied panegyric. You all, Gentlemen," observed his Lordship, "are perfectly acquainted with his merits, and the honourable and useful manner in which he has for an unparalleled length of time fulfilled his duties. His attention to the various duties of the Committees entrusted with the superintendence of the affairs of the Metropolis has been the constant object of your honest praise; and his advice and co-operation upon all public questions have been always liberally and conscientiously conferred. We are all bound to thank him for his services, and I am convinced we do it cordially; for it would, indeed, be extremely difficult to find a life so blameless, and so usefully spent, as that which our worthy and venerable Friend has passed. We are not going to cheer a military Veteran, and a man dignified with the honours and titles of his Sovereign; but we are going to cheer a Veteran in our domestic service, who, without any return but the grateful thanks of his fellow-citizens, has contributed to our

from the Confederacy. The whole project, however, which was supported by a large portion of the Federalists, is said to have been abandoned upon the promulgation of the conditions demanded by the British Government. Indeed it is asserted, that the effect of our propositions has been to alienate the Federalist party, and excite one universal sentiment of hostility against Great Britain. The taxes are voted without opposition; loans are raised without difficulty: in all the States the youth are hastening to arms, and 30,000 rations are daily delivered out at New York, to supply the men who are labouring on the works, and the troops collected to defend the city. Congress were engaged in preparing their financial arrangements, the prominent features of which were taxes of various descriptions, to the amount of twenty-two millions of dollars, a National Bank of fifty millions, ten millions to be subscribed in specie, and the balance in the public stocks. It is mentioned in private letters, that the extent of the demand of the American Government, under the new confidence it has received from the general support granted to its measures is, the *status quo ante bellum*; and in addition, they have no objection to the arrangement with regard to the fisheries as it stood in 1783, when the treaty of peace was concluded; and further, with regard to the boundaries of Canada, they are willing to rectify the errors which crept into the former demarcation.

The long-expected dispatches from Sir George Prevost, Sir James Yeo, and Capt. Pring, relative to the military operations before Plattsburg, and the naval engagement on Lake Champlain, have at length arrived, and shall appear among our Gazette Intelligence next month. Sir George Prevost attributes the necessity he was under of retreating, to the destruction of the British flotilla; and Sir James Yeo says, he has good reason to believe that Capt. Downie was urged and hurried into action with his ship in an unfit state; that the attack upon the Enemy's flotilla in Plattsburg Bay, made at the earnest solicitation of the Commander in Chief, was injudicious; as it gave the Enemy decided advantages, without enabling Capt. Downie, if successful, to co-operate in storming the land-batteries. Had these batteries been taken first, Sir James observes, the flotilla, deprived of protection, would have been compelled to quit the Bay, and our squadron would then have engaged on equal terms. The total loss sustained by our squadron on the Lake, was 129 men.

IRELAND.

The Pope has already commenced the exercise of his jurisdictional functions in Ireland. He has issued bulls appointing to the vacant sees. The new appointed, or rather those who have received canonical induction, had been previously selected by the Parish Priests, collected in Chapter, with the Dean at their head. They are Drs. Kelly and Everard to the Arch-dioceses of Tuam and Cashel respectively; Dr. Plunket to the diocese of Elphin; Dr. Murphy to that of Kildare; Dr. Toohy to Limerick; Dr. Marum to Kilkenny; Dr. Waldron to Killala. The appointment to Ardagh had not arrived.

A School of Physics has been established in Dublin. It comprises six Professors, viz. for anatomy, chemistry, and botany, in the foundation of Trinity College, called University Professors; and for the theory and practice of medicine and the *matéria medica*, called King's Professors, each of whom acts in succession, for six months, as chemical lecturer and physician. Sir Patrick Dun has endowed a chemical hospital and a medical library. Students matriculated at Trinity college, and certified by the six Professors, obtain in three years a diploma, on a footing with those granted at Edinburgh and Glasgow; and another class, after longer terms and other grades, obtain diplomas corresponding with those of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have received from Parliament a loan of 20,000*l.* for the purpose of completing the North square, commonly called Botany Bay. This sum is to be repaid by instalments of 1200*l.* per annum. One double and single building are now roofing in, which will complete the East side; the Northern side is to consist of four double and two single buildings, with a grand front of cut stone, nearly corresponding in style of architecture with the superb front in College-green, and with a similar railing. This side will form a beautiful termination to D'Olier-street. They are already laying the foundation, and expect in two years to have it ready for the reception of students. This highly necessary addition will accommodate 120 students and two Fellows. The entire College will then contain but 320 students. The present buildings can accommodate not more than 200; which is far short of one-third of the entire number on the books.

A Cork Paper mentions a recent attack made upon the Cashel Mail, on its way to Dublin; the ruffians blocked up the road by resting a tree upon two cars, placed at the opposite sides of the highway, concealing themselves, and firing as the coach approached, by which the coachman received a ball in the breast, and the Assistant-surgeon of the 38th regiment was shot

shot through the head; the coachman not falling, but turning the coach round to proceed to the stage he had left, the miscreants fled.—Another outrage was perpetrated by the same ruffians, on the 1st Nov. at the house of Mr. Prendergast, of *Greenmount*. After dining, they robbed the house of jewels, Government debentures, documents of stock, wearing apparel, &c.; and after remaining seven hours, during which one fellow amused himself with playing on a flute, they departed with booty, the value of which is estimated at 1000*l*. They have been apprehended in Tipperary, and prove to be disbanded soldiers of the Wicklow Militia.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 2. The new Parish Church of *Berley*, Wilts, raised at the sole costs and charges of Francis Dugdale Astley, esq. the munificent patron of the living, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. It is a beautiful Gothic fabric of Bath-stone, built cross-wise, on the venerable model of the old parish church, furnished with tower, chancel, and vestry; the inner roof of vaulted oak, and the whole interior completed in a style of unusual taste and elegance. His Lordship was pleased to express his admiration of the zealous industry of the founder, and the skill of Mr. Morlidge, the architect; when he recollected that he had granted the faculty for raising this beautiful church for the short space of eighteen months.—The ceremony was attended by many of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, while a great crowd of the country people paid the deepest attention to the solemn and impressive rite of consecration; during the service, both the sacraments of the church were celebrated, and a judicious sermon, adapted to the occasion, preached by the Rev. F. Astley, rector. Adjoining to the church, the liberality of Mr. Astley is still further exerting itself in raising a commodious Parsonage-house.

The beautiful antient steeple of *Thacksted* church, Essex, was lately struck by lightning, so as to be split nearly half way down from its lofty weathercock. A scaffold is now erecting to its summit, in the hope of preventing the necessity of taking it down, by the application of iron cramps.

Charnwood Forest, in Leicestershire, which, till within the last four or five years, lay uncultivated, is now nearly brought under the dominion of the plough. The number of the inhabitants has very much increased within the last two years; and a church will shortly be opened for their accommodation.

A rich vein of lead and silver ore has been discovered in *Wheal Penhale Mine*, which promises to become one of the most productive in Cornwall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Nov. 5. "His Majesty has continued for the last month in an uniform state of tranquillity, but without any diminution of his disorder."

Friday, Oct. 14.

This day a Civic Feast was given, at the London Tavern, by the Members of the Court of Common Council, in commemoration of Mr. Deputy Pinder having entered the Fiftieth year of his representation of Farringdon Within, as one of the Members of that Court. This tribute of respect was a cordial testimony of the feelings entertained by his fellow-citizens for the services of a man, who for half a century has, by his uniform attention to the best interests of the Metropolis, and by his perseverance in carrying into effect many works of public utility, contributed most essentially to the prosperity of the City. The Meeting was attended by nearly 150 of the Members and Officers of the Court. Among them were: The Lord Mayor (Sir W. Domville), who presided on the occasion, the Lord Mayor Elect (Mr. Alderman Birch), Sir William Curtis, Sir John Eamer, Mr. Alderman Combe, Sir James Shaw, Sir M. Bloxam, Alderman Wood, Alderman C. Smith, Alderman Goodbehere, the Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Comptroller, Solicitor, Remembrancer, the City Counsel (Messrs. Valliant, Bolland, and Reynolds), Mr. Secondary Collinridge, Mr. Dance (the venerable City Architect), and a considerable number of the principal Members of the Court. After the routine of loyal public toasts, the Lord Mayor called the attention of the Meeting "to the health of a Gentleman of whose eminent and long acknowledged services he should not think it necessary to enter into any long or studied panegyric. You all, Gentlemen," observed his Lordship, "are perfectly acquainted with his merits, and the honourable and useful manner in which he has for an unparalleled length of time fulfilled his duties. His attention to the various duties of the Committees entrusted with the superintendence of the affairs of the Metropolis has been the constant object of your honest praise; and his advice and co-operation upon all public questions have been always liberally and conscientiously conferred. We are all bound to thank him for his services, and I am convinced we do it cordially; for it would, indeed, be extremely difficult to find a life so blameless, and so usefully spent, as that which our worthy and venerable Friend has passed. We are not going to cheer a military Veteran, and a man dignified with the honours and titles of his Sovereign; but we are going to cheer a Veteran in our domestic service, who, without any return but the grateful thanks of his fellow-citizens, has contributed to

our

our comforts and happiness. I therefore propose the health of Mr. Deputy Pinder." This was received with enthusiastic plaudits.—Mr. Pinder addressed the Meeting, with evident marks of strong and varied emotions: "My Lord, I beg you will accept my sincere thanks for taking the Chair on this occasion, which is to my mind a pleasing addition to all the favours you have hitherto been pleased to confer upon me. To you, Gentlemen, who are Aldermen of the City of London, I feel truly indebted for honouring me with your presence to-day. To my friends, my very kind friends, the Common Councilmen, who have encouraged and promoted this Meeting, I can only say, you have made me a very proud man. The notice of the Corporation of London must at all times be gratifying to every honest feeling, and to every worthy heart; but to me it is peculiarly so, as I receive it as a proof that I have not spent fifty years of my life without the gratification and applause of my fellow-citizens. To you, Gentlemen, who have acted as Stewards, I have to offer the tribute of an old man's feelings, which, I trust, will not be deemed of less value because they are the result of a long experience, and may be justly considered as divested of all flattery, or any anxious wish to please, where compliments cannot be of much use to yourselves or to me.—My Lord and Gentlemen, I could, perhaps, say much, very much, on this extraordinary occasion; but I feel I might be wanting to you and to myself. I am overcome, overwhelmed with your kindness: I begin to feel that I know not how I am placed here. [*The worthy Deputy was so affected that he shed tears.*] Let me add, that your notice of me is impressed upon my heart for ever. God bless you all!"—The impression made upon the Meeting by this address is indescribable.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The important Ecclesiastical Cause, so long at issue, respecting the valuable advowson of Bradwell-juxta-Mare, in Essex, was this day decided by a solemn adjudication of the Court of Common Pleas, in favour of the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart. the Plaintiff.—This case is of material importance to Sir H. B. Dudley, involving a property of upwards of 40,000*l*.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

This morning Mr. Alderman Birch, the newly-elected Lord Mayor, the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Officers of the Corporation, assembled at Guildhall, in their several robes of office, and thence proceeded as usual to Westminster-hall, where the old and new Chief Magistrates were presented to the Barons of the Exchequer; and the

Recorder, addressing their Lordships, paid a handsome tribute to the worthy Magistrate who so lately filled the Civic chair, who, he said, "had not only merited the thanks and gratitude of his fellow-citizens; but his dignified reception of the Allied Sovereigns, at the splendid banquet given at Guildhall, had induced his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in behalf of his Majesty, after conferring on him the title of Baronet, to grant him armorial bearings, as a mark of Royal approbation, and a lasting memorial of the glorious event which had distinguished his Mayoralty."

The Chief Baron, addressing the new Lord Mayor, said, "By the suffrages of your Fellow-citizens, and the concurrence of your Brother Aldermen, your Lordship has been elected to the dignified situation of Chief Magistrate of the City of London. A great and important trust is thus committed to your Lordship; and you will have to perform many arduous duties, in which the citizens are highly interested. Your Lordship is duly qualified in every respect for all the duties, however difficult; and your Fellow-citizens and the Publick have reason to be convinced, from experience of the past, that you will be steady and impartial in the discharge of your duty as Chief Magistrate. Unshaken loyalty, and firm attachment to our excellent Constitution in Church and State, have marked the leading features in your Lordship's character. From such a review of your past conduct, your Fellow-citizens may clearly (as the Learned Recorder has stated) confide in your Lordship as Chief Magistrate, for the just performance of the high trust you are called on to execute."

Mr. Baron Thomson then, addressing the late Lord Mayor, observed, "My Lord; The period has now arrived in which your Lordship is to be released from the duties of an important office, which you have discharged with so much honour to yourself, and advantage to the Publick. In reviewing the occurrences which have taken place during your Mayoralty, I cannot but remark, that you contemplated, in common with other good members of society, what has made Europe different from what it was when you entered on your office. You have seen the downfall of the Enemy, the peace of Europe re-established, and the restoration of the illustrious Sovereign of France, with other happy events which have occurred during the time your Lordship presided.—In consequence of these events, my Lord, the Allied Sovereigns visited this Metropolis, and the Citizens joined heart and hand in giving honour and expressing gratitude to those Allied Sovereigns. High and distinguished honours were conferred on them;

and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with the Royal Visitors, were invited to Guildhall, where their reception was worthy the most opulent City in the World. Your Lordship's conduct on that day was highly meritorious; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name of his Majesty, was pleased to bestow on your Lordship hereditary honours, which were made known to the Publick, and intended by his Royal Highness, as a memorial of the grand and hospitable manner in which the Allied Sovereigns were entertained by the City; also to commemorate an event which will for ever distinguish the annals, and place an honourable mark on your Lordship's Mayoralty. With these well-deserved honours, your Lordship will readily quit the conspicuous situation you have held, and retire with the applause of your fellow-citizens."

Sir Wm. Domville and the new Lord Mayor then bowed, withdrew, and returned to Guildhall, where the company sat down to dinner a little after 6; and the tables groaned under the greatest profusion of dainties which opulence could purchase, or taste and experience suggest.

The Lord Mayor drank a toast to the Ladies; and the Earl of Liverpool proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, who made an eloquent address to the Company for the honour done him by the Noble Earl. "Invested," he said, "with the insignia of the high, proud, and distinguished office to which he had been called by the confidence of his Fellow-citizens, impressed on his mind a just and lively sense of the important duties he had to fulfil, and of the high responsibility which is imposed upon him. The maintenance of the antient rights of his Fellow-citizens—the dignity of the first commercial City in the World—the preservation of the peace—the administration of justice—the promotion of the prosperity of the Metropolis, were all objects which he must ever have in his view, and were duties which he must exert his feeble talents to fulfil. In his humble endeavours to discharge the functions of his high office, he was sure that he should meet with the indulgence of his Fellow-citizens, as well as their support. Surrounded as he was at that moment by all the chosen and selected intellect of the Country, by the Ministers of the Prince Regent, by the Learned Judges, by the Representatives of the most illustrious Potentates of Europe, by his Brother Magistrates, and the respectable Citizens of London, he could not do justice to the feelings that rose in his breast; nor would the time devoted to conviviality permit him to detain them by attempting to express the various emotions that rose up in his mind when he reflected on the interesting moment when he was called to this high situation.—The state of

Europe, so recently delivered from a most afflicting war—the unparalleled importance of the objects which now engaged the consideration of the Congress sitting at Vienna—all brought about by the wisdom, vigour, perseverance, and disinterestedness, of the British Government, aided and supported by the energy of the People (among whom, the Citizens of London had always been the most conspicuous in their activity, zeal, and liberality), presented to his mind at that moment the most elevated idea of the greatness of England, and impressed on him a just reverence for that glorious Constitution which had enabled his Majesty to make such signal exertions for the deliverance of Europe. To preserve that Constitution, and to keep alive that spirit in the City, of which he was for the time the Chief Magistrate, would be the object of his warmest ambition; and it would be the happiness of his life, if the Negotiations now going on should happily terminate in the accomplishment of the work of Peace with the only power with which we were still at war." This address, of which we have only given a feeble outline, was received with the warmest applause.

The Lord Mayor then proposed the health of the late Lord Mayor; and, in doing this, he paid the Hon. Baronet a just and merited eulogium on "the honourable and dignified manner in which he had supported the character and done the honours of the City, in a moment of the highest glory that the City ever received. When they had, in the spirit of English hospitality, to entertain our own Sovereign Prince, and the most illustrious Potentates of Europe, it was not easy to say in which the City of London had the most distinguished itself—by the splendour and magnificence of the reception it gave to these high and august Personages, or by the polished and graceful manner in which the Lord Mayor had done the honours of the City on that most memorable occasion, and which had so eminently contributed to the splendour of their name." The toast was received with the loudest acclamation; and the late Lord Mayor returned thanks with his accustomed modesty and neatness.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Birch, daughter-in-law to the Lord Mayor, and wife to his Lordship's son and chaplain) was seated on a sort of throne, in a chair of state, in the Council Chamber, whither the visitors were conducted as they arrived, to be introduced to her Ladyship, who received them with becoming grace and affability. She was dressed in a splendid court-habit. Her head-dress consisted of several small white ostrich feathers, and a profusion of diamonds. The whole was in good taste, at least as far as taste can comport with a large hoop.

Friday,

Friday, Nov. 11.

This night a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Tewson, dealer in marine stores, in Narrow-street, Limehouse, which for four hours raged with the greatest fury, the engines, from the narrowness of the street, being scarcely able to afford any assistance. The fire caught the opposite side of the way; 16 houses, besides several warehouses, connected with the supply of the shipping, were burnt down. The flames were not completely got under till nine in the morning. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by an apprentice of Mr. Tewson's going into the rope-loft with a lighted candle.

The Bishop of London is making very considerable additions and other improvements, to Fulham-palace, the amount of expenditure on which will probably amount to 20,000*l*.

The Court-Martial on Colonel Quentin, of the 10th Hussars, assembled at Whitehall on the 17th October. Colonel Palmer appeared as the public prosecutor. There were four charges against him; three for neglect of duty, whilst his regiment was engaged with the Enemy; the fourth, for allowing a relaxed state of discipline in the regiment, which brought it into bad repute with the Commander of the Forces, the Duke of Wellington. The trial occupied the attention of the Court for seven days, and the following is their decision:

"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion that Col. Quentin is *Guilty* of so much of the first charge as imputes to him having neglected his duty as commanding officer on the 10th of January, by leaving some of the divisions without orders, when attacked by the Enemy, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.—With respect to the second charge, the Court are of opinion that Col. Quentin is *Not Guilty*.—With respect to the third charge, the Court are of opinion that Col. Quentin is *Not Guilty*.—With respect to the fourth charge, the Court are of opinion that a relaxed discipline, as set forth in that charge, did exist in the regiment under Col. Quentin's command, while on foreign service, during the period alluded to in the letter and orders referred to in the charge; and, as they cannot but consider the commanding officer of a regiment to be responsible for such relaxation of discipline, they therefore think themselves bound to find Col. Quentin guilty to the extent of *allowing it to exist*; but, as they consider the Letter from the Adjutant-general to the troops on the Continent, of March 30, 1814, expressing the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces, as a reprimand to Col. Quentin, adequate to the degree of blame which attached to

him, the Court do not feel that, selves called upon to give any sentence up on this charge in the way of further punishment; and they consider that any thing unusual in this determination will be explained by the singularity of the circumstances attending this charge, by which an officer is put upon his trial for conduct which had before been the subject of animadversion by those under whose command he was then serving, but which at the time was not considered deserving of a more serious proceeding by the Commander of the Forces; nor does it appear to have been made the subject of any remonstrance or request for a more serious investigation on the part of the officers of the regiment.—The Court, having found the prisoner *Guilty* of so much of the first charge as is above expressed, and so much of the fourth charge as is above recited, with the reasons which induce the Court to feel they are not called upon to affix any punishment to the last-mentioned charge, do only adjudge, with reference to the first charge, that Col. Quentin be reprimanded in such manner as his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct.—The Court, however, cannot conclude these proceedings without expressing their regret, that there appears to have existed such a want of co-operation among the Officers of the regiment, as to render the duties of the Commanding Officer much more arduous than they otherwise would have been."—The general Order, dated Horse-Guards, Nov. 10, stating that the Commander in Chief had laid the proceedings before the Prince Regent, by whom the sentence was approved of, shall be given in our next.

A Steam Packet Company has been formed in London for building and establishing conveyances by Steam-boats on the River Thames. Mr. Dodd, civil engineer, of Newcastle, has the merit of completing this arrangement; and the next spring will witness boats impelled by steam plying between London and Gravesend, and London and Kingston. Boats on this principle possess the invaluable property of working against a foul wind or contrary tide; and in consequence the hour of departure is regular, their arrival certain, and they are never compelled to bring up and land their disappointed passengers frequently many miles from their destination.

An inquest was lately held in Red Lion-square, on the body of Mary Ann Scott, who, whilst getting coals in the cellar, set fire to her clothes, and was so burnt as to cause her death. The Surgeon who attended her, attributed her death to the injudicious use, as a remedy, of ink mixed with oil, which, from the state of the body, he could not remove; and the Jury returned a Verdict accordingly.

THEA.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.
DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 1. *Jean de Paris*; a Comic Drama, translated from the French.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Nov. 12. *John of Paris*; an Opera. The story is the same as that of "*Jean de Paris*," performed at the sister-theatre. Both are taken from an Operatic *petite piece* performing at one of the minor Parisian Theatres; one of those light and not unpleasant trifles with which the French Stage abounds.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office. Oct. 25. Right hon. George Canning, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Prince Regent of Portugal.—Louis Duncan Casamajor, esq. Secretary to the said Embassy.

Foreign-office. Nov. 1. John Parkinson, esq. Consul at Königsberg, Memel, Pillau, and all other ports and places in East Prussia.

Whitehall. Nov. 8. William Adam, esq. King's Counsel, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Hepburn, resigned.

Downing-street. Nov. 11. Lieut.-col. H. King, Lieut.-governor of Heligoland.

Foreign-office. Nov. 15. Richard Belgrave Hoppner, esq. Consul-general at Venice, and in the Austrian territories in the Adriatic.

P. 391. a. l. 47, read P. C. Tupper, esq.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Edward Ellis, Second Master of Westminster School, *vice* Page.

Rev. Wilson Banks, B. A. Master of Butterwick Free School, Lincolnshire, *vice* Towers.

Rev. John Waite, Head-master of Louth Free Grammar-school.

Oct. 6. Rev. John Burnet Wittenoom, M. A. Master of Newark School, Notts.

Nov. 4. Rev. Dr. Thackeray, provost of King's College, Vice-chancellor of Cambridge for the ensuing year.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Jackson, M. A. Vicar of Ospringe, Kent, Offord Darcy R. Hunts, *vice* Greene deceased.

Rev. Isaac Crouch, M. A. Narborough R. Leicestershire.

Rev. H. Sissmore, LL. D. Wedley R. with Wimering, Hants, *vice* Oglander, dec.

Rev. E. John Bury, A. B. Ludshelve, alias Litchfield, R. *vice* Williams, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Haygarth, Upham R. Hants.

Rev. R. Linton, Fotheringhay Perpetual Curacy, Northamptonshire, *vice* Tait, deceased.

Rev. T. K. Bonney, M. A. Normanton R. Rutland, and Coningsby R. co. Linc. *vice* Tait, deceased.

Rev. Jacob George Wrench, S. C. L. Stouting R. Kent.

Rev. Thomas Spencer, Minor Canon of Canterbury, Halstow V. Kent.

Rev. Wm. Gorsuch Rowland, M. A. to a Prebend in Lichfield Cathedral, *vice* Carver, deceased.

Rev. A. Kirsteman, A. M. Bermondsey R. *vice* Payler, deceased.

Rev. George Ion, M. A. Thorndon R. Suffolk.

Rev. Warre Bradley, vicar of Chard, to the Prebend of Ashill in Wells Cathedral, *vice* Summer, deceased.

Rev. John Samuel Baron, B. A. Brill and Boarstall Perpetual Curacies, Bucks.

Rev. W. Allen, M. A. Head-master of Bolton School, living of Peel, Lancashire.

Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, rector of South Croxton, Loseby R. co. Leic.

Rev. Evan Holliday, vicar of Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire, Chaplain of Sheerness Dockyard.

Rev. Townley Clarkson, M. A. St. Andrew's V. Cambridge.

Rev. R. Webb, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Vicar of Kensworth, Herts, St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory United Parishes, London, *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. James Meakin, St. John's R. Bedwardine, Worcester.

Rev. Thomas Penrose, LL. B. Writtle V. cum Roxwell, Essex, *vice* Berkeley, dec.

Rev. Wm. Everett, B. D. Rufford Curacy, Essex.

Rev. Charles Phillips, vicar of Pom-broke, to a Prebend in St. David's Cathed.

Rev. Robert Fisk, B. D. Winden Lots R. with Elmdon annexed, Essex.

Rev. C. Watson, Melton R. Suffolk.

Rev. Peter Schrimshire Wood, M. A. to the Deanery of Middleham, Yorkshire.

Rev. Robert Ralph Smith, M. A. Colerne V. Wilts, *vice* Wells, resigned.

Rev. J. Poore, M. A. late curate of South Stoneham, Hants, Marston R. Kent.

—Previous to this gentleman's departure from Stoneham, the Parishioners presented him with an elegant piece of plate, value 100*l.* in testimony of their approbation of his services.

Rev. G. F. Nott, D. D. prebendary of Winchester, to the Prebend of Torleton, *vice* Griesdale, deceased.

Rev. R. B. Francis, Roughton V. Norf.

Rev. Walker Gray, Cullumpton V, (otherwise Upton Weave), Devon.

Rev. Robert Stevens, to a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. George Hayward, M. A. to hold Frocester V. with Nympsfield R. Glouc.

Rev. N. Ruddock, Stockland V. Bristol, with Westbury-cum-Priddy.

Rev. C. M. Mount, to hold Hannington V. with Helmedon R. both co. Lincoln.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

March 28. In New South Wales, the wife of his Excellency Governor M'Quarrie, a son and heir.

Aug. 28. At Dromoland, co. Clare, the lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart. M. P. a son.

Oct. 21. In Piccadilly, the wife of Geo. Baker, esq. a daughter.—22. In Half-moon-street, the wife of Samuel Merri-man, M. D. a son.—24. In Great George-street, the wife of Jos. Marryat, esq. M. P. a dau.—At St. Petersburg, the lady of his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. (Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Persia), a dau.—25. At Paris, the Duchess of Orleans, a son, who will bear the name of the Duke of Nemours.—26. Mrs. Paulet St. John Mildmay, a son.—27. At Glin-house, co. Limerick, the lady of the Knight of Glin, a daughter.

Lately. In Arlington-street, Countess of Pembroke, a dau.—Lady Thurlow, a son.—In Gloucester-place, the wife of Col. Hughes, M. P. a dau.—In Wimpole-street, the wife of J. Archer Houblon, esq. M. P. a son.—Lady Frances Osborn, of Brompton, a son.—The lady of Sir C. M. Barrill, West Grinstead Park, a son.—At Stoke-hall, Newark, the lady of Sir R. H. Bromley, bart. R. N. a dau.—At Melton Mowbray, Lady Eliz. Norman, a son.—At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, the wife of Mr. Serj. Frere, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-col. Tufnell, a son.—At Monmouth, the wife of R. G. Keogh, esq. a son and heir.—At Newcastle, the wife of Dr. Trotter, a son.—In Dublin, the wife of Francis Savage, esq. a son and heir.—In Dublin, the wife of Rt. hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, a dau.—At Madrid, the wife of W. Duff Gordon, esq. M. P. a son.

Nov. In St. James's-square, Countess of Bristol, a son.—3. The lady of Sir Wm. Pole, bart. a dau.—At North House, Brighton, Hon. Mrs. Murray, a dau.—4. At Dulwich, the lady of Sir Robert Graham, bart. a dau.—At Uffington-house, co. Linc. the Countess of Lindsey, a son and heir.—10. At Suffolk-place, Cambridge-heath, the wife of Rev. J. S. Sergrove, LL. B. a dau.—13. At King Weston, the wife of Wm. Dickinson, esq. M. P. a dau.—20. At Lord Le Despencer's, Hanover-square, Viscountess Jocelyn, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. At Fermoy, co. Cork, Capt. Richard England, 12th Foot, eldest son of the late Lieut.-gen. E. to Anna Maria, second daughter of John Anderson, esq. of Fermoy-house, and sister of Sir James Caleb Anderson, bart.

28. Joshua Bacon, esq. of Dover-place, to Mary, third daughter of T. S. Aldersey, esq. of St. Mary-le-bone.

Oct. 6. Lieut. W. H. Bont, Royal Horse Artillery, to Charlotte, second daughter of Major-gen. Rimington, R. A.

10. W. E. Taunton, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Maria, youngest daughter of H. W. Atkinson, esq. of the Royal Mint.

11. At Salcomb, Devon, Capt. Burn, 3d, or King's Own Drag. to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late W. K. Hewitt, esq. of Cashoo Estate, St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.

13. Capt. W. H. Mulcaster, R. N. to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Col. Van Cortlandt.

At Otterden, Kent, Rev. John Baker, son of John B. esq. M. P. to Miss Tattersall, of Hall's place, Kent.

14. Barlow, eldest son of J. Trecothick, esq. to Eliza, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Strachey, archdeacon of Suffolk.

15. Capt. H. Morton, 14th Foot, to Martha, eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Gammell, Southampton-place, New-road.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Capt. Fred. Hunn, R. N. to Emma, only daughter of Vice-adm. Pickinore.

At Blechington, Oxon, T. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. M. P. to Barbara Caroline, second dau. of A. Annesley, esq.

17. Fred. Bozon, esq. of Plymouth Dock, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Price, dean of Salisbury, &c.

At Kilmarnock, J. Reed, M. D. to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Torrance, of Kilmarnock.

20. Robert Warden, esq. of Park-hill, co. Stirling, to Helen, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart. of Northfield.

22. At Tottenham, Major-gen. Dillon, to Letitia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Wm. Knox, esq.

25. Rev. Edward Warren, sixth son of the late Sir Robert W. bart. of Warren-court, co. Cork, to Eliza, youngest daughter of James Badham Thornhill, esq.

Rev. Joseph R. Cotter, youngest son of the Rev. George Sackville C. and nephew of Sir James Laurence Cotter, bart. of Rockforest, co. Cork, to Anne Charlotte Butler, niece of Dr. William Bennet, Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

27. At Ballymagooley, co. Cork, John Wise, esq. of Cork, to Henrietta, second dau. of Sir James Laurence Cotter, bart. of Rockforest, co. Cork.

Lately. Mr. E. Butler of Bruton-street, to Miss Jane Sandys, daughter of the late Rev. J. Sandys of Hammersmith.

Nov. 3. Rev. William Homer, of Appleby, co. Leic. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Homer, esq. of West Town, Somersetshire.

5. Mr. David Gordon Hutchison, of Liverpool, Merchant, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Abr. Dickinson, esq. Leeds.

10. Thomas Edward Dacey, esq. of Claybrook-hall, co. Leic. to Anne-Mary, youngest dau. of James Stephen, esq. M. P.

JOHN

JOHN BEAUMONT, ESQ.

Nov. 8, 1814, Died, in his 82d year, John Beaumont, esq. Registrar of the Royal Humane Society. This venerable and worthy man was descended from that ancient and respectable family the Beaumonts of Whitley in Yorkshire, was bred to the profession of his father, an eminent Apothecary in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, (where he was born Sept. 12, 1733,) and commenced business in 1758, in Villiers-street, in the Strand. In 1774, Mr. Beaumont was one of the first members who associated with Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, in the formation of the Humane Society. The former (Dr. H.) is gone, to inherit the reward of a life most disinterestedly and assiduously devoted to the preservation of the lives of his fellow-creatures*; while the latter (Dr. C.) survives, an honour to his country, and highly entitled to our warmest respect, not only as the joint Founder of the Royal Humane Society, but for his brilliant mental accomplishments.—Mr. Beaumont accepted the important but gratuitous office of a Medical Assistant; and shortly afterwards was twice honourably gratified, by being presented with the MEDAL of the Society, for two remarkable cases of accident in the River Thames, near Hungerford-stairs, in which the lives of two valuable members of society were happily restored. The particulars of both these cases are very fully and correctly stated in the Annual Report of the Humane Society for 1776. Mr. Beaumont, subsequently, attended more than FOUR HUNDRED CASES, either alone, or with other Medical Assistants, carefully employing the usual means for recovery, and generally with success. These great exertions were the more praiseworthy, as, in the infancy of the Humane Society, the bare attempt at resuscitation was encountered both with ridicule

* See a tribute to his memory in vol. LXXVIII. p. 1121; and the inscription on his monument in Islington church, in vol. LXXXI. p. 307.

and opposition. "Our first object and chief difficulty," says his late coadjutor Dr. Hawes, "were to remove the destructive incredulity which prevailed. Our attempts were treated, not only by the vulgar, but by some of the learned, even by men of eminence as physicians and philosophers, as idle and visionary, and placed upon a level with professing to raise the dead. Such prejudices were first to be removed by incontestable facts of our own. Happily, the animated exertions of a few individuals enabled us to produce them."—In 1794 Mr. Beaumont was appointed Registrar and Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, in the room of Dr. Hawes, who was chosen Treasurer; and after the death of that lamented friend, in 1808, paid the rewards adjudged by the Managers to the several claimants who had been active and useful in the preservation of life.—In 1802, it may be added, Mr. Beaumont was elected a Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and was an useful attendant at their public meetings and Committees; as he was also on the Committee of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical men.—Modest and unassuming in his general habits of life, Mr. Beaumont never was ambitious or anxious to become a popular character. Being of a domestic turn, he confined himself to the practice of his profession; which he pursued, for the very long period of 56 years, with the strictest punctuality and integrity; and which enabled him to bring up a large family, with comfort to himself, and the approbation of his relatives and friends; by a large circle of whom, as he lived respected, so has he died lamented: but they have the consolation to reflect, that, he has "come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season."

A good Portrait of Mr. Beaumont is prefixed to the "Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society for the year 1813."

DEATHS.

1813. WM. Duff Lindsay, fourth son Dec. ... of Hon. Robt. L. of Balcararas, midshipman of H. M. ship the Loire, who was sent prize-master in the American brig Renown, prize to the Loire, supposed to have foundered at sea on the passage from Halifax to Bermuda.

1814, May 3. On his voyage to India with six Missionaries intended for Ceylon and Java, Rev. Thos. Coke, LL. D. a very zealous and able divine, and most excellent man. Dr. Coke was born at Brecon in Wales, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and entered into orders in the Established Church. During the last 40

years he was most zealously and disinterestedly devoted himself to the Christian ministry in the connexion of the late Mr. John Wesley; by whom, at the termination of the Revolutionary war, he was appointed a superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. For the last 28 years he discharged, with unremitting diligence, the extensive duties of General Superintendent of the Methodist Missions; which so warmly engaged his active and incessant energies, that he many times crossed the Atlantic, visiting the West India Islands, and travelling through the United States.

GENT. MAG. November, 1814.

July

July 7. In the Island of Cyprus, Lieut.-col. Rooke, formerly Major of the 100th foot, with the brevet rank of Lieut.-colonel. For his services at the siege of Ancona in 1799, as a volunteer acting with the Russian Army, he had the Order of St. Anne, of the Second Class, conferred upon him by the late Emperor of Russia.

July 19. On his journey to the East Indies by land, aged 29, William Chavasse, esq. an officer in the Company's service. He came to England to impart to the Board of Admiralty an invention of his on the Longitude; returned in the Spring for India, and was joined by Capt. Macdonald, the bearer of public dispatches, at Constantinople. They too fatally resolved, instead of performing their journey to India by the accustomed route, to explore, from their over-sanguine ardour, the tract described by Xenophon on his return with his retreating army.—By this they experienced many hardships on their way, were imprisoned in a dungeon by a Kurdish Chief, at a place called Ingrá, not far from Bagdad, and ransomed themselves by paying 800 piastres. The unfortunate Chavasse was seized with a brain fever on their liberation. His friend and fellow-traveller put him on a raft on the River Tigris, to reach Bagdad the sooner, for medical assistance; but he died on the raft, almost in sight of that city, and was buried by him in a retired spot on the banks of the River Tigris. Thus, in the very prime of youth, has fallen a gallant officer of the most promising enterprize, of the gentlest manners, and of the mildest affections, the loss of whose public and private virtues has left the deepest impression of sorrow on the minds of the Indian army, his many friends, and most disconsolate relations. The enthusiasm which he displayed in all his pursuits, determined him to keep a Journal of this new route to India; and from his high capabilities, from the earnest he had already given of suitable talents in former minor productions, this Journal offered hopes, that from such a zealous frame of mind, a work of rare occurrences might have been produced, replete with those attractions which gratify taste, and enlarge the public stock of information.

July 24. At his estate, Rome, in the colony of Denarary, of an inflammatory fever, Hon. Robert Augustus Hyndman, one of the Members of his Majesty's Council for the Island of Dominica; a man of the most enlarged and enlightened mind, whose character may be in some degree appreciated by the following extracts of letters from the scene of his last moments.—“The last packet carried you an account of the death of our much respected friend, Mr. Hyndman. I consider it a

public loss,—he carried through his illness a superior mind, and, indeed, none but a good man could have left the world as he did,—on his own account there is no cause of regret, for I verily believe he is translated to a better world.”—Another says, “Infinitely more admirable has his end been than his day of life.—I never witnessed a scene so truly great as this our friend's separation from his wife and children; it raises my esteem and respect to veneration for this noble-minded man.” Another, “I firmly believe that a more noble and generous spirit never parted from a human frame.” The last collected words he spoke, contained a message to a friend in Europe, who he knew dearly loved him, to assure him of his belief in, and reliance on, the grand doctrines of the Gospel.

Aug. 14. On his passage from the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Wm. Way, of H. M. ship *Sapphire*.

Aug. 23. In Spanish town, Jamaica, Lewis Lamotte, esq. barrister-at-law.

Sept. 5. On board the *Batavia*, just arrived from Bombay, Gen. Waddington.

Sept. 8. At Middleham, Yorkshire, Mrs. Spence, wife of Simon S. esq. and daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Jackson.

Sept. 9. At Hoddesdon, in his 82d year, H. Grimes, esq. late captain in the 15th Lt. Drag. and last surviving officer that was at the battle of Embsdorf in 1760.

Sept. 11. At Paisley, in his 89th year, Mr. John Love, late Collector of the Customs at Tobermory.

Sept. 12. Whilst leading on the advance of the British troops against the American lines before Baltimore, Lieut. James Gracie, of the light company 21st fusileers, son of the late James G. esq. of Dumfries. Lieut. G. with 20 picked men, led the attack on the memorable battle of Bladensburg, and was wounded in the under-lip.

Sept. 15. At his father's house, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, in his 20th year, James Roper Chambers, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Sir Samuel Chambers, of Bredgar House, Kent. Youth has lost an exemplary model of every amiable quality in the premature death of this superior young man. Endowed with a fine natural understanding, he never ceased to acquire knowledge and information from constant application both at school and at the university; and such was his success, that it drew forth the highest encomiums from all his tutors. With a mind thus cultivated, he possessed manners the most refined and elegant, extending the influence of the most benevolent of hearts towards all within his knowledge, by a polite attention even to his inferiors: thus did he appear to the world, aided by the most graceful form and

and beauteous countenance, which were the admiration of every stranger, though to himself evidently not a moment of thought, by the total absence of every species of vanity or affectation.—To view him in the domestic circle of his own family, every social virtue shone conspicuous, whether as the most dutiful of sons, or the most affectionate of brothers: the development of his character in this instance could only be discovered by the intimates of the house (the happy privilege of the friend who feebly attempts this sketch), since they were never made public to gain applause; but numberless were the instances of his affectionate consideration for his parents from the earliest period of his infancy. His high noble spirit could only be raised by indignation at the corruption of the world; it was ever accompanied by a mildness of temper and sweetness of disposition which made him deplore, rather than reproach, the errors of his neighbours. The sensibility of his heart was not confined to a mere selfish affection for his own family; the friendships he formed were characterised by a warmth and sincerity congenial to the worth of those on whom they were bestowed. His memory will long be cherished by his friends, as his example will be held forth for ages in his own family, whose grief for his loss can only be soothed by their resignation to the will of the Almighty.—[The date of Mr. Chambers's death has been mis-stated in p. 405.]

Sept. 24. At Paris, on his way to the South of France, for the recovery of his health, Luke Foreman, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

At Amiens, on his return from Paris, in his 23d year, Ralph, eldest son of Pitt Hewitt, esq. of Bolton-le-Moors, co. Lanc.

Sept. 25. At Guildford, the wife of John James, esq.

At Stock, Essex, the wife of J. Harwood, esq.

At White Roothing, Essex, Rev. John Grundy Thompson, M. A. late curate of that parish.

At Lanarth, Wm. Digby Sandys, esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Aged 58, Isaac Hartman, esq. of St. Croix.

Sept. 26. Aged 69, Princess de Chima, born Fitz-James, daughter of the late Marshal Fitz-James.—She was of the blood of the Stuarts, and grand-daughter of Marshal Berwick, who so powerfully contributed to the conquest of Spain for Philip V.

In Upper Thames-street, aged 74, Mr. Owen Jones, furrier, through life a great admirer and promoter of the Welsh language, and patron of such individuals as exerted themselves in the various literary pursuits tending to throw lustre on the

history and manners of Wales. He was at the expence of publishing all the antient poetry, and various documents of history, in 3 vols. of the *Archæology of Wales*; the entire works of David ap Gwilym; and other publications. He has also caused transcripts (regularly arranged) to be made of all the unpublished poetry down to the close of the 17th century, comprising about 60 quarto volumes. In 1772, Mr. Jones and several others of congenial minds formed the Gwyneddigion (or Cambrian) Society; their object was, to patronize and encourage the bards of Wales, and to study the antient British language, also to sing with the harp. They called several *eisteddfods*, or meetings of the bards, in different parts of Wales; and those who produced the best poems on a given subject, were rewarded with handsome silver medals, &c. Mr. Jones has always been considered as the father of the society, and he was universally respected and beloved by the members. Mr. Jones has left a widow and three children. Such was this patriot's love of his native country, that he purchased some land lately near the spot where he was born, and built an excellent house on it, which he bequeathed to his son, with a request that it may be always kept in the family.

At his son-in-law's, John Butler, esq. Ramsbury, Wilts, Capt. Dobree, R. N.

At the Hot-Wells, Bristol, in his 20th year, Frederick, youngest son of the late Edward Kemble, esq. of Watling-street.

At Jamaica, Mr. William Clowes, of H. M. ship the North Star, a native of Wingham, Kent.

Sept. 28. The wife of C. Beazley, esq. of Whitehall.

At the High Willows, Turnford, Herts, aged 52, Evan Pritchard, esq.

At Benaere Hall, Suffolk, Anne Maria, wife of Sir Thos. Gooch, bart. and daughter of Wm. Hayward, esq. of Surrey.

Sept. 29. Susannah, wife of Wm. Watson, esq. of Queen-square.

At her brother's, Col. Goldfisch, Hythe, Mrs. Agnew, widow of Maj.-gen. A. Madras Establishment.

Suddenly, in his 78th year, W. Bratt, esq. of Grove House, Handsworth.

At Portsmouth, suddenly, Major-gen. Fisher, the Commanding Royal engineer in that division, brother of the Bishop of Salisbury.

Of a decline, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Senior, of Iron Acton, co. Gloucester.

Sept. 30. Sarah Jemima, wife of J. Burchell, esq. Duchess-street, Portland-place.

At Snaydall, near Ferrybridge, co. York, in his 48th year, James Torre, esq. jun. lieut.-colonel of the East York militia.

Sept. ... At Inverness, aged 70, Rev. Dr. Tait, who had enjoyed the rectories of Normanton,

Normanton in Rutland, and of Coningsby and Folkingham, Lincolnshire, for a great many years. These valuable preferments are all in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. The Doctor also held the perpetual curacy of Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire.

Sept. ... Aged 71, Rebecca, widow of Sir Richard Wheeler Cuffe, knt. of Leyrath, co. Kilkenny, and mother of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, bart. She was the eldest daughter of Eland Mossom, of Eland, co. Kilkenny, and married Dec. 8, 1768, Richard Wheeler, esq. who assumed the name and arms of Cuffe, on inheriting the estate of his maternal ancestors, and was knighted by the Duke of Portland, lord lieutenant of Ireland: their son, Sir Jonah Wheeler Denny Cuffe, was created a baronet of Ireland in 1799, and is the present Sir Wheeler Cuffe, bart. of Leyrath, co. Kilkenny. He is a lineal descendant of Jonah Wheeler, lord bishop of Ossory, in 1613, in the reign of James I. of which See he was the seventh Protestant Bishop. Sir Wheeler is maternally descended from Denny Cuffe, of Sandhill, co. Carlow, younger brother of the first Lord Desart, by the marriage of his grandfather, Jonah Wheeler, esq. Dec. 22, 1743, with Elizabeth Cuffe, eldest daughter of Denny Cuffe, and sister of Joseph Cuffe, of Sandhill, esq. whose estate devolved to his nephew, Richard Wheeler, afterwards Sir Richard Wheeler Cuffe, knt.

Oct. 1. Whilst on a shooting excursion with his wife's brother Sir Charles Flint, Stephen Saunders, esq. M. D. of Blundeston, Suffolk. Being much pleased with the conduct of a favourite dog, he placed his gun upon the ground, resting it against his left arm, to caress him, when the dog, jumping to receive his attention, touched the trigger, and his arm was shattered to pieces. He was taken to his residence, about a mile distant, and died in the evening, after suffering amputation.

At Malvern Wells, co. Worcester, Mrs. Barry, relict of J. B. esq. of Ballyclough, Cork, mother of Major-gen. H. G. B.

Of consumption, Emma, third daughter of Mr. T. Swansborough, Wisbeach; the third also who has, by progressive seniority, fallen a victim to the same disorder within 13 months.

At Islington, Capt. Thos. Brown, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

The wife of John Phillips, esq. deputy of Langbourn Ward.

At St. George's Cottage, co. Gloucester, aged 38, Susannah, wife of Capt. John Griffith, R. N.

Oct. 2. Mrs. Geo. Bedford, of Bedford-row.

At Retiro, near Black Rock, Dublin, aged 84, Sir Edw. Newnham, many years M. P. for the county of Dublin.

Oct. 3. In his 73d year, Mr. Clifford Elisha, upwards of 52 years writing-master and accountant to the Royal Foundation-school of Queen Elizabeth, St. Olave, Southwark. Upon a moderate computation upwards of 10,000 boys have received education under him.

At Deptford, aged 20, Elizabeth third daughter of A. Bell, esq.

Richard Baily, esq. banker, Newbury, Berks.

In her 35th year, Jane, wife of Rev. John Allen, of Crewkerne, Somerset, second daughter of Mr. Butler, of Oxford.

At Bath, in her 86th year, Granada, wife of J. S. Lawton, esq.

Herbert Lloyd, esq. solicitor, Carmarthen, a gentleman of great professional talents and private worth.

Oct. 4. At Watford, aged 49, Denham Barons, esq.

At the seat of Hill Dawe, esq. Ditcheat, Somerset, in his 47th year, Mr. John Cade, of Leadenhall-street.

At Bath, Col. Nash.

John Anthony Simons, esq. of Swansea, in whom were blended the most amiable disposition and most generous heart.

Oct. 5. At Edmonton, Mrs. Saell, relict of Wm. S. esq. West India merchant.

In Argyle-street, in his 65th year, Sam. Thorley, esq.

At Newington Butts, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Dennis.

At Lydd, in consequence of being burnt in a most shocking manner on the 2d inst. whilst employed in her domestic avocations, aged 73, Mrs. Henley.

Aged 61, Hon. Mary Lyons, of Binchester, co. Durham.

At Bala, aged 59, Rev. Thos. Charles, B. A. whose extensive and gratuitous ministerial labours, in both North and South Wales, during the last 30 years, had justly endeared him to the religious publick. He was the reviver of the Circulating Charity-schools, and the most active promoter of Sunday-schools, both for children and adults; the happy effects of which he had lived to witness in their moral benefits to society at large, and the promotion of vital religion throughout the principality.

In his 71st year, John Hamilton, esq. of Greenhills, co. Donegal, one of the oldest magistrates, and deputy-governor for the county of Tyrone.

At sea, on board H. M. frigate *Achar*, returning to England, of a fever, produced by excessive fatigue in the zealous discharge of his duty as a volunteer in the expedition, under Sir John Sherbrooke, against Penobscot, which terminated his short but honourable career, aged 27, Jas. Lindsay Carnagie, esq. R. N. of Kimblethmont, co. Angus.

Oct. 6. In his 82d year, A. Douglas, esq. of Eltham, Kent.

In his 76th year, Wm. Skrimshire, esq. of Wisbech.

At Rose Cottage, Sidmouth, aged 23, Susanna, last remaining daughter of the late Samuel Wellfitt, esq. Manby Hall, co. Lincoln.

After an illness of nearly 5 years, Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Glascodine, of Bristol.

Aged 76, Watkin Thelwall, esq. of Chester, formerly a major of artillery in the East India Company's service, Bengal.

At Clifton, Elizabeth, wife of J. Good- eve, esq. banker, Gosport.

Oct. 7. In New Norfolk-street, Lady Cunliffe, relict of Sir Ellis C.

The wife of Rev. Edw. Robson, of Good- man's-fields.

At Cambeltown, Capt. G. Morris, R. N.

At Clifton, the wife of W. Y. Mills, esq. of Wadley House, Berks.

At Soire-sur-Sambre, aged 104, the widow Scobin, who held a farm there, and continued actively employed in her occupations till within a few days of her death, and walked every Sunday to her parish-church, a distance of nearly two miles. She had recently suffered an imprisonment of two years, because one of her younger sons had been refractory with respect to the Conscription!

Oct. 8. At Addiscombe Cottage, the wife of Alex. Adair, esq. of Flixton Hall, Suffolk.

At Woburn-place, Bloomsbury, found dead in his bed, to which he had retired apparently in health, Mr. Jos. Raine, of Little Missenden, Bucks, eminent as a land-surveyor and auctioneer.

In Grosvenor-square, aged 91, Jane, widow of Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Heron, bart.

At Congleton, aged 74, Mrs. Cumberbatch, widow of Roger C. of Chester, esq.

At Fulda, of an apoplexy, aged 73, the Prince Bishop of Fulda.

Oct. 9. At Mr. Mouldsdales, Frodsham, without any previous illness, of a sanguine apoplexy, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Holroyd, a respectable clothier in Yorkshire; an awful lesson to those in the vigour of youth.

In the Close of Salisbury, suddenly, after attending Divine service twice, F. Webb, esq. land-agent.

The wife of Rev. Edw. Chave, M. A. Exeter.

Aged 77, Mrs. Anne Harris, widow of the late Mr. Wm. H. formerly of Leicester.

Oct. 10. At Mitcham, Surrey, Wm. Tate, esq. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

In his 71st year, Rev. Wm. H. Roberts, D. D. rector of Broadwas, co. Worcester, and magistrate for the county, formerly

master of Loughborough-house-school, Surrey.

At East Hendred, Berks, Mrs. Henrietta Price, second daughter of Wm. P. esq. Charlton-house.

Oct. 11. Mr. Thorpe, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Susannah Nicholls, relict of the late Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Watford.

Suddenly, Simon Pierce Creagh, esq. of Ennis.

Oct. 12. In Finsbury-terrace, in his 81st year, Mr. Thomas Payne.

Wm. Cook, esq. surgeon, of Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel.

Mary, wife of Sam. Sandell, esq. of Oxford-street.

At his father's, Camberwell, in his 29th year, George, third son of Henry Blaxland, esq. of Broad-street.

At Brighton, James Henry Houstoun, esq. of Old Broad-street.

At Bandon, Jos. Ormsby, esq. surveyor of Excise.

Oct. 13. At Doncaster, Lady Munro, widow of Sir Alex. M. formerly consul-general at Madrid, and a commissioner of the Customs.

At Athlone, in his 46th year, John Aldrich, esq. paymaster of the Athlone district upwards of 10 years.

In his 49th year, Rev. G. Hodgkins, many years minister of the Dissenting congregation, Stoke Newington.

Oct. 14. In Upper Cadogan-place, aged 65, Rev. Richard Ward, M. A. F. A. S. rector of Somerby, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He proceeded B. A. in that University, 1769, gained the first Chancellor's Medal for that year, M. A. 1772, and enjoyed considerable reputation for classical learning. His studies formed through life his chief pleasure and employment; especially those of a religious tendency: his truly Christian life corresponded with them; and his meek disposition and mildness of manner, endeared him to all who had any acquaintance with him.

At Camelford, expired whilst at tea with his family, Mr. Wm. King, surgeon.

At Rushwick, co. Worcester, aged 37, Mr. Wm. Farlow, of Mitre-court, Fleet-street.

Oct. 15. In Weymouth-street, Mrs. Mathew, relict of the late Daniel M, esq.

Oct. 16. At Islington, in his 67th year, Rev. Nathaniel Jennings, 46 years Minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Lower-street, Islington.

In Basing-lane, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 65, Mr. Robert Combes, upwards of 60 years a resident there.

Mr. L. Harrison, nearly 30 years clerk in the Bank of England.

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, aged 13, **Jemima**, eldest daughter of Major-gen. R. Bell, of the Madras artillery.

In his 29d year, **Thomas**, son of the late Mr. Davis, of Oakham-house, co. Gloucest.

At Sunning-hill, Berks; **J. Hamilton**, esq. of Bangour, N. Britain, and of Chesterfield-street, May-fair.

In Dublin, in his 85th year, **Sir Wm. Worthington**.

At Kilkenny, **Dennis Cassin**, esq.

Oct. 17. At his father's, **Clapton, Wm. White Bowman**, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

At Dedham-house, Essex, **Mrs. Young**, widow of the late adm. **James Y.**

At his son's, Charing-cross, aged 76, **Mr. J. Lee**, of Woolhampton, Berks, nearly 59 years a respectable inhabitant of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-fields.

At Bath, **Lady Eliz. Napier**, who was married in 1762 to **Sir Gerard N. bart.** of More Critchell, Dorset, who died in 1765. Her ladyship was again married in 1779 to **Jas. Webb**, esq. who died in 1786. She was the daughter of **Sir John Oglander**, bart. of Nunwell, Isle of Wight, and Parnham, Dorset.

At Glencorse, near Edinburgh, in her 29th year, **Justine Camilla Wynne**, wife of **A. Finlay**, esq.

Oct. 18. At Hampstead, aged 17, **Miss Isabella Balfour**.

At Wingham-house, Kent, **Mrs. Hey**, relict of the late **Rev. T. Hey**, D.D. rector of Wickham Breaux and Eastcourt, and prebendary of Rochester.

At Ballinkrokig, Upper Glanmire, Cork, at an advanced age, **Garret R. Barry**, esq.

At Gibraltar, of the fever, **T. G. Ryland**, esq. deputy commissary-general.

Oct. 19. In Charles-street, Covent-garden, **John Gale**, esq.

In his 35th year, **Mr. David Johnston**, wine-merchant, of St. Dunstan's-hill.

At Hadley, of a cancer in her breast, the wife of **Col. Thomas Steel**.

At Leicester, in his 35th year, **Wm. Stevens**, esq. captain in the 3d reg. of Royal Buffs, second son of the late **Rev. Dr. S. of Panfield**, Essex. In the service of his king and country no man was more zealous. He particularly signalized himself at the battle of Albuern, where he received five severe wounds, one of which, by a ball in his left-arm, that baffled the efforts of all medical skill to extract, he has carried to the grave. He has left a widow and one son.

Aged 73, **Rev. H. Harris**, rector of Whitwell, near Stamford, and vicar of Campton, co. Gloucester, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, A.B. 1765; M. A. 1768.

At Nice, in his 28th year, **Mr. Jos. Newsome**, son of **James N.** esq. of Waudsworth-lodge, Surrey.

Oct. 20. At Stepney, aged 62, **James M'Whinter**, esq. purveyor to the Forces. He had been 20 years in the service; which he joined in Flanders, when obliged to seek protection from the French Revolution in 1794. In consideration of his services, sufferings, and meritorious conduct, Government had allowed him to retire on full pay for life, which he enjoyed only five months, leaving a widow and family.

At Richmond, of a decline, aged 18,

Jane Maria, second daughter of **Dr. Smith**. At Lympton, Devon, **Elizabeth**, eldest daughter of **Jos. Bissett**, esq. of Barrow-court, Somerset.

At Louth, in his 70th year, **Rev. T. Orme**, D. D. F. A. S.; formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1767, M. A. 1770, D. D. 1793; prebendary of Louth in the church of Lincoln, Head-master of the Free Grammar-school founded by **King Edw. VI.** in Louth, and vicar of Barham, in that county. He was formerly head-master of Oakham-school, co. Rutland; and highly respected.

At Paris, of gout in the stomach, in his 75th year, **Mr. Philip Astley**, sen. of the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-road. He was early in life a private in **Elliott's Light Horse**, and was distinguished for gallantry and knowledge of his profession. He attracted public notice by the entertainment of horsemanship in St. George's Fields. By talents, enterprize, and prudence, he gradually acquired considerable property, erected several theatres in this country, Ireland, and France, as well as many houses in Lambeth, and a few years ago resigned all his public concerns to his Son.

Oct. 21. Aged 63, **Samuel Towle**, esq. of Bridgewater-square.

In Montague-street, Portman-square, **Col. Robert Moncton Grant**, of the East-India Company's service.

Wm. Wrather, esq. of Gray's-inn-squ.

At God's-house, Southampton, **John Porteus**, esq. brother to the late Bishop of London.

In his 77th year, **Cornelius Stovin**, esq. of Hirst Priory, co. Lincoln.

At Stoney Stanton, co. Leic. **Mrs. Jervis**, relict of the late **Rev. W. J. of Lutterworth**; and mother of **Charles Jervis**, esq. of the former place, and of Hinchley.

Oct. 22. Aged 41, **Edw. Hawes**, esq. of Mansell-street.

Jas. Johnson, esq. surgeon of the 1st batt. 9th foot.

At Cathkin, co. Lanark, in his 70th year, **Walter Erving MacIac**, esq.

Aged 77, **A. Gibbes**, esq. R. N. of Keynsham, many years regulating officer of Swansea.

Oct. 23. In Sun-court, Threadneedle-street, **G. Brown**, esq. of Stockton-on-Tees.

At

At his brother's, Chapel-street, Bedford-row, aged 45, Benj. Richardson, esq.

In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, Marianna, eldest daughter of Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, esq.

At Lewes, aged 85, John Whimble, gent. Isaac Harris Wrenmore, esq. of Boverton-farm, co. Glamorgan.

Oct. 24. Aged 75, Robert Manning, esq. of Hackney.

At Brighton, in his 67th year, Wm. Allen, esq. of Lewisham, and principal of the Hon. Society of Clifford's-inn.

Suddenly, Rev. H. Jenkins, of Leicester.

Oct. 25. Aged 16, Miss Sophia Mason, of Crescent-place, New Bridge-street.

At Islington, aged 16, James, youngest son of H. W. Mortimer, esq.

At Hammersmith, Anne, daughter of Thos. Walmesley, esq. of Sholey, Lancash. At the parsonage, King's Langley, Herts, suddenly, Augusta, wife of Rev. Dr. Morgan.

At Cheltenham, in his 69th year, T. S. Turquand, esq. late of Exmouth, Devon.

Aged 35, Anne, wife of C. Lawton, esq. of Lawton-hall, Cheshire.

Oct. 26. At Bristol, Geo. Cooksley, esq. many years steward to the late and present Earls of Dartmouth, &c.

In her 39th year, Mrs. Hunter, relict of Dr. H. and daughter of the late Alderman Bell, of Hull.

At Penrith, at an advanced age, Michael Remington, esq. banker, one of the society of Friends.

At Paris, the Chevalier Couchery, one of the members of the Legislative Body proscribed on the 18th Fructidor, and master of Requests attached to the Cabinet of the King.

Oct. 27. In the Strand, aged 72, Robert Thatcher, esq.

At Battersea-rise, Clapham-common, in his 77th year, Francis Wilson, esq. a man of universal philanthropy and benevolence.

At Wootton-under-edge, co. Gloucester, aged 55, Daniel Lloyd, esq. late of Ashcroft-house, co. Gloucester. And on the 5d Nov. at Ulley, aged 58, Mrs. James Harris, his sister.

At Keynsham, in his 67th year, Rev. Isaac Scottidge, late of Paulton.

At Paris, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Henry Vernon, esq. of Wentworth-castle.

Oct. 28. James Ferguson, esq. of Southwark.

At Knightsbridge, aged 38, John Bourke, esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Walworth, Surrey, in her 52d year, the wife of Thos. Burne, esq.

Clara, youngest daughter of Geo. Green, esq. Blackwall.

Mr. Thos. Swithin, of the Bridge-yard, Tooley-street, surveyor.

At the parsonage, Chewton Mendip, Rev. John Kingsmill, vicar of that parish, and an acting magistrate for the county of Somerset.

Oct. 29. At his son-in-law's, the corner of Albany, Piccadilly, in his 61st year, Thos. Ovey, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Reading, Berks.

At Charing-cross, G. Boulton, esq. of Leatherhead, formerly proprietor of the Golden-cross, Charing-cross; a man of a powerful understanding and considerable acquirements, and of a very friendly hospitable disposition.

At Bristol, aged 81, Mrs. Marshall, a pious and amiable lady.

At Beacon-hill, near Bath, Rev. T. Bere, M. A. rector of Butcombe, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset, whose orthodox principles as a member of the Established Church, and upright conduct as a magistrate, added to a cheerful and affectionate disposition, will long endear his memory.

At St. Peter's hospital, Bristol, Mr. Alex. Duncan, many years the faithful and upright master of that establishment, in whom the public have lost a valuable servant, the poor a kind indulgent master, and his friends a cheerful intelligent companion. He was a classical scholar of some eminence, a good herald, and well read in antient and modern history.

At Dodford, near Daventry, aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Slade (vicar of Winsford in Somersetshire.) She was a woman of uncommon worth. Her conjugal and parental affliction was of the purest kind, and has left an impression on the hearts of her surviving family, which time itself can never efface. With a clear and sound judgment, a most amiable temper, and a warm and affectionate heart, it is not surprising that she gained the esteem and admiration of all her friends and acquaintance. But there was no part of her character so remarkable as the excellence of her religious principle, which was her constant guide through life, enabling her to discharge her various duties with unremitting zeal and fidelity, and to bear a very long and painful illness with a patience that was seldom wearied, and a resignation that never complained. She died, as she lived, a sincere Christian.

At Wisham-house, Scotland, Rt. Hon. William Hamilton, Lord Belhaven and Stenton. He was born in 1765; and his claim to the Peerage was allowed by the House of Peers April 18, 1799. He married Penelope, daughter of Ronald Macdonald, of Clanronald, esq. by whom he has left issue, two sons, Robert and William, and five daughters.

Oct. 30. At the Duchess Dowager of Leeds, Lower Grosvenor-street, Maria, daughter of T. Anguish, esq. late accountant

ant-general of the High Court of Chancery.

Peter Ainsley, esq. of Leman-street.

Aged 80, Martin Von Butchell, who has for many years attracted public notice by the peculiarities of his long beard and dress, his singular hand-bills, advertisements, &c. Among his other oddities, he kept the body of his first wife embalmed in a glass-case. Though his surgery was more specious than scientific, he is said to have been originally an excellent surgeon's instrument-maker. He was an almost constant frequenter of Hyde Park on Sundays, on his little horse.

At West-End, Hampstead, Sophia, wife of John Cary, esq.

At Cambridge, in consequence of being crushed whilst entering the gateway of the Blue Boar inn, on the roof of the Ipswich coach, which caused his death in a few hours, the Rev. Gawen Brathwaite, B.D. Fellow of St. John's college.

At Leicester, in her 69th year, Mrs. Mary Warner.

At Oxford, in her 56th year, Mrs. Martha Bliss, widow of the late Mr. R. B. bookseller.

Oct. 31. At her uncle's, Jas. Cobb, esq. Russell-square, aged 13, Charlotte Miller Brown.

In Devonshire-street, Devonshire-place, Mrs. St. John Charlton, widow of the late St. John Charlton, esq. of Apley-castle, Salop.

At Ramsgate, in her 84th year, Right Hon. Elizabeth Baroness Conyngham, eldest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. N. Clements, Ranger of the Phoenix Park, Dublin, grandfather of the present Earl of Leitrim, for whom the Lodge in the Phoenix Park was built, and at his decease purchased by Government, as the country residence for the Vice-Royal representative. Her ladyship has left two sons, Earl Conyngham, and Hon. Francis Nathaniel Burton, M.P. for the county of Clare, Ireland, who is twin-brother to the Earl; and two daughters, Mrs. Weldon, and Miss Burton.

At Letchlade, co. Gloucester, in her 74th year, Mrs. Catherine Bowles, relict of Rev. Rich. Bowles, B.D. formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, and rector of St. Nicholas, Abington. She was a woman of exemplary piety and extensive benevolence; unwearied in the application of a liberal fortune to the noblest of purposes—the relief of every species of human calamity within her knowledge or influence. By her friends her loss will be long and severely felt:—to her dependants, and the poor, it would be irreparable, were it not alleviated by the consolatory anticipation, “that a portion of her spirit will accompany the inheritance of her possessions;” and, “that the example she has bequeathed with them, will speak from the grave

and powerfully operate to their continued employment, in the same channels of humanity and beneficence.”

LATELY.—In her 61st year, Miss Gainsborough, of Sudbury, niece to the late eminent artist.

At Chelsea, Althamiah Jane, only dau. of Capt. Butterfield, R. N.

In Phillimore-place, Kensington, aged 73, Mrs. Susanna Langford, who for above 20 years kept one of the most respectable preparatory seminaries for young gentlemen near the metropolis, from which she retired about two years since.

Mr. James Murray, who had recently come into possession of a considerable sum of money by the death of a relation in India; about 12,000*l.* of which he has bequeathed for the building a Lunatic Asylum there.

Bedfordshire.—At Amptill, Mrs. Pawsey, relict of Jos. P. esq.

Berks.—At Reading, aged 66, Wm. Brough, gent. a kind affectionate husband, a good father, and a sincere upright friend.

In his 58th year, John Stephens, esq. an alderman of Reading.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Cassandra Shaw, eldest daughter of L. Norman, esq. chief magistrate of that borough.

Near Newbury, Miss Budd, an antient maiden lady, well known for her singular character, and for her numerous charities round her neighbourhood, over the distribution of which she was wont to attend, in a very singular kind of low taxed-cart, which was her constant vehicle.

At Binfield, very suddenly, J. Buckenridge, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a magistrate for the county.

Bucks.—At the parsonage-house, Stoke Poges, aged 84, Robert Waller, esq.

Cambridgeshire.—The wife of Thomas Page, esq. of Ely.

At Cambridge, Chas. Isola, M. A. one of the esquire bedels of the University.

Cheshire.—At Chester, aged 80, Mrs. Fletcher, sister of the late Col. F. of Gweenhayled, co. Flint.

At Hartford, near Northwich, Thos. Bancroft, esq. of Liverpool.

Aged 78, Mrs. Brown, relict of Thos. Brown, esq. of Whitby-hall, near Eastham. Thos. Clifton, esq. of Newall, near Otley, barrister.

Rev. Wm. Evans, minister of the Independent congregation at Stockport.

Cornwall.—At Truro, aged 76, Mr. Jos. Ferris, one of the capital burgesses of that borough.

Aged 83, Mrs. Roe, relict of J. R. esq. alderman of Launceston.

At Crugisillick Veryan, aged 80, John Kempe, esq.

Cumberland.—At Alston, aged 43, Henry Walton, esq. mineralogist.

At Penrith, George, only son of Mr. J. Kirkbride, and a draughtsman of uncommon abilities.

At Brougham vicarage, Rev. R. Frankland, late curate of that parish.

Near Dalsion, by a fall from his horse, Dr. Watson.

At Beckside, Wicham, aged 22, the second son of W. Kirkbank, esq.

At Frankland How, near Keswick, the wife of Amrose Turner, esq.

Derbyshire.—At Derby, Mrs. Frances Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. T. of St. Oswald's Chapel, near Worcester.

At Cliff-house, Matlock, aged 72, Thos. Learcott, esq.

At Chesterfield, aged 68, Mr. Daniel Hill, senior member of that corporation.

Devon.—At Exeter, on his way from Woolwich to the Continent, Jas. Davis, esq. surgeon of Artillery, many years in charge of the General Hospital of the Ordnance, at Island Bridge, Dublin, and lately at the head of the Ordnance Medical Department in Portugal.

Dr. Prynne, an eminent physician, of Plymouth-dock.

At Sandwell, near Totness, aged 60, Thos. Lear, esq.

Aged 84, Wm. Harris, esq. of Park, Crediton.

Mrs. Pidsley, widow of John P. esq. of Rydon-house, Kingsteinton.

At Stonehouse, John, only son of Nich. Millett, esq. R. M.

At Moor-town, near Tavistock, John Ridout, esq.

Dorset.—At Weymouth, Mary, wife of Rich. Ring, esq. of Wincanton.

The wife of Rev. Thos. Fox, rector of South Maperton.

Durham.—At Darlington, aged 62, the wife of Mr. Bistowe Pease, aunt to Geo. Allan, esq. M. P.

At Easington, aged 71, Jonathan Smith, esq. who had devoted a long and very active life to agricultural pursuits, by which he had acquired a large property.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Jas. Myers, an eminent merchant.

At Ryhope, Thos. Head, esq. formerly a ruff-merchant of Newcastle, universally respected for his upright and liberal conduct.

At Willington, aged 69, J. Greenwell, esq.

At Falstone, aged 68, Rev. John Stubbs, eminent for his attainments in literature, and particularly distinguished for the facility with which he communicated his knowledge to young men entrusted to his care; of a cheerful disposition, social manners, and a charitable heart.

Essex.—At Malden, aged 64, Vero Kemball, esq. formerly in extensive practice as a surgeon and apothecary at Bilsden, Suffolk.

At Colchester, aged 75, Mrs. Susanna Pilleau, the founder of the Lying-in Hospital. *Mac. November, 1814.*

city, from which excellent institution great numbers have derived material comfort and support.

Gloucestershire.—At Gloucester, in his 85th year, Thos. Apperley, esq.

At Gloucester, Mr. Jos. Mill, apothecary, a man of superior abilities and worth.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, Anne, wife of Admiral Douglas.

At Cirencester, aged 41, Mr. Thomas Masters, coach proprietor and brewer.

At Painswick, aged 70, Thomas Trye, gent.

At Painswick, Mr. Chappel Davis, who has left 50*l.* to the Gloucester Infirmary.

At Freuchay, Mr. E. C. They, who was engaged in the study of medicine, and combined distinguished talent with the greatest humility, genuine piety, and an ardent benevolence.

At Randwick, Miles Mitchell, esq.

The wife of T. Sandilands, esq. of Tewksbury.

Hants.—At Winchester, Capt. T. Moyle, 67th reg.

Mrs. Parry, of Fareham, widow of Vice-adm. P. of Hythe, Hants.

At Broughton, John Foote, esq.

At Newport, Capt. E. Northmore, formerly of the 16th.

At Canal-place, near Southampton, C. Longcroft, esq.

At Portsmouth, aged 85, Rich. White, esq. chamberlain and father of that corporation.

Herefordshire.—At Hereford, aged 17, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Parker, bookseller.

Nearly 80, Mr. Rock, of the Hay, who dropped down dead on the turnpike road whilst following the remains of a friend to whom he was much attached.

At Ross, Mr. John Rudge, who to a strong mechanical genius, united the purest and most dignified sentiments of liberality.

Herls.—At Shenley, a sacrifice to the fatal progress of a carbuncle in his neck, which appeared only a month previous, aged 68, Thos. Bartlett, esq. a man of the most amiable character, and beloved for his benignant manners, liberal spirit, and rigid integrity. For some years past, he had expended large sums in giving employment to the industrious artisans and labourers in his neighbourhood; and had just completed an elegant mansion on the brow of Shenley-hill, one of the loveliest localities in England. He married a few years since the youngest daughter of John Almon, esq. of Boxmoor.

At Royston, aged 67, the wife of Mr. H. Andrews, an eminent mathematician and auctioneer.

At Stevenage, Rev. Jas. Allott, youngest son of the late Rev. John A. vicar of South Kirkby, co. York.

Kent,

Kent—At Bromley, aged 42, Mr. John Noonan, an eminent change-ringer, and well versed in the science of change composition, upwards of 20 years member of the society of London Cumberland youths junior, who, in remembrance of his worth, performed nine muffled mourning peals, at various churches.

At Boughton, Lieut. Bruce, E. K. L. M.

At Dover, aged 94, Mr. Adams, one of the oldest inhabitants, and the oldest out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital.

At Beckenham, Mrs. Horsfall, relict of the late Lieut.-col. Horsfall.

At Deal, in his 83d year, Rev. Philip Brandon, M. A. 28 years perpetual curate of Deal chapel.

At Gillingham, Gen. Burn, R. M.

Lancashire.—At Liverpool, aged 67, Mrs. Anne Moulton, spinster, upwards of 38 years forewoman to Mr. M. Gregson, and remarkable for integrity, industry, and a punctual attendance to business. She saved a decent income, and retired about two years ago to enjoy it. She has left the Blue-coat Hospital 19 guineas, the same to the Infirmary, and the Asylum for the Blind; to several of her shopmates a house each, and legacies to her tenants.

At Liverpool, aged 63, Mr. S. Whiteley, solicitor.

At Liverpool, aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of J. Oates, esq. of Heckmondwike, co. York.

At Liverpool, Thomas Charles, son of Rich. Golightly, esq.

At Liverpool, the wife of Wm. Marsden, esq. late of Manchester.

Aged 25, Francis B. Atkinson, esq. eldest son of Rich. A. esq. of Castle-park, Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Jos. Harris, Bac. Mus. many years organist of St. Martin's church, Birmingham, whose abilities as a composer were well known; the works of Handel were his model, and it may be truly said, that the compositions he has left behind him, would not be unworthy of the great original.

At Ashton, near Wigan, Eliza, second daughter of Wm. Talbot, esq. of Preston.

At Bolton, Rev. Wm. Hampson, clerk, minister of Street-gate chapel, and in the commission of the peace in the populous division of Great Bolton, where his exertions were well known as a zealous independent magistrate.

Leicestershire.—At Ashby de la Zouch, the wife of Mr. Pidcocke, solicitor.

At Market Harborough, Penford Goodhall, gent. formerly of Igersby.

At his sister's, Broughton Sulney, aged 76, Mr. T. Bonsar, of Barwell, late of Coates, breeder, whose integrity and private judgment had made him greatly respected.

At Hincley, Rev. A. Underhill, priest of the Catholic Chapel there.

Lincolnshire.—Aged 90, Rev. Mr. Shaw, curate of Boal and West Burton, and rector of Saundby, near Gainsborough.

Aged 77, Rev. J. H. Brown, of Braceborough, near Gtretford.

Monmouthshire.—At Drybridge, at an advanced age, Rev. Wm. Roberts, formerly president of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

Norfolk.—At Yarmouth, whilst on a visit to his brother, Daniel Shea, esq. of London.

At Norwich, aged 54, James Poole, esq. son of the late Alderman P.; a gentleman of superior accomplishments and information.

At Catton, Frances, wife of Walter Vassour, esq.

Aged 75, Rev. Geo. Wright, of Brandon.

Aged 74, Mr. Benj. Culley, surgeon at Blofield for nearly half a century.

The wife of Maurice Seckling, esq. of Woodton-hall.

At Aylsham, Mr. Athyns, master of the Grammar school there, formerly master of the Free school at Holt.

At Hoveton-house, in his 85th year, Anthony Aufrère, esq. upwards of 30 years an acting magistrate for this county.

Mr. Wm. Curtis, brewer, of Lynn; a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

At Thorpe, drowned while fishing, John Morphew, esq.

Northamptonshire.—At Northampton, Chas. Pinks, esq. formerly of the Janissary dragoons.

At her brother-in-law's, Rev. E. Jacobcomb, Wellingborough, the second daughter of Mrs. Hilhouse, lately deceased.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle, aged 46, Rev. W. McConnell, 20 years pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, Gateshead, whose esteem and respect he gained by the amiableness of his character, and the excellence of his public instructions. He was an erudite and experienced Christian, possessing in an eminent degree those qualifications which give dignity and influence to the ministerial character. His judgment was solid and clear, and his sermons were delivered in a strain of fervent and truly Christian piety.

At Newcastle, aged 16, W. A. son of Dr. Wood.

Whilst walking from Penkhill to his house, Hart's-hill Cot, near Newcastle, supposed in a fit, and no help at hand, at an advanced age, Rev. Wm. Fernyhough, B. A. vicar of Aspatria, Cumberland.

Notts.—At Kirkby, Thos. Hodgkinson, gent.

At Southwell, Mrs. Edwards, relict of Rev. John E. of Rolleston.

Oxfordshire,

Oxfordshire.—At Headington, near Oxford, Mrs. H. White, sister of the late Rev. Dr. W. the learned Arabic professor.

At Woodstock, aged 82, Mr. Coles, surgeon and apothecary, and an alderman of that borough, highly respected for his professional abilities; and for his general deportment through life.

Suddenly, Mr. Rich. Kench, a respectable farmer of Charlbury: his brother Mr. Wm. Kench attended his funeral in good health, and on the following day was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired.

Rutland.—At Oakham, aged 71, John Gibson, gent. who had been for nearly half a century an eminent grocer at Bourn, co. Lincoln.

Salop.—The wife of Geo. Baylis, esq. of Donnington-house.

At Ascott-house, aged 56, Mr. Wm. Urwick, who formerly occupied the Folkehampton estate, which his family held under the Cressett family of Gound near 300 year.

At Wenlock, Harry, only son of R. Collins, esq. town-clerk of that borough.

Somerset.—At Bath, six days after his marriage with a young lady formerly his ward, J. J. Foothead, esq. late of Hampstead.

At Bath, Philip Nunan, esq. of Moyge, co. Cork.

At Bath, Rev. Edw. Thelwall, late of Burlington-street.

At Bath, A. Phillips, esq. Vice-admiral of the Red, and first governor of Botany Bay.

At Bath, aged 80, J. Morris, esq. of Box, a barrister of note on the Western circuit.

At Shockerwick, near Bath, Maria, sister of John Wiltshire, esq.

At the Bishop's palace, Wells, Charles Edward, youngest son of Rich. Beacon, esq. At Wells, Mrs. Brock, relict of J. B. esq. of Bristol.

At Bristol, aged 89, Mrs. Cowper, relict of Lancelot C. esq. formerly a respectable merchant there.

At Chard, in his 80th year, Rev. B. Pitts, many years pastor of the first Baptist church there.

At Wincanton, aged 52, Rev. Henry Hopkins, youngest son of the late Rev. H. H. vicar of Pilton and Compton Dundon.

At Taunton, Mr. Emanuel Philpot, attorney-at-law.

Staffordshire.—At Leek, aged 65, T. Phillips, esq.

At F. Brooks, esq. Stafford, aged 59, Rich. Downward, esq. of Bath.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, aged 46, Jos. Tilstone, esq. alderman of that borough. He had been out shooting, and retired to rest in his usual good health, but was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired before surgical aid arrived.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Barlow, relict of the late Abraham B. gent. of Gratewood Lodge, near Eccleshall.

In his 18th year, Robert, third son of T. L. Fowler, esq. of Pendiford-hall, near Wolverhampton.

Suffolk.—At Ipswich, John Vernon, esq. third son of Rev. Henry V. of Great Bromley, Essex.

At Woodhall, Sutton, the wife of John Kingsbury, esq. of Wormingford, Essex.

At Hotton, aged 74, Anne Chaudler, a Suffolk cottager. She wrote a small paraphrase on the 5th chapter of the 2d book of Kings; the history of Joseph; the life of Elijah the prophet; and several other poetical pieces.

At Halesworth, Lieut. Wm. Poor, of the 70th regiment.

At his brother's, Framlingham, in his 70th year, Rev. Wm. Clubbe, LL. B. many years rector of Flowton, and vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk. He was son of the Rev. John Clubbe, formerly rector of Whatfield, Suffolk, (author of "The History and Antiquities of Wheatfield," an admirable piece of irony levelled against Modern Antiquaries; a judicious and sensible "Letter of Free Advice to a Young Clergyman," &c. &c.) to whose memory he affectionately inscribed a tablet in the church of Whatfield, and of whom a biographical memoir may be seen in "Literary Anecdotes," vol. ii. p. 378.

At Ipswich, Lieut. Holmes, R. N. formerly of the signal station, Harwich.

Aged 67, Mr. Norman, of Stowmarket, a steady friend to civil and religious liberty.

Surrey.—At Richmond, aged 52, Rich. Smith, esq. late of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

At Ripley, H. Church, esq. late an eminent surgeon.

Sussex.—Suddenly, Thos. Monypenny, esq. of Rye.

At Arundel, James Lahy, esq.

Rev. Mr. Groom, vicar of Lyminster and Sompington.

At Oat-hall, Rev. Thos. Jones.

At Hastings, in his 77th year, Fran. Delapierre, esq.

Warwickshire.—At Kenilworth, aged 80, Thos. Wright, esq.

At Packwood-house, aged 54, Thos. Fetherstone, esq.

At Birmingham, aged 35, Rev. Joseph Webb, second son of the late Mr. Thos. Webb of Amport farm, near Andover, beloved for his unaffected piety, and admired for his extraordinary literary acquirements.

In his 60th year, John Warden, M. D. of Warwick.

At Edgewick-house, Carolina, youngest daughter of Dr. Marsh, of Coventry.

Westmoreland.—At Appleby, aged 76, W. Wilkin, esq. several years head distributor

tributor of stamps for this county and Cumberland, which office he resigned some time since.

At Crackenthorp, Mrs. Hill, relict of John H. esq.

At Kirkby Stephen, aged 54, Rev. John Tebay, curate, and master of the Free-Grammar-school there.

At Lawrence-house, near Kendal, aged 42, Geo. Dudgeon, esq. an eminent agriculturist.

Wilts.—At Marlborough, Mrs. Kerby, relict of Rev. L. K. rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts.

Mr. J. Yearsley, clothier, Trowbridge, only surviving son of Mrs. Y. authoress, Melksham.

Worcestershire.—At Worcester, aged 72, Mrs. Humphrys, relict of Wm. H. esq. of Fair-hill, near Birmingham

Aged 67, Wm. Perrin, esq. of Pershore.

At Whittington-house, near Worcester, aged 23, Annette, wife of Rich. Pulston, esq. of Ennat, co. Flint, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. England.

Yorkshire.—Rev. W. Crofts, B. D. vicar of North Grinston, and curate of Langton in the East Riding.

At York, aged 79, Mr. R. Beeforth, pattern-maker, and an eminent teacher (of the old school) of change composition, and of change ringing on the grandsire methods, in the North of England, upwards of 50 years.

At York, aged 88, Mr. James Croft, sheriff in 1794.

At York, aged 74, Mary, wife of Thos. Pierson, esq.

At Leeds, in the bloom of life, the wife of Lepton Dobson, esq.

At Halifax, aged 93, Mr. Jeremiah Marshman, who served in the British army in the reigns of Geo. I. II. and III.

At New Malton, aged 38, Mr. W. Wray, attorney.

At Wakefield, Mr. Rich. Eastwood. He lost his sight when a child; but, having, by the kind interference of friends, been admitted into the Liverpool Institution, was enabled by his musical talents, and by his ingenuity and labour in basket-making, to procure a comfortable livelihood for his family, a wife and five small children, who are now left destitute. He had for several years creditably filled the office of organist at Horbury church.

At High Hazles, Handsworth, aged 49, Mr. John Jeffcock, one of the proprietors of the Sheffield, Dornal, and Woodthorpe collieries, and captain in the Sheffield troop of West Riding cavalry.

At Hopton, near Huddersfield, Mr. J. Standcliffe, an eminent clothier, and a trustee of the Leeds White Cloth Hall.

Mrs. Bethel, relict of Wm. B. esq. of Rise, in Holderness, once well-known on the field and turf,

At Hebden-bridge, near Halifax, aged 38, Jos. Dyneley, M. D. only surviving son of Mr. Thos. D. surgeon there. As a physician he was eminently distinguished for skill, and as a classical scholar, equalled by few.

Wales.—At Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, where she had been on a visit, the wife of Dr. Batham, near Worcester.

At Plasgwyn, Hugh Meredith, esq.

At Capel Sciôn, Rev. W. Gibbon.

Ireland.—At Cork, the wife of Thos.

Howard, esq. attorney.

At Barneatin (Louth) the seat of Sir E. Bellew, bart. aged 74, the wife of R. Strange, esq. of Limerick.

At Ralpa, Morgan Clifford, esq. of Penystone, co. Hereford, formerly of the 12th Lt. Drag.

At the Cove of Cork, a few days after he had disembarked with the last division of the British army from France, in his 21st year, Ensign H. W. Austin, 77th reg. formerly of the Gloucester militia.

At Carlow, Rev. H. Stanton, president of the college, catholic dean of Leighlin, and parish priest of Carlow.

At Brooke Lawn, T. Denis O'Brien, esq. Sir Francis Hopkins, bart. of Athboy lodge, co. Meath.

At Newry, Mrs. Aikin, wife of Andrew A. esq. and youngest daughter of Rev. Edm. Dana, Wroxeater, Salop.

ABROAD.—At Paris, suddenly, aged 60, Baron Munchausen, the traveller so celebrated for the accuracy and probability of his narrations, and hitherto considered as a fictitious character. The Journal de Paris of the 23 Aug. gives an account of his death, and laments the loss which the Republic of letters has suffered, Baron Augustus de Munchausen was chamberlain to the King of Prussia, great cordon of the order of Dannebroc, and designated successor to the commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was born at Bouverie, of an illustrious family.

At St. Germain's, France, aged 28, Lady Viscountess Mountjoy. Her remains passed through Oxford Oct. 3, in their way from France, to Mountjoy, co. Tyrone, Ireland, for interment.

Near Toulouse, from a wound, aged 30, Lieut. P. J. Bone, of Berners-street.

Drowned at sea, Mr. Allan James Bogle, of the house of Bogle and Co. Jamaica.

On his passage to England for the recovery of his health, Mr. Thos. Edw. Smyth, midshipman R. N. second son of Rev. Joseph S. vicar of Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire.

At the Naval Hospital, Port Royal, Jamaica, in the prime of life, Hon. F. Napier, second lieutenant of the Argo frigate, 44 guns, son of Lord Napier, and brother of Hon. Wm. J. N. captain of the Erne Post sloop, 20 guns.

At Jamaica, Lieut.-col. Haffey, 18th or Royal Irish foot.

A few hours after the retreat of our forces from Washington, Major Brown, 85th reg. who was severely wounded at Bladensburg, eldest son of Provost Brown of Linkwood.

Capt. Jas. B. Irwin, of 103d reg. son of Eyles I. esq. of Cheltenham: he fell in the sanguinary assault on the works of Fort Erie: in him were blended all the hardihood of his profession with the milder duties of social life: he has left an amiable widow and two children.

At New Orleans, the French Gen. Humbert, who was engaged in the Invasion of Ireland in 1798.—He was on his way to join the insurgent army of Gen. Toledo, in Mexico.

At St. Christopher's, West Indies, Major Gen. Elrington, of 115th foot.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, in his 29th year, Capt. Edward Wrottesley, of the Sabine sloop of war.

At the Havannah, Mr. Oddy, of St. James's-square, formerly merchant in London, and St. Petersburg, and who once stood candidate for the borough of Stamford. He was a gentleman of very extensive commercial knowledge, and wrote a valuable book on the subject of European Commerce.

At Calcutta, Henry Rasleigh, esq. 2d officer of the Tottenham East Indiaman, and son of Rev. P. R. of Southfleet.

At Calcutta, aged 78, J. Blythe, esq. leaving 16,000*l.* of his immense fortune to Greenwich Hospital.

At Samarang, Java, David Hopkins, esq. assistant-surgeon on the Bengal establishment, and superintendent-general of the Teak forests in the island of Java.

Nov. 1. On Croydon Common, aged 74, Geo. Lane, esq.

In St. Bartholomew-Close, of apoplexy, Abraham Crofton, esq.

Aged 70, Baron de Beaufort, many years Chargé d'Affaires to Frederick the Great at the British Court.

Nov. 2. At Clifton, Mrs. Hope Vere, relict of Wm. Hope V. esq. of Craigiehall and Blackwood.

Nov. 3. In Gower-street, Mrs. Britannia Dixon, youngest daugh. of the late Wm. Hill, esq. Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Aged 81, H. Voysey, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

At Newbury, in his 78th year, the Rev. Thomas Best, A. M. of Christ Church, Oxford, 1762; beloved, respected, and esteemed. He was, in manners, mild and unassuming; in disposition, friendly, cheerful, and contented; in conduct, most honourable. His death was as serene as the even tenour of his life, and in both he was most enviable.

At Little London, Chichester, aged 54,

J. H. Goble, esq. of Burpham Lodge, Sussex, Lieut.-colonel of the West Local militia, and an active magistrate for the county during the last thirty-three years.

At Brighton, in his 76th year, Lieut.-col. Alex. Park, formerly of the East India Company's service.

In the Close, Sarum, Mrs. Portman, relict of H. W. Portman, esq. of Bryanston-house, co. Dorset.

At Glasgow, Professor William Richardson. Having in his early years acquired, in the parochial school of Aberfoyle, a considerable knowledge of the Latin Classics, together with the rudiments of the Greek language, he entered himself a student in the University of Glasgow, in 1758, where he soon distinguished himself by assiduous application to study, by the proficiency which he made in useful knowledge, and by the purity and elegance of his taste. After having finished his course of study, he was nominated as a proper person to discharge the office of Private Tutor to a young Nobleman of great promise, who, since, has proved eminently serviceable to the Country, and whom he accompanied to the capital of the Russian Empire. Having found, in this situation, opportunities the most favourable for enlarging his knowledge of mankind, as well as for promoting his literary improvement, he failed not to profit by them. On a vacancy, therefore, taking place in the Humanity Chair of that University in which he had been educated, Mr. Richardson was appointed, as a person well qualified to fill the important situation; and, for upwards of forty-one years, he performed the duties of his office with honour to himself, and with much advantage to society.—On the 10th of October he, as usual, commenced the business of the Session; but death, preceded by violent sickness and excruciating pain, soon terminated his labours.

Nov. 4. Sir Richard Corbett, bart. many years reduced to an inferior station in the employ of the Hon. East India Company.

Nov. 15. At the Charter-house where he had only been six weeks, aged 11, John, fourth son of Rev. Ralph Churton, archdeacon of St. David's.

In the Edgeware-road, aged 35, Mary, wife of James Rooke, esq. of Bigsware, co. Gloucester.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Rudge, relict of Thos. R. esq.

Nov. 16. At her brother's, Mrs. Webb, Ludgate-street, Julia, dau. of R. Webb, esq. Dublin.

Nov. 17. At Godmanstone, co. Dorset, aged 67, Rev. Edmund Smith, LL. D. rector of that parish, and of Melcomb Horsey, in the county of Dorset, and formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge. During nearly 33 years that he resided at Godmanstone,

manstone, he was not absent from his parochial duties three months; in consequence of which conduct (well worthy of imitation) there was not, at the time of his death, a dissenter in his parish, and scarcely an absentee from the service of the church.—He was interred in the family vault at Sydling, on the 24th, the anniversary (seven years since) of the funeral of his late brother Sir John Smith, bart.

Nov. 21. At Primrose-hill, Salisbury-square, in his 75th year, Mr. William Wright, who for 36 years was one of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Without. He had for some time been the Father of St. Bride's parish; and had uniformly been the diligent and active promoter of whatever was beneficial to the true interests of his fellow parishioners. He was not faultless, but his good qualities abundantly preponderated.

Part I. 621. *The Hon. Mr. Hoare*, and *the Hon. Mr. Vansittart*, are titles erroneously bestowed. The Ladies of these gentlemen, as daughters of Peers, are properly styled "*the Hon.*" but they cannot convey the title to their mates. G. H. W.

Part II. p. 192. a. *Richard Down*, esq. was one of the oldest Bankers of the City of London. His correct conduct in early life had so established his character for integrity, that though in 1772 the concealed and fatal speculations of one of his partners at once laid prostrate his early hopes and fortunes, and stripped him of the ample endowment of his wife, he soon emerged from the calamity, and rose to increasing opulence and splendour. In the progress of life, his unwea-

ried application to business, accompanied by a temper not easily ruffled, a probity above temptation, and an affability and urbanity peculiar to himself, placed him high in the esteem of the most worthy and elevated classes of London Merchants. His hours of retirement furnished many elegant and useful literary productions, which graced the pages of several periodical works. He brought up a family of nineteen children, twelve of whom are now living to attest and profit by his virtues. His benevolence was not confined to his immediate family; but his bounty to the poor kept an equal pace with his laudable promotion of almost every public charity, in which he generally took a distinguished lead.

Ibid. *The Rev. Clement Cottrell* was an active Magistrate for the county of Southampton. He was the second surviving son of Rev. C. J. C. of Hadley; and married in 1806, Miss Georgiana Adams, whom he has left with six children to mourn their irreparable loss.

P. 296. b. *The late Countess of Glendore* was not mother, but sister, of Mrs. Herbert, of Muckross. The same error has crept into all the public prints. These ladies were both daughters of the late Lord G. Germaine, 1st Visc. Sackville. Her Ladyship died issueless; and the heir presumptive to the barony only, is the Rev. William Crosbie, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Maurice C. dean of Limerick.

P. 302. a. 8th line, for '*Bishop Dixon*' read *Bishop Dickson*,—vide supra.

Ibid. 12th from end, for '*born about 1751*,' read *born 1758*, and died in 1794.

P. 401. a. 1.4, read *son of the late Dr. Cook*.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1814.	
Oct.	°	°	°			
27	45	51	46	29, 86	cloudy	
28	42	54	44	, 89	fair	
29	44	49	43	, 68	rain	
30	43	48	44	, 88	cloudy	
31	44	52	50	, 92	cloudy	
N. 1	47	53	46	, 97	rain	
2	46	43	40	30, 00	rain	
3	41	47	36	, 01	fair	
4	34	46	42	29, 90	cloudy	
5	42	42	38	, 76	rain	
6	34	46	38	, 89	fair	
7	35	46	46	, 72	fair	
8	37	47	38	, 32	thunder	
9	36	46	36	, 53	fair	
10	32	44	32	, 90	fair	
11	32	46	45	30, 12	fair	

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1814.	
Nov.	°	°	°			
12	30	52	46	29, 88	fair	
13	46	46	40	, 98	fair	
14	46	52	47	, 99	small rain	
15	49	52	43	, 72	cloudy	
16	45	50	41	, 87	stormy	
17	42	51	46	, 91	fair	
18	46	52	47	, 62	fair	
19	46	53	40	, 53	fair	
20	35	40	37	, 57	small rain	
21	37	39	30	, 62	fair	
22	26	33	30	, 70	fair	
23	27	40	36	, 72	foggy	
24	29	38	40	, 80	foggy	
25	47	50	49	, 50	rain	
26	47	47	41	, 40	cloudy	

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 26, to Nov. 22, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	50 and 60
Males - 938	1915	Males - 965	1881		5 and 10	60 and 70
Females 977		Females 916			10 and 20	70 and 80
Whereof have died under 2 years old		20 and 30			80 and 90	
Peck Loaf 4s. 4d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d.		30 and 40			90 and 100	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.		40 and 50				

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending November 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	69	1	38	0	34	0	26	8	43	5	Essex	68	0	35	0	32	4	27	10	40	3
Surrey	69	0	45	4	35	6	30	4	42	6	Kent	69	8	42	0	35	4	29	2	40	0
Hertford	67	4	35	0	35	10	27	6	52	3	Sussex	68	0	00	0	33	9	27	9	42	0
Bedford	71	5	00	0	34	9	28	10	39	8	Suffolk	63	5	27	0	32	3	26	5	33	5
Huntingdon	69	6	00	0	34	4	23	0	39	4	Camb.	65	0	40	0	31	8	18	9	42	0
Northamp.	75	8	00	0	33	2	23	5	41	9	Norfolk	62	6	30	6	30	5	23	4	36	3
Rutland	70	0	00	0	36	3	24	9	44	0	Lincoln	67	6	39	6	34	1	20	0	44	3
Leicester	78	4	44	0	45	4	27	4	45	0	York	68	9	47	6	38	1	23	5	37	11
Nottingham	76	8	44	0	40	4	27	10	48	0	Durham	69	9	00	0	40	6	28	6	00	0
Derby	80	8	00	0	43	2	29	0	49	6	Northum.	65	7	46	7	33	4	27	4	00	0
Stafford	76	9	00	0	36	0	26	7	51	8	Cumberl.	69	10	41	4	35	6	26	10	00	0
Salop	83	6	52	2	41	8	35	0	44	5	Westmor.	74	7	52	0	35	2	29	4	00	0
Hereford	81	5	48	9	35	2	30	0	42	7	Lancaster	73	8	00	0	00	0	28	7	44	0
Worcester	85	10	51	8	41	9	36	2	50	1	Chester	70	11	00	0	45	4	27	9	00	0
Warwick	77	4	00	0	40	8	32	4	54	2	Flint	79	8	00	0	46	6	00	0	00	0
Wilts	71	8	00	0	34	4	30	10	53	0	Denbigh	79	9	00	0	43	9	27	2	00	0
Berks	70	4	00	0	32	9	29	2	43	6	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	31	0	19	6	00	0
Oxford	77	9	00	0	32	1	29	1	42	0	Carnarvon	72	0	00	0	38	8	22	0	00	0
Bucks	70	0	00	0	33	2	26	4	38	5	Merioneth	79	8	00	0	47	8	33	6	00	0
Brecon	79	2	64	0	35	2	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	76	0	00	0	38	0	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	74	5	38	5	43	2	34	4	00	0	Pembroke	65	3	00	0	41	8	17	0	00	0
Radnor	75	5	41	7	34	5	29	2	00	0	Carmart.	69	10	00	0	00	0	20	9	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	74	10	00	0	33	6	24	8	00	0	
73 2¼ 43 0½ 6 4½ 10¼ 44 2										Gloucester	87	0	00	0	35	2	31	9	45	10	
Average of Scotland, per quarter :										Somerset	78	9	00	0	33	4	26	1	45	4	
61 1½ 38 0½ 5 6½ 5 8½ 38 5										Monmouth	81	10	00	0	35	0	00	0	00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by										Devon	70	6	00	0	30	8	23	10	00	0	
which Exportation and Bounty are to be										Cornwall	68	8	00	0	30	1	24	5	00	0	
regulated in Great Britain.....										Dorset	73	7	00	0	33	1	27	2	51	0	
										Hants	66	1	00	0	31	1	26	6	46	6	
											00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, November 21 : 65s. to 70s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Nov. 7 to Nov. 12:

Total 14,123 Quarters. Average 68s. 3½d.—2s. 4d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Nov. 19, 38s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Nov. 23, 77s. 1½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 25 :

Kent Bags	6l.	6s.	to	8l.	15s.	Kent Pockets	6l.	0s.	to	10l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	6l.	0s.	to	8l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	6l.	15s.	to	8l.	4s.
Essex Ditto	8l.	0s.	to	9l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	11l.	0s.	to	14l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 25 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 7s. 6d. Straw 1l. 16s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 16s.
Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, November 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s.	8d.	to	4s.	8d.	Lamb	none.
Mutton	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 18 :	
Veal	6s.	0d.	to	7s.	0d.	Beasts about 790.	Calves 140
Pork	6s.	0d.	to	7s.	4d.	Sheep	4,300. Pigs 370

COALS, November 25 : Newcastle 52s. 9d.—67s. 0d. Sunderland 59s. 0d.—64s. 3d.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8½s. St. James's 5s. 6d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Nov. 1814 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Leeds and Liverpool, 213l. dividend 8l.—Grand Junction, 210l. 208l. 210l. with 3l. 10s. half year's dividend sett.—Monmouth, 160l. dividend 10l. net.—Rochdale, 58l. dividend 2l.—Kennet and Avon New Shares, 1l. 10s. discount.—Chelmer, 79l.—Ellesmere, 83l. ex dividend 2l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 42l.—Croydon, 14l.—West-India Dock, 156l.—London ditto, 96l.—Globe Insurance, 110l.—Imperial, 49l.—Rock, 11s. premium.—Strand Bridge, 20l. 10s.—Ditto Annuities, 10l. premium.—Kent Fire-Office, 38l.—East London Water-Works, 65l.—West Middlesex Ditto, 27l.—Grand Junction Ditto, 50l. 25l.—London Institution, 39l. 18s.—Drury-Lane Theatre, 100l. Share, 52l. 10s.

Day	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3perCt. Cons.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. Ann.	Irish 3perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sea 5 per Ct.	South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Om- nium.
1	Holiday	627	637	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	15 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
2	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
3	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
4	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
5	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
6	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
7	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
8	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
9	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
10	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
11	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
12	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
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16	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
17	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
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28	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
29	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.
30	Holiday	634	644	797	937	157	—	—	188	—	—	16 pr.	5 pr.	4 1/2 dis.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1814.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 5—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchester
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Satop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Worc. 2—York 3
IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24
Sunday Advertiser
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

DECEMBER, 1814. CONTAINING

Meteorological Diaries for Nov. and Dec. 514

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Epitaphs written by three celebrated Ladies 515
The Royal Institute at Paris—Mr. Forbes 516
Character of Mr. Wm. Wogan, of Ealing. 517
'Hist. of King's Lynn.'—Family of Pyle, &c. 518
Concise Sublimities of Holy Scripture.....*ibid.*
Universal Redemption and Univ. Salvation 519
Seal Ring of Keck Family—Dr. Cadogan ? 520
Description of Sefton Church, Lancashire 521
A singular Case of Distress—H. P. Lewis 522
Gall & Spurzheim's Physiognomical System 523
Editions of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" 528
Ruins of Old Winchester Palace described 529
On Private Baptism, the Burial Service, &c. 531
Brief Memoirs of old Henry Jenkins 533
Important Hint to Editors of Newspapers 534
Imprecatory Psalms.—Church at Bathwick 535
Firing of Cannon at Bath.—Child-stealing 536
Bp. Horsley's Controversy with Dr. Priestley 537
Mr. Curran's Description of Irish Agitators 540
Mr. Storer's Answer to Mr. Britton, &c. &c. 541
Machines for facilitating Dispatch in Printing 542
On the Influence of Snow on Vegetation... 544
Biblical Restrictions by the Church of Rome 545
Progress of Architecture temp. Queen Anne 547

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE..... 550

Index Indicarius—Questions answered 552

Review of New Publications, viz.

Dr. E. D. Clarke's Travels, Part H. Sect. II. 553
Mr. Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy 554
Sermons by Dr. Law, Bp. of Chester 560, 561
———Rev. W. Tooke, P. R. S. 563, 564
Thanksgiving Sermon, by Rev. W. A. Armstrong 565
Lines to Napoleon Buonaparte, by the same *ibid.*
Jephthah, a Poem, by Edward Smedley 566
Letters, &c. of Mr. Barré Charles Roberts 567
Dr. Gaskin's Sermon for National School ... 570
Proposal for improving Friendly Societies 571
REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS... 572
SELECT POETRY for December 1814, 575—578

Historical Chronicle.

Result of the Trial of Colonel Quentin 579
Interesting Intell. from the London Gazettes 580
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 592
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 594
Country News, 597.—Domestic Occurrences 599
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons 600
Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. James Scott 601
Obituary, with Anec. of remarkable Persons 603
Bill of Mortality—Prices of Markets, &c. 615
Canal, &c. Shares—Prices of Stocks in Dec. 616

Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of SEFTON CHURCH, Lancashire, and of the Ruins of OLD WINCHESTER PALACE, Southwark.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY kept at EXETER.

No.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.85	49½	9½	M Hazy, but fair.	29.85	50½	8 do.	Do.	29.85	48½	8 do.	Do.
2	29.85	47	9	M Hazy, but fair.	29.85	46½	6 do.	Do.	29.83	40½	5 do.	Do.
3	29.84	40½	6	M Dark, frosty; cleared up.	29.83	43	4 do.	Very fine.	29.83	36½	5 do.	Do.; Frost.
4	29.75	36½	6½	M Fine, sharp frost.	29.73	43	5 do.	Do.	29.72	39½	5 do.	Fine.
5	29.70	40	6	M Hazy, but fine.	29.66	42½	5 do.	Do.	29.65	40	5 do.	Do.; sharp frost.
6	29.76	36	5	M Sharp frost.	29.77	48	0 do.	Do.	29.77	35	2 M Do.	
7	29.73	38	6½	M Fog, frosty, aft. 9 clear; aft.	29.55	51½	6 do.	Showers of sm. rain, or sleet.	29.43	43½	4½ do.	Fine.
8	29.32	39	5	M Squally, with wind & rain.	29.32	45	2 do.	Do.	29.36	40	2 do.	Fine.
9	29.41	39	5	M Hazy & dark with small ra.	29.42	41	2 do.	Fair and clear.	29.62	38	3 do.	Rain.
10	30.00	38	4	M Fine, frost.	30.13	42	2½ D	Do.	30.24	35	0	Frost.
11	30.34	39	2½	M Sharp frost.	30.14	47	3½ D	Do.	30.00	49	0	F. & C.; wind with showers.
12	29.76	51	4½	M Showers; aft. 11 fair & clear	29.89	49	1 D	Do.; moderate.	29.89	47	1 M F. & C.	
13	29.87	48	2	M F. & C.	29.87	50	0 do.	Do.	29.87	47	2 M Do.	
14	29.83	50½	5½	M Fine.	29.83	53½	3 M	Do.	29.83	50	5 do.	Do.
15	29.83	49	5	M F. & C.; a little wet haze.	29.75	51½	6 do.	Do.	29.49	50	6½ do.	Fine; hard squalls & rain.
16	29.43	44	6	M Windy with squalls & rain.	29.63	50	0	Fair & moderate; showers.	29.99	49½	5 M Fair.	
17	29.97	51	5½	M Fair with clouds.	29.97	53	7 do.	Do.	29.88	45½	5½ do.	Fine.
18	29.71	49	5½	M Fine; af. 12 cloud, wet haze.	29.50	53	7 do.	Rain & wind.	29.39	44	7 do.	Rain.
19	29.34	33½	7½	M Fine. [at 2 small shower	29.35	42	1½ do.	Fine.	29.35	37½	4 do.	Do.
20	29.33	36½	6	M Fine, frosty.	29.38	41½	4 do.	Do.	29.95	38	3½ do.	Do.
21	29.55	30	3½	M Sharp frost.	29.55	39½	1 do.	Do.	29.55	38½	2 do.	Do.
22	29.36	23	3	M Hard frost.	29.56	39½	1½ do.	Very fine Do.	29.48	42	1½ do.	Fine, no frost.
23	29.44	44	2	D F. & C.	29.49	44½	2½ do.	Do.	29.60	40½	2 do.	Fine.
24	29.66	42½	0	Fine; cloudy.	29.61	48	3 M	Fair, but overcast; 4 sm. ra.	29.45	50	8 do.	F. & C.
25	29.40	49	6½	M Very fine; af. 12 overcast.	29.30	52½	6 do.	Fair but overcast; 4 sm. rh.	29.17	45	7 do.	Fine.
26	29.15	45	8	M Wind & rain; broke up at 1.	29.37	44	5 do.	Fine, but windy [hail & rain	29.50	40½	3 do.	Fine and moderate.
27	29.55	38	5	M Fine, frosty.	29.37	48	0 do.	Hazy, no frost; squalls, wind	29.33	47	6 do.	Do.
28	29.65	43½	6½	M Fine, frosty, and moderate.	29.66	46½	2½ do.	Fair, no frost; af. 4 sm. rain	29.43	49	8 do.	Fair and cloudy.
29	29.43	43	9	M Fair, but gloomy.	29.35	50½	7 do.	More clear; squalls, wind, ra.	29.21	43	7 do.	Do.
30	29.09	41½	7	M Fair, but gloomy; showers.	29.11	49½	7 do.	Clear & fair; showers.	29.22	38	6½ do.	Showers.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1814.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

IT is an old, but just observation, that the sepulchral inscriptions on the walls of our solemn Temples too often exhibit glaring indications of the pride and vanity of venal Writers and biased Relatives. Surely from such places, devoted to religious worship, flattery and mendacity, as well as the false deities of the heathen world, should be totally excluded. I trust the Epitaphs contained in my former Letter were free from exaggerated praise or superfluous panegyrick. I herewith transmit three others, as a verse may frequently produce more effect than a sermon*, and promote, in some degree, what all men should ardently desire, the essential happiness of the human race.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

I. In the Cathedral of Litchfield†.

In Memory of LUCY GROVE, *Wife of*
Dr. WILLIAM GROVE, of the Close.

GRIEF, Love, and Gratitude, devote this
stone [band's life;

To her whose virtues bless'd a hus-
When late, in Duty's sphere, she mildly
shone [wife.

As friend, as sister, daughter, mother,
In the bright morn of Beauty, Joy, and
Wealth,

Insidious Palsy near his victim drew;
Dash'd from her youthful hand the cup
of Health, [ters threw.

And round her limbs his numbing fet-
Year after year her Christian firmness
strove [press;

To check the rising sigh, the tear re-
Soothe with soft smiles the fears of
anxious Love; [lence bless:

And Heav'n's correcting hand in si-
Thus tried her faith, and thus prepar'd
her heart, [gave:

The awful call at length th' Almighty
She heard, resign'd to linger or depart,
Bow'd her meek head, and sunk into
the grave. ANNA SEWARD.

* See the Poems of the pious G. Herbert.

† The monument is mural, decorated with elegant sculpture.

II. In the Chapel at the Hot Wells, Bristol.

In Memory of the Wife of
Dr. JAMES STONHOUSE.
She died Dec. 10, 1788.

Come, Resignation! wipe the human
tear [bier;

Domestic Anguish drops o'er Virtue's
Bid selfish Sorrow hush the fond com-
plaint, [Saint.

Nor from the God she lov'd detain the
Truth, Meekness, Patience, honour'd
Shade, were thine,

And holy Hope, and Charity divine;
Though these thy forfeit being could
not save,

Thy faith subdu'd the terrors of the grave.

Oh! if thy living excellence could teach,
Death has a loftier emphasis of speech!
In death thy last, best lesson, still im-
part, [heart!

And write "Prepare to die," on ev'ry
HANNAH MORE.

III. In the Cloisters of the Cathedral of Canterbury.

On a Child.

Though infant years no pompous ho-
nours claim,

The vain parade of monumental fame,
To better praise the last great Day shall
rear [here.

The peaceful innocence that slumbers
ELIZABETH CARTER.

*Extract from the MONITEUR of PA-
RIS, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1814.—*
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Account of the Proceedings of the
Class of the Fine Arts, belonging to
the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,
for the Year 1814; by JOACHIM LE
BRETON, Permanent Secretary to
that Class, Member of the Class for
Ancient History and Literature,
and also of the Legion of Honour.
Read in the Public Sitting, on Sa-
turday the 1st of October, 1814.

THE Correspondence of this Class
evidently proves, that, even during
the storms of the Political World,
the Arts, Sciences, and Literature,
prevent

prevent Nations from entirely breaking in sunder their mutual ties of union and esteem towards each other. The well-informed and sensible Dr. Burney, the celebrated Painter Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy, Mr. Fuseli, Professor in the same Academy, have, as far as circumstances would allow, kept up these friendly relations with this Class; and, through its medium, with the Arts in France. At the same time, the man most esteemed in Science, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, as well as several other English Scavans and Literati, were corresponding with the other Classes of the Institute. One of them, Mr. James Forbes, has given to all the Classes a most honourable testimony of his remembrance, in presenting them with his magnificent work, intitled, "*Oriental Memoirs*," in four volumes, 4to. embellished with 93 engravings of subjects, selected from several thousand original drawings, sketched in the author's travels, and particularly during a residence of eighteen years in the East Indies: Science, History, and the Fine Arts, have received with the distinction it deserved this interesting result of the zeal and researches of Mr. Forbes, as also the warmth of his noble feelings, so well expressed in his Preface, and in his Letter conveying the pre-ent of this work to the French Institute, which had fortunately been the means of obtaining his liberty from the French Government*, &c. &c.

MR. URBAN, *Bombay, May 13:*

I REMEMBER (now some years ago) seeing a request in your *Miscellany*, that one of the relatives of

the late William Wogan, of Little Ealing, in Middlesex, esq. a truly learned and devout man, and author of an "*Essay on the proper Lessons*," would give some account of him through the medium of your Publication. Having been chiefly abroad since that time, and not having regularly perused your Work, I am ignorant whether or not the request has been complied with. If it should not, I trust the following, though somewhat imperfect, account of him, from what I have been able to collect, may not be deemed unacceptable. I did make some inquiry at the time; and particularly from a late excellent and worthy friend, Francis-Edwin Stanhope, esq. father to the present Admiral Sir H. E. Stanhope, bart.; but my departure abroad, shortly after, prevented me from exerting myself in the inquiry in the manner I should have wished. Mr. Stanhope was the only person then living, I believe, except Lady Catherine, his wife, that was personally acquainted with Mr. Wogan. In addition to other information which I derived from conversation with Mr. Stanhope concerning him, I send you the following extract of a Letter from Mr. S. on the subject, shortly after the request appeared in one of your Numbers. He observes: "A sad fire destroyed all Mr. Wogan's letters to me upon my entrance into life; and, though the matter of them is, I trust, irradicably engraven on my heart, yet neither my head or memory is equal to doing them the smallest justice by recollection. I have strictly inquired, but with little success, of my worthy friend Mr. Griffith, and my dear cousin Southby†, with whom I sup-

* "Mr. James Forbes was a prisoner at-Verdun in 1804. At the solicitation of the Institute, he obtained permission to return to England, in order to finish his splendid Work. This is a fortunate circumstance, of which the Institute is proud; and which it has enjoyed on several occasions. In this it only imitates the example set by several English Scavans, and particularly by Sir Joseph Banks, even during the most critical periods of the French Revolution. Nine years afterwards, on the publication of the "*Oriental Memoirs*," the honourable Author has brought to the recollection of the Institute the testimonies of esteem and interest which he had received from it, on the occasion above alluded to.—*Paris, Nov. 10, 1814.*"

† Mrs. Southby was a Miss Aspinall; she died in 1806. With her father Mr. Wogan was, in some way or other, connected in a banking-concern. Mr. A. failed, and involved Mr. W. in a considerable sum of money. His regard for the family, however, caused him, at his own cost, to fit out, in a very handsome manner, for India, the three Misses Aspinall, daughters of his unfortunate friend. These Ladies all married extremely well in India; at Madras, I believe. One married Mr. Southby, another Mr. Prince, and a third the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras. Mrs. Southby's daughter married a near relation of the celebrated Mrs. Montague.

posed, as executors to Mrs. Prince, some documents of Mr. Wogan might possibly be found; and, except from these, from the little communication of late years I have had with other branches of families connected with him, I had little hopes of meeting with any thing relating to him. I do recollect, when he accompanied me at my entrance to the University of Oxford, something passed on his part, some manuscript, or discovery of some sort, of Lord Clarendon's History, which was well received; and deposited in the Bodleian Library under his name and auspices; and, I believe, he received some compliment, or honourable token of acknowledgment, upon it. It was not an honorary degree, which is the most usual, and I cannot, therefore, now guess what it was; but, if please God I ever go there again, which most likely I may should I live but a year or two longer, I will try to find out something concerning him; at all events, put you in the way, in case you should, who, most likely, may do it better and more effectually. The house at Little Ealing, where he lived, and edified the parishioners as well as his own nearest relations, or any who were wise enough to drink at that wholesome fountain of religious instruction, remains there, to the best of my knowledge, to this present writing; and I will take some opportunity of seeing if any thing can be traced there; but should like much to have the pleasure of seeing you first, and the advantage of your friendly, useful advice and assistance."

Since the period of the above writing, the amiable person who honoured me with it and other particulars relating to Mr. Wogan, and who, though amid the occupation of a Court all his life, fortified by the early instruction and wise direction of his pious guardian, still preserved the purest piety and moral integrity, has himself paid the debt of nature, at an advanced age.

Mr. Wogan was of Welsh extraction, and related to the Wogan whose name is to be found in the dark Regicidal list. He was possessed of property both at Ealing and in Ireland. At one period of his life, he was a principal promoter and agent in some popular and beneficent concern in

Ireland, respecting "Widows' Pensions," and derived great credit, both for his success in the business and display of his humane feelings; but of the particulars I possess no information. He was educated at Westminster School, under the celebrated Busby, and was particularly distinguished for his aptness in learning, the peculiar mildness of his temper, and sweetness both of person and disposition; so much so, it is said, that he was the only scholar on whom that eminent enforcer of classic lore did not exercise the terrible *hocce signum* of his profession. And I think I saw, some years ago, at Oxford, (in the Bodleian Library, I believe,) a picture of Dr. Busby, and this amiable youth, represented as if in affectionate *confab.* However, in the particular, *viz.* of the boy being Mr. Wogan, I may not have been correctly informed.

Mr. Wogan married a daughter of Dr. Michael Stauhope, grandfather, I believe, to the present Earl of Chesterfield. This lady died at Ealing, and lies interred near the chancel-door of the Church at Great Ealing, Middlesex. There is this inscription on her tombstone. (I write from memory): "She was descended from the noble family of the Earls of Chesterfield, but more ennobled by her great and many virtues." By this lady he had one daughter, Catherine, who, losing her mother at a very early period of life, was placed under the sole care and fostering attention of her noble relation, that truly pious and most excellent woman the Lady Betty Hastings, of Ledstone, or Ledsham, in the county of York, now the seat of Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. With this amiable and religious woman she lived until her marriage with my grandfather, the late Rev. Robert Baynes, of Knowstrop Hall, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and Rector of Stonham Aspal, in Suffolk, and many years head of the Quorum at the Ipswich Sessions, where his memory, as a learned, impartial, and independent magistrate, is still gratefully cherished*.

Mr. Wogan lived to an advanced age, being upwards of 80 when he

* As a proof of the credit Mr. Baynes obtained for his skill in Parish Law, Dr. Burn, when publishing his "Justice of Peace," consulted him several times upon some particular points.

died. He was remarkably abstemious; too much so, indeed, in the decline of his life, injuring his health by rigid fasting. The only work published by him, was his "Essay on the proper Lessons," a work equally distinguished for its pious style and the learning of its comments. Its excellence chiefly shies as being solely derived from his own pure and critical knowledge of those languages in which the matter commented upon by him has been handed down to us. He was learned in several languages, but in Greek he was one of the profoundest scholars of the age. He has left behind him, unpublished, a critical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans; and considering his deep acquaintance with the Greek tongue, I have no doubt it would, if published, be deemed a real biblical treasure. This MS. is in the hands of his grandson, the Rev. E. Baynes, of Week St. Mary, in the county of Cornwall, who possesses also another MS. by him, of the Canticles, rendered into English verse, with critical and explanatory notes, chiefly valuable, I rather apprehend, on account of the latter; as, from what I recollect (now many years ago) of the composition, the good old man was a better Greek scholar and critic than he was a poet.

The above account is, I think, authentic, so far as it goes. It may probably be the means of eliciting something more correct and informative from other parts of his family and connections: at any rate, I trust it will induce some learned correspondent of yours at Oxford to inquire into what is mentioned as relating to him there.

Yours, &c. ROB. BAYNES.

MR. URBAN, *M. Temple, Dec. 3.*
DURING a late short visit to the Sea Coast in a remote part of the Kingdom, I was amused by a copious "History of King's Lynn," which chance threw in my way at the Circulating Library. The author, the Rev. W. Richards, has been a resident there 40 years, and is thoroughly master of the *arcana* of the Corporation, though he gives several hints that he was denied access to their archives. The Townsmen of Lynn, however, and the Publick at large, are indebted to him for much useful

and entertaining information; and the object of this Letter is, first, to make my acknowledgments to Mr. Richards for the Biographical Articles in particular; and, secondly, to request the favour of him, or of any of your Norfolk Correspondents, to transmit to your lastings pages a copy of the Latin epitaph at All Saints, Lynn, for the very pious and learned Thomas Pyle, M.A. who died in 1736, aged 62; leaving three sons; one of whom, Dr. Edmund Pyle, died in 1716, Prebendary of Winchester and of Salisbury. Thomas, the second son, a Prebendary also of both these Cathedrals, died about 1800, aged more than 90. The third son, Philip, Rector of South Lynn, died in 1790. The Epitaphs for all or either of these are requested.

The Latin Epitaph on Sir William Browne, at Hittingdon in Norfolk (of which Mr. Richards has given only a fragment in English), would be acceptable to many who have received the Prize Medals of that benevolent, though eccentric Physician.

I shall also be much obliged by any account of Ralph Macro, of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1716; M.A. 1720; D.D. (Com. Reg.) 1728. Where was he preferred? and when did he die? Yours, &c. CARADOC.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 17.

TO see a few of the concise sublimities of Holy Scripture collected together, cannot be unacceptable to your pious Readers.

Let there be light, and there was light.—Gen. i. 3.

He spake, and it was done.—Ps.

Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?—Mark viii. 26.

The labourer is worthy of his hire (reward).—Matthew x. 10. Luke x. 7.

This is my beloved Son—hear him.—Mark ix. 7.

Be not afraid—only believe.—Mark v. 36.

Damsel, arise.—Mark v. 41. Lu. viii. 54. Young man, I say unto thee, arise.—Luke vii. 14.

God be merciful to me, a sinner.—Luke xviii. 13.

Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?—Luke xvii. 17.

Receive thy sight; thy faith hath saved thee.—Luke xviii. 42.

Go, and do thou likewise.—Luke x. 37. Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.—Mark x. 13. Luke xviii. 16.

Not

Not my will, but thine be done.—
Luke xxii. 42.

Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven.—
Luke vi. 37.

Lazarus, come forth.—John xi. 43.

Before Abraham was, I am.—John
viii. 58.

The cup which my Father hath given
me, shall I not drink it?—John xviii. 11.
It is finished.—John xix. 30.

Go thy way, thy son liveth.—John iv. 50.

Art thou then the Son of God? Ye
say that I am.—Mar. xiv. 62. Lu. xxii. 70.

And Peter said, Man, I know not
what thou sayest; and immediately,
while he yet spake, the cock crew. And
the Lord turned and looked upon Peter;
and Peter remembered the word of the
Lord, how he had said unto him, Before
the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice.
And Peter went out, and wept bitterly.—
Luke xxii. 60. et seq.

If ye had known me, ye should have
known my Father also.—John viii. 19.

The works that I do in my Father's
name, they bear witness of me, but ye
believe not.—John x. 25.

I and my Father are one.—Ibid. 30.

Father, save me from this hour; but
for this cause came I unto this hour.—
John xii. 27.

By this shall all men know that ye
are my disciples—if ye have love one to
another.—John xiii. 35.

He that hateth me, hateth my Father
also.—Ibid. xv. 23.

The glory which thou gavest me, I
have given them, that they may be
one, even as we are one.—John xvii. 22.

I ascend unto my Father and your
Father, and to my God and your God.—
John xx. 17.

No one can read these words, and
not believe that they are of Divine
inspiration. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 22.

TWO things, in themselves perfectly distinct, are often confounded, *universal redemption and universal salvation*. The doctrine of our Church, expressed in words as clear and comprehensive as language can supply, is, that redemption, or atonement for sin by the death of Christ, was *universal, for all the sins of all mankind*: "The offering of Christ once made is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction, for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual." Art. xxxi. Holy Scripture teaches the same important truth: that as "the offence" involved "all men," so the remedy extended to "all men." Rom.

v. 18. that "Christ Jesus—gave himself a ransom for all." 1 Tim. ii. 6. "tasted death for every man." Heb. ii. 9. and "is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world." 1 Joh. ii. 2. that he died not only for those who shall be saved by him, but for those that perish: "Through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ died." 1 Cor. viii. 11. "Destroy not him with thy meat, for whom Christ died." Rom. xiv. 15.

This is the doctrine which the good father Latimer teaches, and shews what, notwithstanding the universality of the expiation, is the cause of failure; that men perish, not because their sins were not atoned for, but because they destroy themselves by their own impetuosity and folly. "Christ shed as much blood for Judas as he did for Peter; Peter believed it, and therefore he was saved; Judas would not believe it, and therefore he was condemned, the fault being in him only, and in nobody else." Sermon on 23d Sunday after Trinity.

It is more than twenty years since I saw Mr. Toplady's renowned performance on what he is pleased to call "the Calvinism of the Church of England;" and, unfortunately, I know no one that is possessed of this theological treasure. If your Correspondent (p. 433) quotes the work accurately, as I dare say he does, I exhibited the *sense* with perfect correctness, but did not, at this interval, retain the precise words; which, it seems, are, "Not that Christ actually died for Judas—but that the Mediator's blood was sufficient to have redeemed even Judas, had it been shed for that purpose." Now Latimer's doctrine, on the contrary, plainly is, that Christ "did shed his blood for this purpose," "did actually die for Judas," since, as his words are, "he shed as much blood for Judas as he did for Peter."

I have nothing to do with other absurdities in this famous extract from Mr. Toplady; such as the demonstrative proof that Christ did not die for Judas, because (if Mr. Toplady does not mistake,) "the death of Judas was prior to that of Christ!" Of course, by Mr. Toplady's argument, no one, from the foundation of the world, who died before Christ, could be saved by him!!

I am alike unconcerned with other words

words of Bishop Latimer, torn from their context, without reference, and produced (accurately or otherwise) by this conclusive reasoner.

I was not ignorant, any more than a Sussex Freeholder, (p. 434,) that there were interpolated as well as genuine Epistles of Ignatius; and therefore I took care to quote the *genuine* only. It was also not unknown to me, that *Keck*, like most other words, had various senses; and therefore I did not "confine" it to one sense, but gave the sense which belonged to it in a passage quoted by Dr. Priestley, where he translated it otherwise, and probably through mere ignorance; because, if I remember right the passage which I saw about eighteen years ago, he gained nothing by it. But in this (as I have not the work at hand) I may mistake. And therefore I again subscribe myself

PERHAPS.

MR. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Nov. 11.*

THE drawing which I send you, if, indeed, it be worth your notice, is made from an antient gold Seal-ring*, in my possession, but which was lately ploughed up at Long Marston, in Gloucestershire, a village about six miles from Stratford. From the armorial bearings, it seems to have belonged to the family of Keck, who were settled at Long Marston as early as 1614, where they then possessed a landed estate. This Seal-ring bears the martlet for distinction, and may be ascribed to the period of James I.

The arms of Keck (London and Gloucester) are thus blazoned by Edmondson, in his "Complete Body of Heraldry," "Sable, a bend Ermine between two cotises flory, counter-flory Or. Crest, out of a mural crown Gules, a maidenhead Ermine, purflor Or, her hair discolored of the same, and floatant, adorned with a chaplet Vert, garnished with roses proper." The coat of Anthony Keck, of the Inner Temple, London, esq. and of Francis Keck, of Great Tew, in Oxfordshire, esq. is given with *flory only*, in Guillim's Display of Heraldry, fol. edit. p. 62, (title-page and date of my copy gone, but perhaps about 1720;) and in p. 266, the

same arms, which agree with the Seal-ring, are twice engraved, and are ascribed to Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, esq. and to Francis Keck, of Great Tew, esq. In Kent's "Grammar of Heraldry," dedicated to the Princess Anne, eldest daughter of George Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. (no date,) the arms of Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, gent. (Sable, a bend Ermine between two cotises flory Or,) are given opposite his name in the List of Subscribers; to the Author of which Work he sent them for insertion. In Beatson's "Political Index," 3d edit. 1806, p. 323, Samuel Keck appears to have been appointed one of the Masters in Chancery, in 1688. "Nicholas Keck, gent. M.A." who was Rector of Beaudesert, near Henley-in-Arden, in Warwickshire, nineteen years, died July 16, 1708, æt. 47; *vide* Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 805. G. A. L. Keck, esq. is now M.P. for Leicestershire. R. B. WHEELER.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 20.*

I FIND the following Biographical Notice in Chalmers's Dictionary, of Dr. Cadogan the Physician:

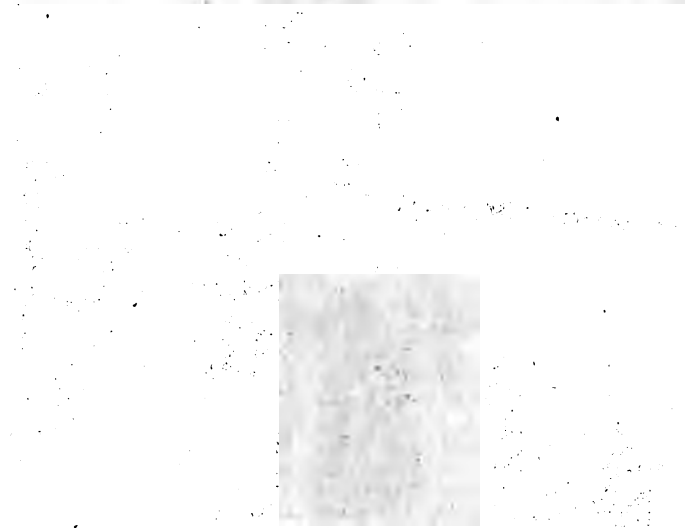
"William Cadogan, a physician of considerable note in London, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of Master of Arts in 1755; and the same year was made Bachelor and Doctor in Medicine. He had previously, viz. in 1750, published a small Treatise on the Nursing and Management of Children, which was much esteemed, and contributed towards abolishing some improper treatment, both in dressing and feeding infants: his rules were first adopted by the Foundling Hospital, and by degrees became general. His next publication was on the Gout, and Chronic Diseases, in 1764. It was so generally read, that several large impressions were sold of it. The book was animadverted upon in various pamphlets, but he did not condescend to answer any of them. It is on the whole well written, and deserving attention. He was fellow of the College of Physicians; and, which is by no means usual, spoke two Harveian Orations, the one in 1764, the other in 1793; they were both published. He died in his 26th year, at his house in George-street, Hanover-square, February 26th, 1797."

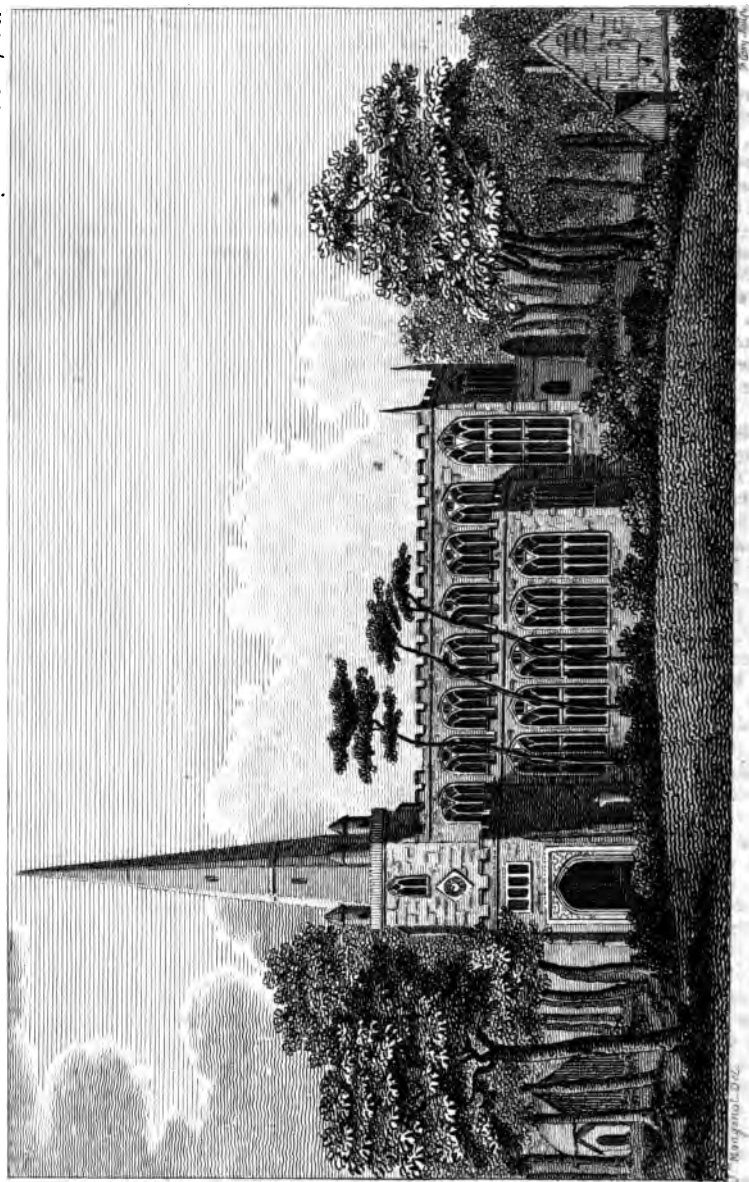
Any farther particulars of this eminent physician, particularly as to his mode of life, &c. &c. would much oblige

J. S.

Mr.

* The Ring is so fully described, that an Engraving is unnecessary. EDIT.





SEFTON CHURCH, LANCASHIRE, S.E.

Mr. URBAN,

WITH this you will receive a View of a beautiful Religious Structure in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, (*see Plate I.*) accompanied with a description, for which I am indebted to Mr. Britton's "Beauties of England and Wales," and Enfield's "History of Liverpool."

SEFTON is a parish and manor, formerly belonging to the Molyneux family, who had a seat here, which they possessed from their Norman ancestor, William de Moulins, who settled here on the grant made him by Roger de Poitiers, by consent of the Conqueror. Previously, this property had been held by the Thanes, who were the gentry of the Anglo-Saxons*.

Charles-William ninth Viscount Molyneux was created an Irish earl by the title of Earl of Sefton in 1771. He died 1794, leaving issue by Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Harrington, the present Earl of Sefton. The ancient seat of the Molyneux family at this place has long since been demolished; and the family have removed to Croxteth.

The Church at Sefton is a large and handsome pile of building, with a nave, two aisles, and a tower with a steeple. It is said, that this building was erected in the time of Henry VIII. by Anthony Molyneux, a rector of this place, and who was distinguished for his preaching, and for many acts of piety†. The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen, and contains sixteen stalls, of elegant carving.

In this place are deposited the remains of many of the Molyneux family, and several curious and fine monuments are still remaining to perpetuate the race. Among these are two cross-legged figures in stone, with triangular shields, which, Mr. Pennant says, are expressive of their profession of Knights Templars. These effigies are drawn in a book in the Herald's office, from a fine pedigree sent them by Lord Sefton. Around an altar-tomb, of white marble, is an inscription in memory of Sir Richard Molyneux, who died in 1439, and Joan

his wife. He was Lord of Bradley, Haydike, Warrington, Newton, Burton-wode, and Newton-in-the-dale; distinguished himself in the battle of Agincourt, and received the honour of knighthood from Henry the Vth.

In the chancel, on a flat marble, are inlaid the effigies, in brass, of Sir William Molyneux and his two wives, with their respective arms over their heads, and underneath, his own shield, quartering 11 coats, besides that of Molyneux, with the motto, *Endroit Devant*. On a brass plate is the following inscription:

Guilelmus Molyneux, Miles, Dominus de Sefton, ter adversus Scotos, regnante in Angliâ Rege Henrico Octavo, in prælium missus, fortiter se gessit; maxime vero apud Floydun, ubi duo Armorum Vexilla, Scotis strenue resistentibus, suo manu cepit. In Pace cunctis charus, amicos consilio, egenos eleemosinis sublevavit: Dnas uxores habuit, priorem Jonam, Richardi Rugge, in comitatu Salopie, Militis, unicam filiam & hæredem: ex quâ Richardum, Janam, & Annam; posteriorem Elizabetham, filiam & hæredem Cuthberti Clifton, Armigeri, ex quâ Gulielmum, Thomam, & Annam, genuit. Annos LXV vixit: hic in spe Resurrectionis cum majoribus requiescit, Anno Domini M.DXLVIII, mense Julii."

Sir William Molyneux signalized himself in three actions against the Scots, in the reign of Henry VIII. and in that of Flodden took two banners. The Lancashire archers contributed much to the victory: and Henry, under his own seal, sent Sir William a letter of thanks for his share of it.

In the same part of the church is an handsome tomb, with the effigies in brass of Sir Richard Molyneux between his two ladies and their children; by the first of whom he had 5 sons and 8 daughters; and by the second, 5 sons and 1 daughter, who are all arranged by their respective mothers, with the following inscription, and quaint epitaph, underneath.

"Sir Richarde Molyneux Knighte and Dame Elenore his Wyffe whose Soules God p'don.

Dame Worshope was my guide in life,
And did my doinges guide;
Dame Wertue left me not alone,
When Soule from Bodye hyed.

And

* See Pennant's Tour from Downing to Alston Moor, &c.

† See Lodge's Irish Peerage.

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

And thoughte that Deathe with dinte of Darte

Hath brought my corpe on sleepe,
The eternal God, my eternall soule
Eternally doethe kepe."

In Lord Molyneux's chapel, on the South side of the chancel, are several modern monuments of this family; one in particular of white marble to the memory of Caryll Lord Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1699, father to William Lord Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1717. On this elegant tomb, the family arms are well carved.

Caryll Lord Molyneux was an eminent but unsuccessful Royalist; his family raised a regiment of foot and another of horse in support of Charles I.; for which he was subjected to heavy penalties during the Usurpation; but after the Restoration was advanced to high honours.

Near it is the tomb of his lady, who was daughter of Alexander Barlow, esq. of Lancashire, as appears by a brass inscription to her memory. There is also another monument of black marble, to the Lady Bridget, wife of William Lord Molyneux, the daughter and heiress of Robert Lucy, esq. of Charlcot in the county of Warwick, with her family arms.

There are two achievements in this chancel with the arms of Molyneux and Brudenell; and on the East window, in painted glass, is this inscription: *Orate pro bono statu — Molyneux Militis, Qui istam fieri fecit Anno Dom. Millmo. ccccxxliij^{mo}.* With three shields of arms underneath.

On the middle South window of the Church is the following inscription:—*Of yor Charitye pray for Margett Bulcley, daughter of Rich^d Molyneux, Knyght; and Wyff unto Joh. Dutton, and Willm Bulcley, esq. whose goodness caused this window to be made, of the will of Sir Robert Pkynson, executor to the said Margett, the yere of o^r Lord 1543. Which said Margett decessed the xxj daye of Februa^r the yere of o^r Lord 1527. of whose soule ihu have m'y. ame'.*

On the next window, Westward, is this:—*Orate pro bono statu — Ireland Armiger. de Lydiate e Elen— Anno Dom. 1540.*

In the East window are a great number of illegible inscriptions, and

some fragments extremely well drawn, particularly two, of St. Anne and St. Clement, near which on the top is the date, 1545, on a curious label.

There is also another chapel, belonging to the antient family of the Blundells of Ince-Blundell, wherein is an achievement of the arms of Blundell.

According to the Parliamentary Returns in 1811, the parish of Sefton contained six uninhabited houses, one building, and 460 houses occupied by 484 families (318 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 75 in trade, &c.) consisting of 1398 males and 1460 females; total 2858. Yours, &c. B. N.

MR. URBAN, *Dudley, Nov. 16.*
SOME years ago, a very intelligent, handsome, and promising youth, whose name is Henry Pargetter Lewis, the son of a respectable attorney in this town, was placed, for a probationary time, previously to an intended apprenticeship, with a surgeon and apothecary, of the name of Powell, in the immediate neighbourhood of one of our great public schools. He had not been there long, before one of the scholars, who lodged at the surgeon's (in league with the servant-boy of the house) devised the following stratagem to frighten him.—One night, during an absence of the master, the servant-boy concealed himself under the bed of Henry, before the latter retired to rest; and remained there till the hour of midnight; when, on a preconcerted signal of three raps at the chamber-door, it suddenly opened, and in stalked the school-boy, habited in a white sheet, with his face horribly disguised, and bearing a lighted candle in his hand;—the servant-boy, at the same moment, heaving up the bed, under Henry, with his back.—How long this was acted, is not known. It was done long enough, however, completely to de-throne the reason of the unfortunate youth; who, it is supposed, immediately covered himself with the bed-clothes; and so continued till the morning.—On his not rising at the usual time, some one of the family went to call him: and, not answering—except by incoherent cries, was discovered in the state just described.

The

The melancholy tidings of his situation were conveyed to his friends, on his removal to them; the facts having been disclosed, partly by the confession of the servant-boy, and partly by the unfortunate youth himself, during the few lucid intervals which occurred in the course of the first year after his misfortune.—His father and mother were then living; but they are now both dead: and the little property they left to support him is now nearly exhausted, together with a small subscription, which was also raised, to furnish him with necessaries, and to remunerate a person to take care of him. He is perfectly harmless and gentle, being rather in a state of idiocy, than insanity, seldom betraying any symptoms of violent emotion; except, occasionally, about midnight (the time of his unhappy disaster)—when, full of indescribable terror, he exclaims, "*Oh! they are coming! they are coming!*"—All hope of recovery is at an end: more than twenty years having elapsed since the catastrophe happened.

My motives, Sir, for requesting its insertion in your valuable pages, are these:

1st. That it may stand a chance of meeting the eye of him who was the contriver and chief agent of the fatal mischief; that, if living, he may make the only practicable amends in his power, by contributing towards an alleviation of the misery which he himself has occasioned.—His name and that of the school (though no blame attaches to the latter) are withheld, from a principle of delicacy.—I am told he was then a young gentleman of large expectations:—perhaps he is now in possession of affluence. If so, *his own heart will dictate what he ought to do.*

A second motive for thus giving publicity to the pitiable Case is, that it may prove a warning to inconsiderate youth, by showing what dreadful effects may follow such wanton sorts of mischief.

Lastly, my hope is, that the simple narrative may move the good hearts of some of your Readers, to assist with their Charity the wretched object, whose case is thus laid before them.

Perhaps their humane feelings may be somewhat more interested con-

cerning him, when they are informed that his mother was remotely related to the Royal House of Stuart;—and her person, since the writer of this could remember, bore evident traits of dignity, as well as of beauty. Her grandfather, Thomas Ward, esq. who had a residence in London, another at Warwick, and a mansion and seat at Kenilworth, — expended large sums of money in the cause of Charles the 1st. Her husband's father possessed large landed property at Eastham in Worcestershire. Her maiden name was Lucy Ward. She survived her husband some years; and, upon her death-bed, beaming (as it was natural she should) most tenderly solicitous about the welfare of this her only son. Having herself been a mere annuitant with a scanty income, which ceased with her, she most earnestly prayed that Divine Providence would raise him up sufficient friends to afford him "food and raiment,"—shelter and protection from further injury.—May her prayer be heard! May He who becomes the Father of the Orphan "temper the blast" to this shorn sufferer!

The smallest donations will be received with thankfulness, and applied with integrity, for his use, transmitted to Messrs. Masterman and Co. Bankers, in London; or to, Sir,

Yours, &c.
L. BOOKER,
Wicar of Dudley.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.

IN p. 340, a Correspondent gave a brief notice of the new system of Craniology. Should you think the following summary of "A Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiological System" now delivering by Dr. Spurzheim in Rathbone-place, worthy of insertion, it is at your service. Whatever may be the fate of the system itself, which professes to be founded, like all our knowledge of natural phenomena, on logical inductions from observation and experience, it must be admitted that its illustrations present us with many original and important views of the nature and operations of the human mind, and that it unfolds the characters of the passions and affections more completely and satisfactorily than

than all our metaphysical writers from Aristotle to Dr. Cogan.

"The object of these inquiries is, the examination of the Nervous System in general, and the Brain in particular; the determination of the primitive faculties of the mind, and of the material conditions necessary to their manifesting themselves; and the art of distinguishing by external signs both the innate dispositions, and the activity of those dispositions. As the nature of man is so little known, as this knowledge concerns ourselves, and as it is the basis of all the institutions of society, it is evident that these inquiries are of the highest importance to mankind, to the philosopher, the artist, physician, teacher, moralist, and legislator."

In the Introductory Lecture, Dr. Spurzheim, who, although a German, and only a few months in this country, speaks *extempore* with a fluency of language, and often with a felicity of expression, which surprises even his philosophical auditors, proved the existence of Physiognomy, with Lavater, from the fact that every man is a physiognomist. He exhibited a great variety of skulls, busts, and heads of philosophers or great men; exposed the erroneous theories which have been proposed to account for the diversity of genius; refuted the humoral system of temperaments influencing the faculties; shewed the characters of idiotism and of great mental powers; stated the distinction between the skulls of males and females, by shewing that the latter are always longer, smaller, and project more backwards. The ancients were acquainted with these sexual characters, and formed their statues accordingly. The moralists and divines possess most knowledge, reason most, and best know human nature; they are the observers of human actions and passions; whereas philosophers, wholly occupied with some particular study, judge of all men from their own feelings, and not from observation and experience. Yet, physical and moral truth are the same; both must be equally permanent. Mind is always the same, however it cannot manifest itself at all times. Nature is constant; and laws and religious opinions are permanent according as they are founded in nature. The mind, however, manifests itself only by the organization;

we cannot perceive the mind, but only its effects on the body, and from these effects we judge of its existence and its powers. When the same effects are uniformly attended with the same characters of mind, we necessarily deduce the latter from the former, although, in truth, the physical effects are only the visible consequences of the operations of the mind, which is invisible. Hence the deduction of the characters of mind from the physical appearances of the body, neither favours materialism nor fatalism; as the mind is proved to be distinct from matter, and although it influences the body, it is not by necessity, as the sense of smell may exist without being necessarily indulged always with fine odours.

The First Lecture of the course Dr. S. began by observing, that he proposed to treat of the anatomical demonstration of the brain, and to prove that mind manifests itself only by the organization. Mind is not material, and the brain is only its organ or instrument; hence, as the bone or cranium is not the brain, neither is craniology to be understood as treating of it, but of the physiology of the brain; the skull only bears marks of the brain, whence its existence and form are inferred. The brain contains all the faculties, but we do not know the faculties themselves, we only know their manifestations; one may possess the faculty of musick, but we cannot say whether he excels in sacred or profane musick; we can only discover the power or susceptibility of such and such a skill, but not the precise character or quality of that power; it is the latent, not the determinate action which is indicated by the brain. Diseases of the brain are not accompanied by equal diseases of the mind, because all the central parts are double; as we have two eyes, two ears, &c. so is the brain double; hence the reason why loss of brain is not immediately followed by a loss of intellect. Here, however, Dr. S. remarked, that all our observations on this case are very imperfect, and that many facts may have escaped the notice of medical and other persons. He refuted the error hitherto commonly received by anatomists respecting the ossification of the brain, shewed that the supposed ossified brains

brains are often much larger, and always of a form different from real brains, and that they are merely bony excrescences formed in the skull. This discovery is important to the Professor's physiognomical system, as he makes the brain not only the seat of mind, but of all the moral sentiments and affections. It is not the viscera, but the brain, in which feeling exists; and, although all languages have the expression "a good heart," feeling is in the head. Shame manifests itself by the skin of the face, yet we never say that shame exists in the skin; sorrow, by tears, yet we never suppose its seat to be in the lachrymal glands; and so of all the other affections, the effects of which are produced by sympathy; consequently the brain is the seat of both intellect and moral feelings. Dr. S. then refuted the common errors of artists, respecting the proportions of the head; proved that size furnishes no rule, as elephants have larger brains than men; that Camper's facial angle is erroneous; and that women, having generally less powers of reason and more feeling, have also less brain in front and more behind than men. Dr. S. then explained the phenomena of Sleep: when all the organs are at perfect rest, then is complete sleep; when only a part, then dreaming takes place; somnambulism occurs when more of the organs are awake, but not sufficient to give a *will* to the person, who sometimes can see and hear as well as walk. Dreams are most common in the morning when all the organs have had some repose. Visions are occasioned by transferring internal sensations to external objects; this practice, if permanent, becomes actual disease, real insanity. This diseased state, when the patient is rational on every subject but one, proves the plurality of the organs, and at the same time the necessity of them all to make a perfectly rational being. Here Dr. S. related a number of cases illustrative of his general principle.

Lect. II. This lecture was chiefly anatomical, and the lecturer demonstrated, even to those but little versed in such researches, the errors of nearly all preceding anatomists, when dissecting the brain. The professional gentlemen present (being all

the best anatomists and most distinguished physicians in the metropolis) admitted the justness and originality of the Professor's observations. The error of disectors, who have hitherto made sections of the brain, instead of tracing every organ through all its ramifications, the same as in other parts of the body, appears extraordinary. No inferences, said Dr. S. can be drawn from partial sections of the living brain, as the animal is thereby injured and cannot evince its natural functions. No general organs of feeling and sensation can be indicated; yet the functions of the brain and the signs of the disposition of the mind are the same. Every thing in nature is powerful in proportion to its mass; the more considerable the nerve, the more energetic the function. But we must distinguish between functions and their conditions, as they may be active or passive; temperament adds to energy, exercise improves the faculties, consequently the general principles of judging are very compound and complex. We must always observe individuals of the same species, and also the same individual. All the organs may be discovered by the functions, and pointed out by the external characters. Skulls too large or too small, indicate disease or idiotism. The size of the antique not found in nature. The configurations of the skull are solely to be relied on; but bony projections, such as those at the back of the head, are not to be confounded with organic developments, which consist of little elevations on the different parts of the cranium. Every man has all the organs, but some with one more developed than another, according to the peculiar bias of mind. In examining a skull, notice the most prominent parts, if there be only one prominence or roundish elevation, it is easily discovered; if many, greater attention is necessary; according as the convolutions of the brain are transverse or lateral, so are the elevations on the skull; and its most elevated point, when placed in different positions, is always the centre of the organ. Great elevations on the skull always indicate some great bias of the mind.

Lect. III. Dr. S. observed, that there are three states to which this physi-

physiognomical system cannot be rigorously applied: infancy, disease, and old age; in children, the brain grows like the other parts of the body; in disease, such as in chronic insanity or in hydrocephalus, its form is changed by the water interposing in the ventricles; and in old age the brain is partially absorbed. He exhibited a variety of skulls to prove that insane persons have the skull generally thicker and denser than sane people; suicides have often the same character; the latter is sometimes a disease, and occasionally an epidemic. In Austria last year only 33 suicides existed, in Paris there were more every month. The Lecturer then proceeded to detail the process by which the bone of the skull is formed, its radiations from a centre, &c. With respect to the *cause* of cranial configurations, it was foreign to his inquiry: it is immaterial to the physiognomist whether these forms be produced by the muscles, brain, &c. it is enough that he knows such and such appearances are always accompanied by such and such characters of mind. It is, however, certain that the muscles cannot produce these configurations of the skull, as they are found in children before birth, and consequently before the muscles come into action. Nor can mechanical pressure produce the peculiar configuration in the skulls of Caribs, as reported by travellers; the figure of the skull is admirably contrived to resist all external injuries, and it would require a very great force to modulate into any other form than that of nature. The Lecturer here related the circumstances which led to the discovery of this new system. Dr. Gall, while he followed the opinions of the schools, laboured in vain to acquire any positive knowledge; there is no organ of instinct, and the language of philosophers respecting memory, judgment, imagination, passions, and affections, is very erroneous. His greatest difficulty was to ascertain the real faculties of the human mind: he began by studying man, as a botanist does a new plant, or a naturalist a new animal, he observed men's actions, and compared them with their cerebral organization; he examined an individual who excelled in some one thing only, and endeavoured to trace

the relation between his peculiar character and some prominent part of his head. Having continued his observations on an immense number of heads, he ascertained that the same external configuration of the head is uniformly accompanied by sameness of character. He next directed his attention to negative characters, and by multiplying his observations on the developed organ and the intellectual faculties, he succeeded in forming his physiognomical system, which may be learned and improved by every succeeding student of human nature, who should always begin with the most simple and proceed to the more complex, from a head which has only one highly developed organ, to that which has many, and finally to those whose organs are all equally developed. Experience and incessant observation, assisted by numerous collections of skulls and busts, are necessary to make an expert physiognomist. This science is also improved by a knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the brain, by comparative anatomy, by partial insanities, and by mimicry, or those insensible motions of the body whenever experiencing any lively emotion. Hence this system has assumed all the characters of a regular science, and rests on the basis of experience and observation, the foundation of nearly all our knowledge. If such an energy or faculty of mind be always attended, as it unquestionably is, by certain organs or configurations of the skull, then we must draw the same conclusion, by induction, as in every other branch of natural science, that the characters of the mind are deducible from the organization of the head. These principles are equally applicable to men and to animals, according to their respective faculties. It is not, however, expected that the physiognomist should be a prophet, or that he should tell by the skull whether a man may ever become mad; madness is merely a disease, which may and does occur without any change of configuration, the same as the eye, the thorax, or any part of the body may be inflamed without necessarily changing its form. But, if one faculty, such as self-love or pride, be indulged more than all the others, and the person become

become diseased, insanity may be the consequence.

Lect. IV. After observing that the brain is an aggregation of organs which grow from birth to the age of puberty, and decline in old age, he proceeded to detail his new divisions of the intellectual faculties. Gall denominated the organs according as they indicated men's characters; thus, in a mathematician, he called the prominent part of the skull, the organ of mathematics, and hence his nomenclature is defective. Dr. Spurzheim proceeds differently; he considers the human mind, like naturalists, as a class, which he divides into two orders, or faculties; the first, intellect or understanding; the second, moral feelings. These orders he subdivides into four genera, which have each their respective species or organs:

- 1st. Propensities, of which there are nine species, or organs.
- 2d. Sentiments, the like number.
- 3d. Knowing or perceiving faculties, eleven species.
- 4th. Reflecting faculties, only four species.

This classification consists of 33 organs, all of which manifest themselves by little eminences on the outside of the skull from the ears upwards. Every faculty has a propensity, but not vice versa, nor has every sentiment a propensity. Organic life is one, but composed of many parts; hence very few actions are the result of one faculty alone. By the laws of reason and observation we may confirm the fact, that every faculty has its corresponding organ; that all the faculties are necessary to the perfectly organized being; and that in every faculty, its aim, abuses, and effects of its activity or inactivity are to be considered, with respect to the discovery of the name and place of its organ. When one propensity predominates, its organ becomes more conspicuous. This led to the discovery that the cerebellum or little brain is the seat of sexual appetite. Dr. S. detailed a great variety of observations and circumstances interesting to the anatomist and physician respecting the cerebellum and spinal marrow; related the effects of wounds received in the neck of a young French soldier, whose beard never grew, nor voice became masculine, in consequence; stated that the an-

tients were acquainted with this fact; that they cured erotic madness by bleeding behind the ear; and that the cerebellum in all males is larger than in females, demonstrating that this propensity, from the mouse to the elephant and man, is much greater in the male than the female sex. The dimensions of the cerebellum are ascertained by the distance between the ears, and the breadth of the back part of the head and neck. Dr. S. answered the objections made to this opinion, that animals have fixed periods of rutting, by observing that the same argument applies to the whole faculty, and consequently cannot overturn facts, however inexplicable in themselves. This propensity to propagate the species, he designates by the organ of *Amativeness* or physical love; he was obliged to make a new word to express his idea, and therefore proposed a Latin or Greek root, *amativness* or *erotive-ness*, formed from *amo*, and the particle *ff*, and substantive termination *ness*, agreeable to the genius of the English language.

Lect. V. The skulls of males and females are very different in Germany, much more so than in England, and still more than in France; in the latter country the heads of men and women are almost similar. The second propensity is denominated the organ of *Philoprogenitiveness*, or love of offspring. (English pathologists have naturalized the Greek term *storgé* for this feeling.) The function of this organ was discovered in monkeys, which are excessively fond of their young; it is situated at the centre of the hinder part of the head, and appears much more conspicuous in females than males; even in little girls it is apparent. Dr. S. traced its existence through a vast variety of animals and birds; noticed those which neglect their offspring; like the cuckoo, and mothers who kill their children, in all of which it was not developed; and shewed that by the wise provisions of nature infanticide is very rare in consequence of this feeling, which is also so much stronger in females than males. He observed that some men love children, others are annoyed by them; a fact which is inexplicable without admitting a peculiar and innate propensity. Boys like whips, dogs, &c.; girls

girls prefer babies, dresses, &c. This organ is very conspicuous in negroes, who are greatly attached to their children. The Third propensity is a discovery of Dr. S. which he calls the organ of *Inhabitiveness*, or a propensity to live in certain places; it appears chiefly in animals: the chamois goat, eagle, lark, &c. delight to roam in high regions far beyond the sphere of their food; there are also two varieties of rats, one inhabits cellars, the other garrets; the garreteer has an elevated ridge on the back of the skull which does not appear in the cellarer. Gall confounded this organ with self-love, and supposed that physical propensities in brutes might become moral ones in man. But the faculties never change; and there is a peculiar propensity for certain situations, which is indicated by this organ. Fourth, organ of *Adhesiveness*, or attachment. Of animals that live in society some are married, as canary birds, and others are not; this is not owing to the activity of any faculty, but to a peculiar propensity, *adhesiveness*. Friendship is a modification of this faculty, which is more extensive, and includes patriotism, national and local attachment, &c. Nostalgia is an abuse of this feeling, a caricature of patriotism. Fifth. Organ of *Combativeness*. Some children are quarrelsome, others pacific; even delicate women sometimes fight with great obstinacy; rabbits fight with and defeat hares, which are generally larger animals; little dogs often chase large ones. These facts evince a peculiar and distinct propensity to combat, the organ of which is situated in the posterior angle of the parietal bone, nearly parallel with the ear; it is generally large in proportion to the backward space between the ears, and in those with thick necks and broad heads behind, it is very conspicuous. Animals having the ears wide are quarrelsome; if narrow or short, they are timid. The ancients knew these distinctions, as they are marked on the heads of their gladiators. Dr. S. opposes the notion of Gall, that a positive sentiment or feeling can result from the want or absence of another; fear, he contends, is not the want of courage, but a real sentiment. Sixth. Organ of *Destructiveness*: this propensity is

evinced in various manners; some robbers always murder as well as rob; some soldiers in the field put all to death indiscriminately, others preserve the lives of all they can. This disposition, therefore, is not owing to the particular aliment, as men eat both animal and vegetable food. Nor is it to be ascribed to the having hands or claws, as these serve only as instruments to the destructive propensity. Instances of an apothecary who became an executioner merely to gratify his desire of destroying animal life; merchants who paid butchers for permission to kill cattle. Tygers do not, like men, prey on each other; yet they and all other animals know to attack their prey at the neck, where life is easiest to be extinguished. Men evince this propensity in the pleasure which they derive from torturing animals, breaking lamps, tables, chairs, &c. Hence it is very happily designated the organ of destructiveness, and is situated above the ear in a line with the temples and occiput. Dr. S. exhibited busts or casts of Mitchell and Hollings, the murderers of their sweethearts; of M. Ampere, a Frenchwoman, who murdered her mother and two sisters, and of Bellingham the murderer of Perceval.

(To be continued.)

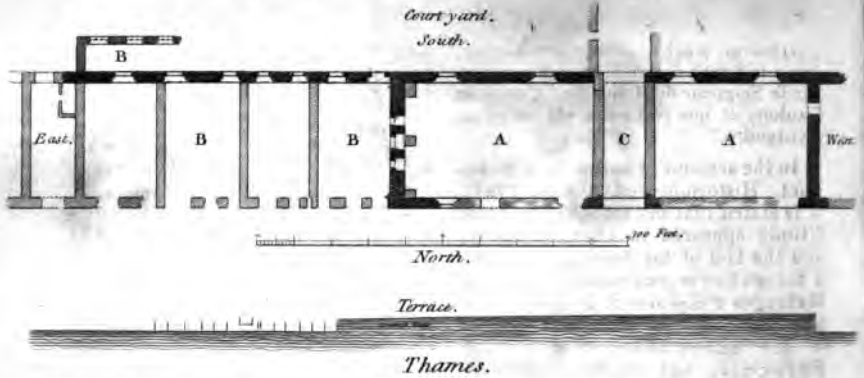
Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Nov. 19.*
MR. Dibdin, in his very excellent edition of "More's Utopia," professes to give a list of all the previous ones; and, in such account, mentions *two* as having appeared in the French language. From a passage, however, in "Memoires pour la Vie de Messieurs Samuel Sorbriere, et Jean Baptiste Cotelier," prefixed to "Sorberiana," à Paris, 1694, 12mo. it is evident there are *two other* translations into French of this "most pleasant, fruitful, and witty work"—a circumstance which Mr. Dibdin could not have been aware of.

The following is the passage alluded to:

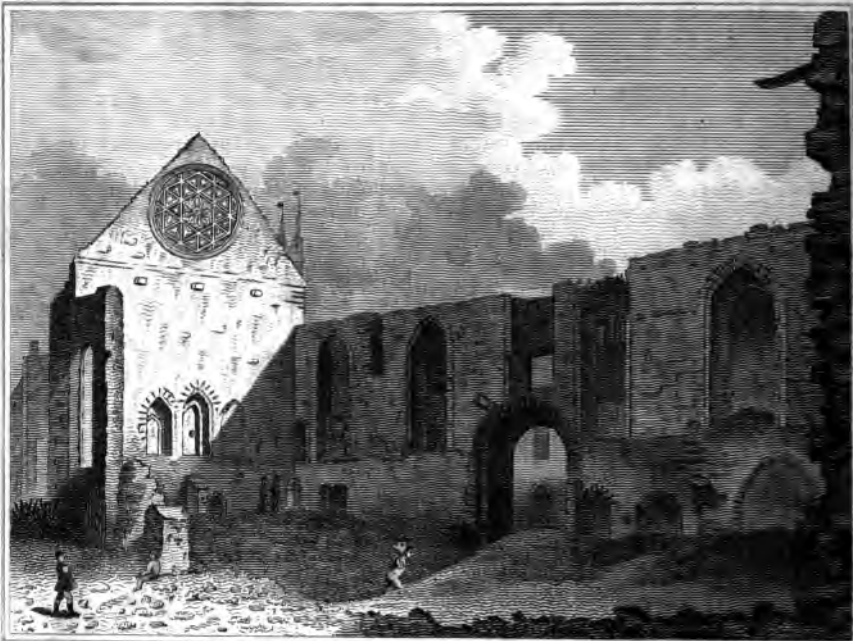
"Il (Sorbriere) traduisait aussi en François peu de tems après l'Utopie de Thomas Morus, à la priere de Monsieur le Comte de Rhingrave, Gouverneur de la Ville de l'Ecluse, qui ne pouvoit sans cela la lire en cette langue que dans des traductions surannées, faites bien avant dans l'autre siècle par
 Barthelemi



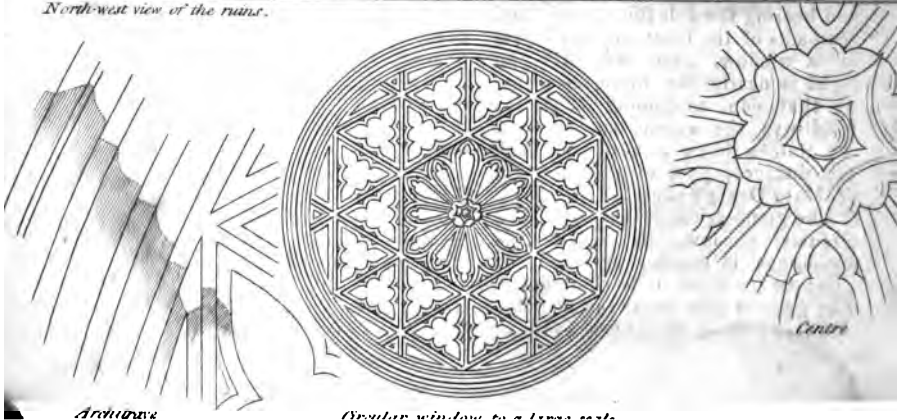
Ruins of the Bishop of Winchester's Palace, Southwark.



A. Great Hall. B. State apartments. C. Avenue cut through Great Hall, suppose in 17th century. Parts tinted dark, original stone walls. D. lighter tint, modern brick-work warehouses.



North-west view of the ruins.



Barthelemi Aneau, auteur de l'Alecter, qui a fait tant de bruit en son temps, et par le Seigneur de Brianville, d'un stile Gaulois, et que ce Comte eût eu peine à entendre."

In the account of Sorbriere, in *Nouv. Dict. Historique* (ed. à Caen 1789), it is stated that his translation of the *Utopia* appeared in 1643, in 12mo; and the fact of his having made such a translation is mentioned in vol. I. of *Melanges d'Histoire et de Litterature* par Marville, pa. 276 (4 ed. 1725), in the enumerations of celebrated Physicians; but of the edition by Aneau I can find no account. The translation by Seigneur de Brianville is the same mentioned by Mr. Dibdin as being translated by Jean le Bland, by which name he is designated in *Nouv. Dict. Hist.* A. R. F.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 6.

AS neither Tradition nor History afford any aid towards giving a satisfactory or positive illustration of the remains in the annexed Plate, with regard to the arrangements within the walls; little more need be added to what has already been advanced in p. 320, than to observe, that the View of the Ruins presents what is presumed to have been the Great Hall, where are seen the three conjoined entrances at the Eastern end, and the circular window in the gable, terminating the wall at that point, curious and uncommon from its very scientific commixture of triangular compartments, centered by hexangular ditto. As the triangles themselves are formed of three sides, so doth each contain three turns: the mystic three is further seen in the tracery on the sides of the hexangular compartment. On the left, North, and bearing towards the Thames, are remnants of the front on that aspect in a window, dado, &c. On the right is nearly the whole elevation on that side, containing capacious windows; the avenue cut through the wall is likewise noticeable. In the distance, part of the tower of St. Mary Overy's church.

The geometrical delineation of the circular window, its centre, and mouldings in profile, ascertain the principle on which it is constructed. The general plan shews the distribu-

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

tion of the ground-lines, and the points to which they severally tend.
Yours, &c. J. CARTER.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

SO far has Devastation extended her widely-wasting influence over the noble works of our Ancestors; that, of the numerous religious and other foundations with which London and its environs have from the earliest periods abounded, but the scattered fragments of a few now exist, and of many the name alone remains. Of the desolated walls that existed after the general destruction of former buildings, they were either constructed into manufactories or warehouses, or totally demolished by succeeding innovators for the value of the materials; thus either hiding the little interesting fragments they might contain, from the observation of the curious, or at once razing the last memorial to the ground to occupy its site by the busy works of mercantile speculations. Among the most curious and interesting that have been discovered of late, are the long-hidden vestiges of Winchester Palace, near the Monastery of St. Mary Overy in Southwark—ruins which, it is certain, no circumstance under the present could have thrown so much light upon, or afforded so many opportunities for discovering the original extent, and magnificence, of this grand residence of the Bishops of that See; being for many years closely surrounded by high warehouses, and narrow streets and lanes, defying the utmost diligence of antiquarian investigation. But the dreadful calamity which has happened to the buildings occupying this spot, offers to the curious ample room both for the pencil and the pen; and we cannot but remark how the elegant fragment now proudly towers over every other object near, while the rotten walls of modern work lie prostrate beneath it. Having before and since the fire devoted considerable attention to this place, and collected various information relative thereto, I am induced to send a few particulars in addition to those already inserted by your able Correspondent Mr. Carter;—and here permit me to say, for it is a tribute that is due, and will be paid by

by every man of impartial judgment—that the indefatigable exertions of that excellent Antiquary are such, as must ever excite in all those who are capable of estimating the true value of our Ancient Architecture, the utmost admiration and applause. Though it will be impossible to compress within the narrow limits now allotted every particular date connected with the history of this building from the first foundation to its dissolution (nor perhaps will it be deemed necessary); yet I shall endeavour to glance at the most prominent occurrences, to convey a general idea of its antiquity, magnificence, and present state.

The original founder and builder was Wm. Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, by whose munificence the stupendous pile was erected about 1107 (on a piece of ground belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey, to whom was paid a yearly acknowledgement) as a residence for himself and successors, who chiefly occupied it during the sitting, of Parliament; and it seems to have been habitable so late as the Civil-war, when it lost its consequence, and was never after used by a Dignitary of the Church, but converted into a Prison for the Royalists, several of distinction being lodged in it during the dreadful commotions of those times.

In its pristine state it chiefly consisted of ten courts, bounded on the South by a fine park, and beautiful gardens, which were decorated with statues, fountains, and a variety of superb decorations; on the North by the noble River Thames, to which was a spacious terrace, part of the bank wall still remaining; on the East by the Priory; and on the West by a large plot of ground called Paris Gardens. Such was the state when sold to Sir Thomas Walker, anno 1649, who did not long possess it before the buildings were demolished, with the park, &c. and the ground let on lease. A great entertainment was given here in the time of Bishop Beaufort, who, being made Cardinal of St. Eusebius in France, was, on his approach to London, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and some of the principal citizens, on horseback, who conducted him with great pomp to his magnificent palace. Many acts of succeeding Prelates were dated

at this place, it being their chief residence; but it was finally deserted for the Episcopal Palace at Chelsea.

From a splendid perfect mansion, surrounded by every useful and ornamental work of art, and by its situation eminently conspicuous and beautiful, we now turn our eyes to a few solitary fragments, which alone denote the existence of former grandeur; and cannot but regret to observe the ravages of less than two centuries have been so far extended as almost entirely to obliterate the appearance of having been one of the most extensive on the banks of the Thames. The whole length of ancient wall now remaining from East to West is nearly 200 feet, measuring from the cross wall which contains the circular window Westward, about 115 feet, and Eastward of it about 80 feet. There is little doubt but that the former space was the Hall; and it may be remarked as uncommon, that the chief entrance was at the East end; but the distribution of the different parts of the whole edifice, and its relative situation with the adjoining abbey, were probably the reasons for this deviation from a rule which with former builders seems to be established. The circular window in the gable may be noticed as highly curious; and though there are examples of this kind in the roofs of halls, they are by no means common; and, not excepting that in the ruins of the fine episcopal Palace at St. David's, South Wales, I am inclined to think this the handsomest in the United Kingdom. The design of tracery is altogether novel and intricate, and the centre of the circle peculiarly beautiful; its diameter 18 feet. It is probably as old as the reign of Edward the First. At the N.E. angle of the wall in which it is contained is a pier and part of a connecting arch, which led to the court before the triple doors of the hall. The range of windows in the South wall are nearly entire through the extreme length; but of the North a small fragment, and the intervening foundations, only remain. The arches are mostly of a flat character, and but few mouldings, though two doors in the lower story are very elegant and of high antiquity; but the accumulation of rubbish is so great, that they are with difficulty to be seen.

I was

I was informed by a person resident near the spot, that, not long previous to the fire, an ancient stone vaulted crypt was destroyed under a warehouse near the South wall of the hall; of its size and character he could give me no satisfactory account; and after the most diligent inquiry I could gain no farther information, nor trace to what particular building it belonged. It is some satisfaction to state, that the wall containing the great window, if not the others, is to remain; but whether to be again hidden from view in a dark store-room, or left as it now is, an object of admiration, I am not certain; however, the anxiety of Mr. Carter will in part be relieved by this information.

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

Friendly Thoughts on rightly performing the Duties of the Church.

“Let all things be done decently, and in order.” *St. Paul.*

My dear Friend, *Abbots Roding,*
Nov. 25,

WHEN last we met in the House of Mourning upon a sad and melancholy occasion, mutually so to each of us; you will recollect, that part of our conversation turned upon a ceremony in the office of private baptism administered to infants. We then had a friendly difference of opinion, not respecting the sacrament itself, but merely relative to the ceremony of taking the infant in our arms.

Having since thought that some loose and scattered observations, not magisterially delivered, upon the subject which we discussed, as well as upon some other topics of Church Duty, might prove acceptable to you, as well as to some other of my younger friends, I here submit them to the public eye.

On the practice, which, as you seem to think, is very general, in the private baptism of infants, or in what is commonly and vulgarly called, by *abusio vocis*, half-baptising the child, give me leave to draw the attention of your mind to the following interesting considerations.

In the introduction of any one new ceremony, be it ever so insignificant, or in the omission of those

rites and ceremonies which have been long in usage, and established in our Church by authority, no clergyman, consistently with his profession, can think himself justified by exercising his private judgment. Previous to his having received episcopal ordination, he was bounden by no ecclesiastical restriction; but was at full liberty to act as a Conformist, or as a Non-conformist, to the discipline of our Church. But, when he became a candidate for Holy Orders, and by the laying on of the hands of the Bishop and of the priests, he was admitted to be a priest of the temple; from that time, having enlisted himself under the banner of the Cross, he voluntarily and solemnly engaged to act, and live, as a dutiful and obedient son and servant of the Church. As a guide, and pastor, of the flock, he had now one plain rule of conduct to follow; and that is chalked out in an easy character in every rubrick which is annexed to the different offices of our Church.

To that rubrick I shall now refer you, to decide how far my opinion stands on solid ground, when I assert, that the officiating clergyman in the office of private baptism, not taking the infant in his arms, but sprinkling the child with the consecrated water whilst it reclines on the arms of another, misunderstands his duty from an error in judgment.

In the office for the public baptism of infants, the precise time is marked out, when the priest, as the rubrick directs, is to take the child in his arms. He then requires the name; and proceeds to the act of the sacrament itself.

In the office for the private baptism of infants, the minister is directed to call upon God—to say the Lord's Prayer, and so many of the Collects appointed to be said before in the form of public baptism, as the time and present exigence will suffer. And then the child being named by some one that is present, the minister shall pour water upon it, and baptise it.

Nothing having been said in whose arms the child should be holden, the previous direction in the rubrick for public baptism has a claim of preference, and therefore justly requires us to observe the same form and ceremony.

ceremony. But a cause of difference is assigned in the assertion that the child is only half-baptised.

There seems to be a visible impropriety in this mode of phraseology; which, without giving a single thought to its inconsistency, with the multitude too many of us have adopted.

Agreeable to this common acceptance, to be half-baptised, is to divide an indivisible sacrament into two equal parts: and having performed one part, there is a remainder to be filled up upon some future occasion.

But, whether we regard the public or the private baptism of infants, undoubtedly the sacrament is one and the same. We cannot administer it by halves. And the child in the latter case is fully and wholly baptised, as far as the virtue and efficacy of that holy sacrament extends, which our Heavenly Lord and Master instituted and ordained in the Catholic Church.

The subsequent part of the office looks to a different concern, whether we have respect to the infant, or to the God-fathers and God-mothers who have brought it to the font.

From hence proceed we to another office in our Church.

A very common neglect, which has arisen from not sufficiently attending to the rubrick, has already introduced some innovation into our church service, and, by gradually creeping on, may be productive of much more.

At the burial of the dead, the rubrick directs that the priest and clerks, meeting the corpse at the entrance of the church-yard, shall say, or sing, *I am the resurrection and the life, &c.*

It also directs, that after the sublime Lesson from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, when they come to the grave, the priest shall say, or the priest and the clerks shall sing, *Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, &c.*

Should a funeral oration be here introduced, however impressively so ever it might be delivered, or how elegantly soever it might be constructed, who would not catch some alarm at the novelty? And yet, not less heterogeneous is the motley introduction of Watts's Hymns. But, whatsoever piety may be ascribed to Watts — or whatsoever seraphic

strains of devotion to his poetry; we surely do not stand in need of calling in Sectarian assistance to moderate and assuage the grief of the mourner, or to raise the voices of the sweet singers at the grave.

Sweetly pleasing to my ear as almost all sacred musick proves, I do not reconcile to the consistency and propriety of our Church duty the unauthorised introduction of the Morning and Evening Hymn.

It is not sufficient to say, that the Hymns are excellent in their nature; or that the congregation are pleased with the harmony; or improved by such melodious devotion. For, against all the prescribed order and regularity of our Church service, such a novel introduction strongly militates.

I shall expose myself to be ridiculed as an old-fashioned fellow, or strongly tinctured with prejudice for the quaint poetry of Sternhold and Hopkins, did I say any thing in dispraise of the psalms and hymns and tunes composed for the different chapels in the Metropolis. But thus much, regard for truth, and aversion from the increase of innovation, will compel me to assert, that, when the clergyman in the pulpit has incensed in his own conceit the Lord's Prayer, and the clerk from his desk has delivered out his psalm, and directed you to turn to page 9—they deal in smuggled goods. Neither the one nor the other have any sanction for so doing.

The only version of the Psalms, allowed by authority to be sung in all churches, is that of Sternhold and Hopkins; or the new version by Tate and Brady. Consequently, every other hymn and psalm is spurious and illegitimate, and ought not to be used in our churches as a surreptitious introduction.

Having brought forward into public view the metrical composition of poor Sternhold and Hopkins, which has long lain unnoticed, or in contempt, I shall only cursorily observe, that some few of their psalms are beautifully and poetically composed; and that some few also are set to tunes most musical, which have a tendency to fill the soul with an exalted spirit of devotion. Cold must be the heart, upon which the 34th, the 84th, and the 104th psalms have made

made no impression. But the hundredth psalm might be selected as a model for psalmody, to which we shall not easily find its equal.

WILLIAM-CHARLES DYER.

"Though I look old, yet I am strong
and lusty ;

For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood,
Nor did I with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility ;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly."

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

IN Part I. p. 217. Mr. Parkes has favoured us with a view of Old Parr's Cottage. On the idea that an account of Henry Jenkins will not be unacceptable to your Readers, I forward a short sketch of his life, transcribed from the Histories of Knaresborough and Richmond in Yorkshire. Not being able to furnish you with a drawing, either of the house wherein he was born, or the church where he was buried, I hope some of your Correspondents resident in the neighbourhood, will favour us with the former, if it exists at this day, or at any rate with the latter.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

"Henry Jenkins was born at Bolton-upon-Swale in 1500, and followed the employment of fishing 140 years. When about 11 or 12 years old, he was sent to Northallerton, with a horse-load of arrows for the battle of Flodden-field, with which a bigger boy (all the men being employed at harvest) went forward to the army under the Earl of Surrey ; King Henry VIII. being at Tournay. When he was more than 100 years old, he used to swim across the river with the greatest ease, and without catching cold. Being summoned to a tithe cause at York, in 1667, between the vicar of Catterick, and William and Peter Mawbank, he deposed, that the tithes of wool, lamb, &c. were the vicar's, and had been paid to his knowledge, 120 years and more. And in another cause between Mr. Hawes and Mr. Wastel of Ellerton, he gave evidence to 120 years. Being born before Parish Registers were kept, which did not come into use till the 30th of Henry VIII. one of the judges asked him, what memorable battle or event had happened in his memory ; to which he answered, 'that when the battle of Flodden-field was fought, where the Scots were beat, with the death of their King, he was

turned of 12 years of age.' Being asked how he lived, he said, 'by thatching and salmon fishing ;' that when he was served with a subpoena, he was thatching a house, and would dub a hook with any man in Yorkshire ; that he had been butler to Lord Conyers of Hornby-castle, and that Marmaduke Brodelay, Lord Abbot of Fountains, did frequently visit his Lord, and drink a hearty glass with him ; that his Lord often sent him to inquire how the Abbot did, who always sent for him to his lodgings ; and, after ceremonies, as he called it, passed, ordered him, besides wassel, a quarter of a yard of roast-beef for his dinner (for that Monasteries did deliver their guests meat by measure), and a great black jack of strong drink. Being further asked, if he remembered the dissolution of religious houses, he said, 'very well, and that he was between 30 and 40 years of age when the order came to dissolve those in Yorkshire ; that great lamentation was made, and the country all in a tumult, when the Monks were turned out.'

What a multitude of events, says an ingenious author, have crowded into the period of this man's life ! He was born when the Roman Catholic religion was established by law ; he saw the supremacy of the Pope overturned ; the dissolution of monasteries, Popery established again, and at last the Protestant religion securely fixed on a rock of adamant. In his time the Invincible Armada was destroyed, the Republic of Holland formed, three Queens beheaded, Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, and Mary Queen of Scots ; a King of Spain seated upon the throne of England, a King of Scotland crowned King of England at Westminster, and his son beheaded before his own palace, his family being proscribed as traitors ; and last of all, the great Fire in London, which happened in 1666, at the latter end of his wonderful life.

Jenkins could neither read nor write. He died at Ellerton upon Swale, and was buried in Bolton Church-yard (near Catterick and Richmond in Yorkshire) December 6, 1670, where a small pillar was erected to his memory, and this Epitaph, composed by Dr. Thomas Chapman, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge (from 1746 to 1760) engraven upon a monument in the church.

"Blush

“Blush not, marble,
to rescue from oblivion
the memory of Henry Jenkins;
a person obscure in birth,
but of a life truly memorable;
for
he was enriched with the goods of Nature,
if not of Fortune;
and happy in the duration,
if not the variety of his enjoyments:
and though the partial world despised and
disregarded his low and humble state,
the equal eye of Providence beheld
and blessed it
with a Patriarch's health
and length of days,
to teach mistaken man,
these blessings are entailed on
temperance,
a life of labour, and a mind at ease.
He lived to the amazing age of 169.”

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 4.

IT is a good maxim, because it is universally true, that extremes in all things are bad; even religion becomes superstition, and liberty runs into licentiousness. The circumstantial manner, in which the business of our Courts of Law and Equity is detailed in the daily prints, has become a subject of general complaint; and although it may not be in the power of an individual to point out a remedy, or even to apply one if pointed out by others, still an application to the feelings and interests of “Editors of Newspapers,” who are men, many of them of enlarged sentiments of honour and strict morality, who have wives and children to protect and cherish—daughters to be seduced, and sons to be corrupted—cannot come ill from one who professes himself to be not only a man and a father, but also a moral and civil guardian of the rights and happiness of the people—a clergyman and a magistrate.

Every Englishman plants his foot firmly on the liberty of the press, as the charter of his best rights, and would rather die than have it torn from him by the hand of Tyranny.—He admires it, as the colossal pillar which supports his most sacred privileges as a social being, and exultingly passes from month to month. Interminable shame and sorrow be the portion of that man, who would destroy this corner-stone of freedom, and throw down this pædium of civil integrity and religious knowledge!!! But I am not the

only one to complain, that many who will contend with all their might for the undisturbed possession of this glorious charter, will themselves think little of blotting out its fairest characters, and tearing it to very rags and tatters. We have lately read with delight the manly challenge of Lord Manners from the Irish Bench; and we exult in a certainty that there is not a Judge in the land who would destroy his minute-book, or have his charges or his judgments hidden in a corner, or delivered in a whisper. Every decision made in equity, and every conviction recorded in our criminal courts, should be published to the world at large, that the penalty of offences should be as universally known, as unhappily those offences themselves are universally practised. But, surely, the narrow windings and turnings through which the knave evades detection; the little helps and assistances which cunning gets from honesty; the arts which timid guilt successfully employs, and the unblushing hardihood of more bold and daring villainy, are matters which prudence and justice should conceal. The development of the intricacies of guilt only gives facility and encouragement to the young beginner, and enlarges the ways and means of hoary-headed sinners. It is by the plainness, the unequivocal plainness, with which all the ways of dishonesty and vice are now carefully explored and broadly laid open to public use and abuse, that the young are instructed, and the old confirmed, in their nefarious practices. Although it is frequently horrible to read over the calendars of gaol delivery, and to think upon the dreadful crimes which are daily committed under the most atrocious circumstances of cruelty and wickedness, it may still be wise thus to publish and make known, as a criterion of moral depravation, and also of a just and upright jurisprudence, the name and condition of every culprit, the nature and degree of his offence, and the character and measure of his punishment:—but not to sully the cheek of modesty, nor to corrupt the heart yet innocent:—let this record be all-sufficient. It cannot serve the ends of justice, equity, mercy, or morality, to tell—how such or such a scheme of fraud prevailed—what were

were the means by which the robber broke upon the privacy and security of domestic quiet, and made good his retreat encumbered with the spoils of his iniquity—or to disclose the thousand shifts of successful knavery—the tricks and disguises, the arts and chicanery, by which the unsuspecting may be deceived and plundered: no advantage surely can be derived from publicly teaching the profligate part of the community how easy it is to violate the laws of their country, and absolutely to attain a *respectable* old age without suffering the vengeance due to their offences; and yet it is a fact—harsh to be told, but too true to be denied—that if, from some unforeseen perversion of intellect, or depravation of the heart, some entire alienation of every just and honest principle within me, or, from the cravings of absolute want, and the horror of seeing my children starve around me, I should be tempted to turn villain, and to live by fraud and rapine:—I do not at this moment know where I could so successfully search for instruction in the trade of vice, or where look for lessons to teach me how to accomplish crimes and to evade the laws, as in the minute and accurate details published by newspaper reporters from Bow-street and the Old Bailey.

It is a dreadful consideration to Christian parents in a Christian country, that the public journals, which custom has made a part of our daily bread, have become vehicles rather of infamy than of useful knowledge; nor would it have been believed a century ago, that any one, under any form of government, would be allowed to publish the morals of a brothel and the blasphemies of a gaol, for the entertainment of a depraved taste, or the encouragement of infant felony—but alas!

“Mutantur tempora—et nos mutamur in illis.”—

Yours, &c.

W. A. A.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 29.

I HAVE met with one or two persons, who, professing themselves to be among those whom your Correspondent H. Part I. p. 550, notices, as having “great repugnance at joining in the 109th Psalm,” which they consider as an imprecation of David on his enemies

(some think on Saul in particular), and as such, extremely repulsive to the feelings of a Christian, have been much taken with his suggestion of its being simply “a recapitulation of the ‘words of hatred’ spoken against the Royal Author by his enemies.”

For my own part, setting aside the uncomfortable feeling, that perhaps the poor unlettered man or woman on my right and left hand at church, could see nothing both in this and part of the 69th Psalm, but a literal heart-meaning cursing of David upon his foes, I have been satisfied from the quotations from each to be found in the Acts, that they were penned in the spirit of prophecy to accord with the sufferings of Our Saviour, the destiny of the betrayer, and perhaps, still further, of his antitype the Jewish nation. But, being a pretty constant peruser of the Psalms, I beg to inquire of your ingenious Correspondent, how he reconciles with his mode of interpretation other various imprecatory passages, scattered pretty thickly through the sublime compositions of the Royal Poet. If he agree with Bishop Horne that such passages ought to be rendered in the *future* tense, merely by way of prediction, there is no occasion for his present apology for the 109th in particular. If not, perhaps he will favour your Readers with further conjectures upon the mode of understanding the passages I allude to. His arguments do not apply to such as are to be found in Psalm 35, 55, 58, &c. &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Oct. 10.

WE have at last, God be thanked, got the foundation laid of a new Church at Bathwick, an account of the ceremonial of which you have given in your Magazine, page 213. That Ceremonial, in one part of it, has given very great disgust to the sober and respectable part of the parish; viz. the discharging 21 rounds of cannon on the conclusion of the solemn prayer offered up by the Rector.—Surely it was never before heard of in this Island, that the foundation of a place of religious worship was announced under the discharge of artillery!—With as much propriety may the arrival of the Bishop, when he comes to consecrate the new church, be announced!

nounced! It cannot be supposed that either the Rector or the Churchwardens were aware of the highly indecorous act, otherwise it would not have been allowed to take place.—Had it been the laying the foundation of a monument, on which was to be recorded the splendid victories of a Wellington or a Nelson—or even the foundation of the pier of a harbour, or a new dock—firing guns in any other place than Bath, might have been done without impropriety. I say in any other place than Bath—because in that city there are always many persons confined by severe illness, and to which they come for the benefit of the waters; and it is highly improper that weak nervous people should be disturbed by the discharge of great guns.—Our magistrates, sensible of this, and how injurious to the welfare of the town such a practice would be, take great pains to prevent the firing, even of pistols, in the streets in an evening—an idle custom of young men in large towns. In the hope of preventing the firing of cannon in this place for the future, I request you will insert these few lines, which will oblige your Constant Reader for above thirty years,

SENEX.

CHILD-STEALING.

IN the year 1808, Mr. Alderman I Combe brought a Bill into the House of Commons, to prevent CHILD STEALING, which passed that House, but, from some accidental cause, did not pass the House of Lords. At the time the distressing event happened of the loss of Thomas Dellow (aged three years), who was stolen from London in November 1811, and discovered at Gosport, the want of a law by which persons guilty of Child Stealing could be indicted in a direct manner, was noticed, and, with a view to the passing an Act for that purpose, several cases of this offence were printed, and distributed to Members of Parliament and others: and, on the 17th of May last, Mr. William Smith (member for Norwich) brought in a Bill against the crime; which Bill, with some amendments, was finally passed July 18, 1814.

Substance of "An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Child Stealing."

The first clause enacts, "That if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this Act, shall, maliciously,

either by force or fraud, lead, take, or carry away, or decoy, or entice away, any Child under the age of ten years, with intent to deprive its parent or parents, or any other person having the lawful care or charge of such child, of the possession of such child, by concealing and detaining such child from such parent or parents, or other person or persons having the lawful care or charge of it; or with intent to steal any article of apparel or ornament, or other thing of value or use, upon or about the person of such child, to whomsoever such article may belong; or shall receive and harbour with any such intent as aforesaid any such child, knowing the same to have been so by force or fraud led, taken, or carried; or decoyed or enticed away as aforesaid; every such person or persons, and his, her, and their counsellors, procurors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be subject and liable to all such pains, penalties, punishments, and forfeitures, as by the laws now in force may be inflicted upon, or are incurred by persons convicted of grand larceny."

The second clause enacts, "That nothing in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any person who shall have claimed to be the father of an illegitimate child, or to have any right or title in law to the possession of such child, on account of his getting possession of such child, or taking such child out of the possession of the mother thereof, or other person or persons having the lawful charge thereof."

The third clause enacts, "That this Act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to that part of Great Britain called Scotland."

By the second clause, it is not to be understood that the father has any new powers given him by this Act, or that the mother has any powers taken from her, which she had before the passing of it.

The reason why this Act does not extend to Scotland is, that it should not interfere with the existing laws of that country.

*** In your Supplement to Volume LXXXIV. Part I. p. 699, read *Viscount Templetown*.—In p. 701, read *Earl of Minto*, Viscount Melgund; these titles were conferred on his Lordship a few months previous to his decease.—your Correspondent styles him *Baron Minto* only.—In your Magazine for September, p. 296, the Countess of Glandore is erroneously stated to have left a daughter, the wife of Mr. Herbert. The Countess died issueless.
G. H. W.
Mr.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 28.

THOUGH Mr. Belsham's Letter, p. 125, has not provoked any reply, I think his confident assertions ought not to pass without contradiction; lest a tone of moderation and urbanity, a fluent and argumentative style, should make an impression upon some readers, which the weight of his matter only is not calculated to produce. This gentleman has, in a late publication, called Bishop Horsley "a baffled and defeated antagonist:" and has pronounced the victory of Dr. Priestley "to be decisive and complete:" and he is indignant that another learned and excellent Prelate should assert, "Mr. Belsham may say this, but he cannot believe it." The Bishop of St. David's, perhaps, gave his opponent the credit of being able to bear the plain truth: for that this unpalatable expression did convey the truth, is now manifested by the testimony of Mr. Belsham himself, who, with an inconsistency amply redeemed by his candour, immediately adds to his remonstrance a confession in three instances of failure or defeat, which his friend sustained in that celebrated controversy.

Still he hardily maintains that "in the most material point at issue Dr. Priestley obtained a decided advantage; viz. in proving a matter of fact, that the great body of Hebrew Christians, in the two first centuries, were believers in the simple humanity of Jesus." This great question is best decided by a reference to Holy Scripture: and with regard to the ancient Christian writings, many learned Commentators, and in the principal place Bishop Bull, have shewn that they uphold the Trinitarian doctrine. Dr. Priestley contended, upon the strength of certain historical evidence from Epiphanius and Origen, that the Ebionites (acknowledged Unitarians) were the same people with the Nazarenes; and without any evidence asserted that the first Jewish Christians called themselves Nazarenes. This made one out of those nine specimens of insufficient proof which Dr. Horsley exposed in "The History of the Corruptions of Christianity;" the only one of the nine upon which Dr. Priestley made a regular defence. Had he been victorious on this one point, his powerful Opponent would still have proved what at the beginning he un-

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

dertook to prove, that Dr. Priestley was incompetent to throw light upon Ecclesiastical Antiquity, from his illogical reasonings in a circle, from his perverted and mistaken quotations, from his want of information, and his want of candour. "It is rather for the sake of general truth," said the Archdeacon of St. Alban's in his Charge, "than for the attainment of victory in the present argument, that I am desirous to maintain the distinction which was ever made, till Zuicker attempted to confound it, between the primitive church at Jerusalem, and the sect of the Nazarenes, its heretical offspring. Or rather," he continues, "it would be of advantage to the Orthodox party, to identify the Nazarenes with the first Hebrew Christians, because the Nazarenes, however heretical on some points, were notoriously Orthodox in the article of our Lord's Divinity." This citadel of his strength Dr. Priestley defended with courage that would have graced a better cause: but his ground sunk beneath him. The testimony of Epiphanius was brought to bear against him: and that of Origen, who never names the Nazarenes, was shewn to be too indistinct and contradictory to answer the purpose for which it was adduced. The Bishop observed, that St. Jerome makes mention in his time of "Hebrews believing in Christ*" as distinct from "the Nazarenes:" and besides these two sets of people, traced in the Jewish Church, after the demolition of Jerusalem, a second sort of Nazarenes, who, as well as the first, were Orthodox in their creed, but bigots to the Mosaic law; and two kinds of Ebionites, a better and a worse.

Out of this discussion respecting the Nazarenes branched the minor question, relative to the Church at Ælia. The six propositions, which are the subject of so much pleasantry to Mr. Belsham, were established on the following grounds: Eusebius relates that before the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, about A. D. 70, the Jewish Christians retired to Pella beyond the Jordan. Sixty years afterwards, the Emperor Adrian founded Ælia, on or near the site of Jerusalem, and prohibited the Jews from approaching his city. "This prohi-

* Jerome Comment. in Isai. ch. 9.
bition."

bition," observes the Historian Sulpicius Severus *, "was favourable to Christianity, because almost all those who then believed in Christ as God, observed the law:" they renounced that servitude, they abandoned those rites which were no longer binding on their consciences; and it is a fair inference that they were thus induced to profess themselves Christians, without any mixture of Judaism, by the hope of participating in the advantages of Adrian's new colony. Orosius † relates "that the Christians only, and not the Jews, were allowed to enter Jerusalem:" and Eusebius ‡, "that a Church existed there, of the Gentiles, and the name of the first Bishop after those of the Circumcision was Marcus." A passage in Epiphanius §, in which mention is made of "the return of the Hebrew Christians from Pella to Jerusalem after its destruction," (and which Dr. Priestley at first charged his Antagonist with having forged for the purpose,) connects together this chain of proofs of the existence of an Orthodox Church at Ælia, composed in great part of Jews. This circumstantial evidence was illustrated by the patient and sagacious Mosheim; and, though to the strong mind of Mr. Belsham it be matter of mirth and scorn, satisfied Dr. Horsley and Mr. Gibbon ¶, who at least was in this instance "an unbiassed inquirer after truth."

The assertion that "truth must be an object of aversion and abhorrence to the Clergy," is worthy of the writer who has adjudged the palm of victory in polemical divinity to Dr. Priestley. It is necessary to be cautious in questioning Mr. Belsham's scrupulousness in making assertions: but I may be permitted to remind him that vanity is as abundant a source of innovations as the love of truth; and that it is a blind passion, more selfish, and more prejudicial to society, than even that disgraceful professional bias, by which all the Clerical defenders of the Trinity without exception are diverted from the path of equity. I may observe that we have a satisfaction which in the present instance he cannot en-

joy, in the consciousness of upholding a great moral truth, the practical duty of supporting the antient faith and established institutions of our country; a duty which is essential to the character of a wise and good man, "qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat," and so sacred, that no one can discharge himself from its obligations, except upon the strong conviction of his conscience, formed upon the clearest evidence, and the most grave and solemn consideration. Calumny and abuse on the part of our adversaries betray a sense of the weakness of their cause. Your Readers will, I am sure, conclude that nothing can make our profession a shame to us, except the neglect of its honourable duties and sacred engagements. On the other hand, I leave it to them to determine whether a person who deliberately affirmed the two propositions alluded to (both which he has since been obliged to qualify) is likely, on this subject, to be an impartial, an able, a calm inquirer after truth.

The following observations are addressed to those, if such there should be, who, not possessing Mr. Belsham's attainments, embrace the same opinions in religion upon slight grounds. When new thoughts make a sudden impression on their minds, let them not, by a fatal mistake, ascribe to the force of truth, that which is the natural effect of novelty alone. Let them remember that the best, and wisest, and most eminent philosophers, have diverted mankind from barren inquiries into speculative truths to sober practice, and the exercise of the familiar duties of life; and that, as a too credulous simplicity is a mark of imbecility, so to place no reliance upon authority is to be always a child; for it is to discard the wisdom of past experience. True liberality is the exercise of charity towards the persons of all men, and a toleration of conscientious opinions which differ from our own: it is not a union of jarring sects for selfish purposes, a dereliction of public principles for private ends. I will trouble you no further than to observe, that Unitarianism proposes eternal happiness as the reward of human merit, and therefore differs not essentially from Natural Religion.

Yours, &c. A PARISH PRIEST.
Mr.

* Lib. 2. s. 45.

† Oros. Hist. lib. 7. c. 13.

‡ Euseb. lib. 3. c. 5.

§ Epiphanius de Pond. et Mens. s. 15.

¶ Ch. 15, of the Decline and Fall, note 18.

MR. URBAN, *Essex Street, Dec. 12.*

AS I am not in the habit of replying to anonymous controversy, I should not have noticed a mistake of a writer in your Magazine for October, who assumes the signature of "*Perhaps*," if the same error had not been committed by much wiser men than your *courteous* Correspondent.

Bp. Burgess, it seems, is to be justified by the law of "Measure for Measure." "Mr. Belsham has no right to complain," say that Prelate's advocates, "of being charged with asserting what he does not believe, because he has alleged the same of Bp. Horsley." Whether the learned Prelate is satisfied with such a mode of vindication, is not my business to inquire. My present concern is to defend myself.

I have said that "Bp. Horsley would have been the first to laugh to scorn the solemn Ignoramus who should seriously profess to believe that the advantage of the argument remained with him." But this surely is no impeachment of his Lordship's character either for sincerity or veracity. It is indeed a charge of ignorance in his implicit admirers and adventurous advocates: and in this charge I doubt not that the Bishop himself, if living, would readily concur.

When Dr. Horsley first entered upon his controversy with Dr. Priestley, he imagined himself perfectly secure. As he advanced, he felt the ground to tremble under him. And in the end, he was compelled to surrender at discretion the strong-hold in which he placed his chief confidence. How could he do otherwise, Mr. Urban, than laugh at those grave and well-meaning gentlemen, who, awe-struck by his lofty and imposing language, continued to proclaim his victory when he had himself abandoned the field.

I do not undertake to give sight to the blind; much less to open the eyes of those who are determined not to see. But if you, Mr. Urban, will allow me a little space in your interesting pages*, I will endeavour, with all possible brevity, to state the arguments in so distinct a form, and so clear a light, that all who are able and willing to see, may satisfy themselves as to the real issue of the most material questions in this celebrated controversy. Yours, &c. T. BELSHAM.

* It shall be given in our *Supplement*. ED.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 13.*

YOUR Readers will recollect, that a short time ago, the celebrated Mr. Curran was accused by the Irish Agitators of having deserted their cause. We were then unacquainted with his offence; but perhaps the following description, attributed to his pen, of those who formerly degraded him with their praise, a description as true as it is eloquent, and especially worthy of notice at this period, when the persons he paints are attempting to re-unite, will explain that which was heretofore a riddle:

"The Catholics, who are the loudest complainants, have, in my mind, the least of which to complain; they do all they can to embitter the possession of others, whilst they do nothing to secure a participation to themselves. When I say the Catholics, you, who know my opinions, are aware, that I mean their misdeputed delegates—the Catholic Board. Indeed, a medley of more ludicrous, or at the same time of more mischievous composition, could not have been well imagined; it was a drama, of which, physicians without fees, lawyers without briefs, shopkeepers without business, captains without commissions, and bankrupts without certificates, were the component characters—every wretch who was too vain for a counter, and too vulgar for a drawing-room, aspired to eloquence—those who could not rave, could vote—and those who could not vote could legislate. '*Quicquid agunt homines*' was their motto, and, like Anacharsis Cloots, they were all orators of the human race—out of compassion, perhaps, to the individual country which might otherwise have been doomed to their enviable appropriation. With Freedom on their tongues, they founded a Despotism—in the name of Christianity, they erected an Inquisition—they bearded the Courts; they abused the Government—they taxed the People; at Newry and Tipperary they directly attacked the freedom of election—they put all the printers in gaol—and toasted the "*Liberty of the Press*." They rent asunder the sacred curtain of the royal nuptials—one, who spoke bad Irish, and worse English, announced himself as Ambassador to the Spanish Cortes—another enacted a Penal Code out of his own imagination, and verified one grievance by caging his publisher; that nothing might be wanting to complete the system of public and private nuisances, they chose a kind of learned pig for their Secretary, who, with his port-folio on his back, ran you down at any distance, and almost grunted you to death with the

the burden of his correspondence. In short, there was nothing too *grave* for their ridicule, or too ridiculous for their solemnities; every man played *Punch* to his own music, and rang the bell to his own praises; when there was no danger they all roared—and when there was, they all ran, thrusting, like so many ostriches, the safest and silliest part about them into the first receptacle solid enough to confine it; they put on the armour of Achilles, but, unlike Achilles, they exposed nothing but their heels, the only members they had which gave signs of animation. They had one merit, however, and that was, a strict impartiality; for, if they denounced their foes, they imprisoned their friends—those who differed from them they slandered—those who agreed with them they enslaved—in short, the universal fate was, either to be their dupe, or their victim. Not content with the enemies that bigotry had arrayed against them, the Helots proclaimed hostilities against each other; and a heartless, headless, stationless aristocracy, hurled their very manacles at the mob, to which they were inferior. It is scarcely possible to believe, that, during this very conciliatory system, they were bellowing for Toleration, and bawling for Liberty. Nor was the metropolis alone infested with their exhibitions; they dealt out roving commissions, and sent out strolling companies through all the provinces—every company had its dramatic orator—‘whatever is, is wrong,’ was prefixed to their curtain, and the motto was realised by the managers behind it.

“If the Drama closed with their individual ridicule for their individual exposure, perhaps there might be the less cause for commiseration; but it did not: the miserable people were the real sufferers; the dupes of a mad ambition, or a base avarice: they were eternally sacrificed and swindled; and when they had thrown all they had into the bonfire of rebellion, they were flung in themselves to extinguish it with their blood. Such is the state to which our own fatuity has reduced us: for my part, I see nothing but madness in the past, and misery in the future. In the course of nature, however, I must soon retire from the contest; but I do confess, I weep to see my country my ancestor, and that I should be obliged to strew upon her grave the garland which a laborious life had gathered for her glory.”

MR. URBAN, *Pentonville, Dec. 9.*

HAVING been charged by Mr. Britton, in your last number, with misrepresenting his expressions

and meaning, I think nothing further is necessary to “rebut the charge,” than to state his own words, as they appear on your p. 213. Having there adverted to several literary concerns which he was then upon the eve of completing, he proceeds, “Thus relieved, it is my *intention*, to direct all my care and solicitude to the Cathedral Antiquities; first, from a partiality to the subject; secondly, from the high interest it affords to the Antiquary and Historian; and, thirdly, from ambition to produce a work honourable to all the Artists concerned in the execution, a beautiful specimen of the embellished Literature of the country, and to *supercede the necessity of other publications on the same subject.*” I have troubled you, Mr. Urban, with the whole passage, that Mr. B. may not again accuse me of laying stress on any thing “detached and incomplete,” or of *making him say* what does not appear to be his meaning. To avoid, however, the force of this most explicit declaration, and to prove that I have misrepresented him, Mr. B. says, let us shew “how it is.” This he does by quoting, not what I referred to in the Gentleman’s Magazine, but what he had stated on the cover of his own publications. Can Mr. B. after this complain of misrepresentation? But, allowing him this unwarrantable liberty, it avails him nothing to insert the words “*THUS CALCULATED to supercede, &c.*” unless he wishes it to be understood that he *calculates* without *intention*. It appears, Sir, from your having received letters from other hands, condemning Mr. B.’s boast, that I am not alone in my conception of his meaning; and admitting what, perhaps, no man excepting Mr. B. will deny, that he has made the assertion complained of, the inference is unavoidable—he *has assumed exclusive excellence*. Hence also follows another inference, that he *seems* to apprehend a decline in the Arts, for I have not *positively affirmed* that he has intimated or apprehended any such thing. I come now to Mr. Britton’s triumphant “Bravo.” After what has been said in the Preface to my work on the Cathedrals, I did not expect to be called upon as the author of the note alluded to by Mr. B. as “unqualified passing;” but though it did not originate with me, yet know-
ing

ing that most essential documents* for the History of Salisbury Cathedral have been of late years consulted for the purpose of publication exclusively by Mr. Dodsworth, I do not hesitate to adopt it as my opinion, that his work will be "by far the most accurate, complete, and even elegant, which has hitherto appeared, or can appear for some time to come upon the subject." Will any person call this "unqualified puffing;" or otherwise conclude than that Mr. B. when all the advantages of Mr. Dodsworth's forthcoming work are before him, may possibly produce a superior publication? Many other remarks in Mr. B.'s reply might be noticed; such as his "determined and unequivocal enmity," the "unpleasant animosity," and "public and private hostility," in which he is "often involved:" but these are irrelevant to my purpose, and I am willing to suppose that, in the "rapidity" of writing, he was not aware that such personal confessions were escaping him. J. STORER.

* Mr. Dodsworth has been favoured with access to the Episcopal and Chapter-house records: the latter was granted by a regular act of the body. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop and the Rev. the Dean and Chapter are entitled not only to Mr. Dodsworth's acknowledgments, but to the gratitude of the publick, for their liberality. J. S.

** Mr. JOHN COOPER, Mr. JAMES SAMPSON, and AN INHABITANT OF SALISBURY, are received. We assure these gentlemen, and others who have taken offence at an unguarded expression of Mr. Britton, we have not the most distant wish to extol any one Artist to the prejudice of another. The field is wide enough for all; and each may have his peculiar excellence and warm admirers.—We recommend to them all to adhere to the pencil and the graver; and not to use the pen except in describing their various productions. Let each endeavour to be THE BEST, and to gain the meed of superiority—*Detur digniori*.—The CATHEDRALS which, from the hands of Carter and Basire, have been published by the Society of Antiquaries, are master-pieces of splendour and fidelity.—The same may be justly said of those by Mr. Buckler.—From the specimens given by Mr. Britton, in his "Architectural Antiquities," very great excellence may be augured.—We have now before us a most beautiful Volume by Mr. Storer,

which shall soon be duly noticed. And from Mr. Dodsworth's Salisbury, we have everything that is accurate to expect.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ART OF PRINTING.

THE Times Newspaper, since the 29th November, has presented to the publick the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing, since the discovery of the art itself. A system of machinery almost organic has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds all human powers in rapidity and dispatch. After the letters are placed by the compositors, and enclosed in what is called the form, little more remains for man to do, than to attend upon, and watch, this unconscious agent in its operations. The machine (which is moved by a steam-engine) is then merely supplied with paper: itself places the form, inks it, adjusts the paper to the form newly inked, stamps the sheet, and gives it forth to the hands of the attendant, at the same time withdrawing the form for a fresh coat of ink, which itself again distributes, to meet the ensuing sheet now advancing for impression; and the whole of these complicated acts is performed with such a velocity and simultaneousness of movement, that no less than 1100 sheets are impressed in one hour; whereas under the old system not more than 450 could, by the greatest possible exertion, be impressed in that time. It is but justice to say that the paper, since this change in the mode of working, has not only been as well printed, but much better than can, in the hurry of a daily paper, be effected in the common method.

The inventor is Mr. FR. KOENIG, and the artisan by whom it has been constructed and brought into action is Mr. BAUER, both of them Saxons by birth. If the complexity and accuracy necessary in such a piece of machinery, be considered, it will not be denied that no small share of praise is due to both these ingenious individuals. But when we consider the machinations and prejudices which Mr. WALTER, the principal proprietor of the Times Newspaper, must have encountered (and with which he must yet lay his account to contend) in bringing this machinery into actual use,

use, we know not to which to ascribe the greatest share of merit.

Mr. Koenig, in the *Times* of Dec. 8, published the following interesting account of the origin and progress of his invention :

"The first idea relating to this invention occurred to me 11 years ago, and the first experiments were made soon after in Saxony. My original plan was confined to an improved press, in which the operation of laying the ink on the types was to be performed by an apparatus connected with the motion of the coffin, in such a manner that one hand could be saved. As nothing could be gained in expedition by this plan, the idea soon suggested itself to move this press by machinery, or to reduce the several operations to one rotatory motion, to which any first mover might be applied. Its execution was not quite completed when I found myself under the necessity of seeking assistance for the further prosecution of it.

"There is on the Continent no sort of encouragement for an enterprise of this description. The system of Patents, as it exists in England, being either unknown or not adopted in the Continental States, there is no inducement for individual enterprise, and projectors are commonly obliged to offer their discoveries to some Government, and to solicit encouragement. I need hardly add, that scarcely ever is an invention brought to maturity under such circumstances. The well-known fact, that almost every invention seeks, as it were, refuge in England, and is there brought to perfection, where the Government does not afford any other protection to inventors than what is derived from the wisdom of the laws, seems to indicate that the Continent has yet to learn from her the best manner of encouraging the mechanical arts. I had my full share in the ordinary disappointments of Continental projectors ; and, after having lost in Germany and Russia upwards of two years in fruitless applications, I arrived about eight years ago in England, where I was introduced to, and soon joined by, Mr. Thomas Bensley, a printer so well known to the literary world, that the mention of his name is sufficient.

"In this country of spirited enterprise and speculation, it is difficult to have a plan entirely new. Soon after my arrival, I learnt that many attempts of a similar description had been made before mine, and that they had all failed. Patents had been taken, and thousands of pounds sunk without obtaining the desired result. I and Mr. Bensley, how-

ever, were not discouraged by the failure of our predecessors ; the execution of the plan was begun, and as the experiments became very expensive, two other gentlemen, Mr. George Woodfall and Mr. Richard Taylor, eminent printers in London, joined us.

"After many obstructions and delays, the first printing-machine was completed exactly upon the plan which I have described in the specification of my first patent, which is dated March 29, 1810. It was set to work in April 1811. The sheet (H) of the *New Annual Register* for 1810, "Principal Occurrences," 3000 copies, was printed with it, and is, I have no doubt, the first part of a book ever printed with a machine.

"The actual use of it, however, soon suggested new ideas, and led to the rendering it less complicated and more powerful. Impressions produced by means of cylinders, which had likewise been already attempted by others without the desired effect, were again tried by me upon a new plan, namely, to place the sheet round the cylinder, thereby making it, as it were, part of its periphery. After some promising experiments, the plan for a new machine on this principle was made, and a manufactory established for the purpose. Since this time I have had the benefit of my friend Mr. BAUER's assistance, who, by the judgment and precision with which he executed my plans, has greatly contributed to their success. The new machine was completed in December, 1812, after great difficulties attending the cylindrical impression. Sheets G and X of Clarkson's *Life of Penn.*, vol. I. are the first printed with an entirely cylindrical press. The papers of the Protestant Union were also printed with it in February and March 1813. Sheet M of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, vol. V. will shew the progress of improvement in the use of this machine. All together there are about 160,000 sheets now in the hands of the publick, printed with this machine, which, with the aid of two hands, takes off 800 in the hour. It is accurately described in the specifications of my two patents, dated Oct. 30, 1812, and July 23, 1813.

"The machines now printing *The Times* and *Mail* are upon the same principle as that just mentioned ; but they have been contrived for the particular purpose of a newspaper of extensive circulation, where *expedition* is the great object.

"The publick are undoubtedly aware, that never, perhaps, was a new invention put to so severe a trial as the present one, by being used on its first public introduction for the printing of newspapers,

pers, and will, I trust, be indulgent with respect to many defects in the performance, none of them being inherent in the principle of the machine; and we hope that, in less than two months, the whole will be corrected by greater adroitness in the management of it, so far at least as the hurry of newspaper-printing will at all admit.

"It will appear from the foregoing narrative, that it was incorrectly stated in several newspapers, that I had sold my interest to two other foreigners, my partners in this enterprise being at present two Englishmen, Mr. BENSLEY and Mr. TAYLOR; and it is gratifying to my feelings to avail myself of this opportunity to thank those gentlemen publicly for the confidence which they have reposed in me, for the aid of their practical skill, and for the persevering support which they have afforded me in long and very expensive experiments; thus risking their fortunes in the prosecution of my invention.

"The first introduction of the invention was considered by some as a difficult and even hazardous step. The Proprietor of *The Times* having made that his task, the public are aware that it is in good hands."

It is somewhat remarkable, that while this invention, which has taken a long time to perfect it, has been in progress, another, for the same object, was also carrying on by Mr. BACON, of Norwich, and Mr. DONKIN (engineer), of Bermondsey, which was set to work within a day after the former commenced. The *Norwich Mercury*, received Dec. 3, published by Mr. BACON, contained a Prospectus of the latter machine, to which is added the following notice:

"Since this Prospectus was printed, the machine has been set to work on a French Testament in this City, for the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is worked by one man and two boys; and we may venture to affirm, that, in the ordinary manner in which the London newspapers are printed, many more copies than the number stated by the *Times* could be taken off with the greatest ease. Dr. Milner, the Master of Queen's College, Mr. Wood, President of St. John's, and Mr. Kaye, since Master of Christ's, as a deputation from the Syndics of the Press at Cambridge, have also inspected the machine, and have manifested, by their readiness to contract with the Patentees for its introduction at the University, all the zeal which might be expected in that Body for the cause of literature and of the art. These

are the earliest patrons of the machine. The Reader will learn little of the comparative excellence of the two processes from these descriptions. It will be some time to decide upon their respective merits, but there can be no doubt that a change in the art of printing, very important to society, will be effected by the joint or separate influence of these machines.

R. M. BACON.

"*Norwich Mercury Office, Nov. 30.*"

We cannot, in few words, convey to our Readers a full description of either of these machines, and must, therefore, content ourselves with briefly stating the prominent points in which these machines differ from each other. In Mr. Walter's, the forms are laid upon a travelling carriage, as in the common press, but having a range of such length that the form, by passing under a system of rollers, receives a charge of ink, and, still going on, receives from another roller the sheet pressed down upon it, by passing under the roller: when through, the sheet is taken off, the form receives another charge of ink from rollers, and, on its return, presents another sheet, which has in the interim been placed on the paper roller; and so alternately, in going and also in returning, a sheet is printed.

In Messrs. Bacon and Donkin's machine, there is no reciprocating motion. The types are placed on a prism of as many sides as the nature of the form requires. This prism occupies the centre of an upright frame, like the roller in a copperplate-press: below this is a kind of compound-faced roller, suited to the form of the prism: between these, the sheets to be printed (attached to the face of a piece of cloth) are passed in succession; and in the mean time, the revolution of the type-prism brings its different portions in succession under a system of inking-rollers placed over it, by which it receives successive charges of ink, to be delivered to the sheets as they pass in succession between the lower rollers.

The comparative merits of the two machines will be decided by experience. They seem both highly ingenious, and either of them might have been hailed as promising all that was wanted to perfect the art of printing. The very circumstance of two machines starting at once, and both calculated to effect the object intended,

will

will eventually tend to the greater perfection of both, and their more speedy general adoption.—The improvement has been noticed by some of the public prints very inaccurately; as if Messrs. Donkin and Bacon's machine, and the one produced by Mr. Koenig, were *identical*, and the parties disputing about the merit of originating the invention. The fact is, *the machines are quite different*, agreeing only in the result of their operation, namely, the taking the impression from the types by means of mechanical agency, instead of the labour of pressmen, as hitherto.

EDIT.

INFLUENCE OF SNOW ON VEGETATION.

"He giveth his snow like wool,
Hast thou entered into the treasures
of the snow?"

ALL those who inhabit parts of the earth exposed to snow, agree in considering it as one of the means employed by Nature to give plants more strength, and make them expand with more vigour. Several are even persuaded, that winters, producing no snow, presage a bad harvest, and a feeble state of vegetation; and they ascribe its influence to the salts, which they say exist in congealed water. That, after a very severe and cold winter, plants should be stronger and more active in proportion as they may have been covered with snow, is proved by the experience of every one engaged in agriculture. The cause is simple and natural. All plants are capable of supporting cold in a greater or less degree. There are some which cannot be exposed to temperature of melting ice without perishing, while there are others in which the most intense cold occasions no alteration.—Each plant has certain limits as to its resistance of cold, a certain temperature beyond which it cannot go, without the danger of being frozen and destroyed. The earth, as is now well known, has heat accumulated in its interior parts: this heat is perceived in all subterraneous places of sufficient depth to prevent the external heat or cold from entering. Snow is a bad conductor of heat, cold penetrates it with difficulty; and its temperature, when it melts, is Zero. When the earth is covered to a considerable depth with snow, the cold of the at-

mosphere, in contact with it, tends to cool its mass; the internal heat of the earth tends to warm it. Throughout the mass of snow there is a strong contest between the heat and cold; a portion of the snow is melted and carried to Zero, the medium temperature, wherein the plants are situated.

The snow has the properties of keeping the plants it covers, at the temperature of melting ice; of preserving them from the influence of a greater cold; of supplying them with continual moisture; of preventing a great number perishing, and still more from languishing; and, consequently, of imparting more strength and vigour to vegetation. It appears, then, that we may explain a part of the influence snow has upon vegetation, without having recourse to the salts or nitre, which it is said to contain, but which analysis and experiments have proved do not exist. It has also been demonstrated by experiment, that snow is oxygenated water that in the germination of seeds in particular, the presence and contact of oxygen are absolutely necessary for the plant to expand; and that, in proportion to the abundance of oxygen, the more rapidly the seeds will grow.

Most plants, permitted to attain their perfect maturity, shed on the earth a part of their seeds, which, thus abandoned and exposed to the action of cold, are covered and preserved by the snow. At the same time they find, in the water the snow produces by melting, a portion of oxygen, which has a powerful effect on the principle of germination, and determines the seeds, which would have otherwise perished, to grow, to expand, and to augment the number of plants that cover the surface of the earth.

A very considerable number of the plants we have the art of appropriating for our nourishment and wants, are sown from the end of September to the end of December. Several of them germinate before the cold commences its influence upon them, and changes the principle of their life. The snow, which covers the rest, acting on their germs by its oxygenation, compels them to reward the trouble of the farmer and gardener, and multiply the quantity of useful productions.

The

The influence of snow on vegetation cannot be better summed up than by saying that, in the first place, it protects the plants and the seeds from the violence of the frost; in the second, furnishes them with a continual moisture; and in the third, makes a greater number of seeds to germinate.

On Biblical Restrictions by the Church of Rome, in Answer to C. B.'s Letters. No. VIII.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 21.

THE pressing duties of a laborious profession, and the unexpected domestic interruptions I have met with during the past month, must be pleaded in excuse for my not having yet been able to draw up even a short paper, in continuation of my Biblical reply to Mr. Butler. What I now write must be extremely concise, and only applicable to one point in our discussion; *viz.* THE EARLY USE OF THE PRINTING-PRESS, FOR PROMOTING THE GENERAL CIRCULATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

A sensible and well-informed Correspondent of yours, who signs himself A. C. (*Gent. Mag.* for Jan. 1814, pp. 33—36.), has stated in a judicious manner the "various causes of the rarity of books:" he tells us, very correctly, that the sacred volume "has twice narrowly escaped extinction through mere neglect, and once even since the invention of printing." He reminds us, "that Erasmus with great difficulty procured a copy of the New Testament in Greek, and that Luther found a Latin copy of both the Testaments covered with dust, in the monastery at Wittemberg, which had been consigned to the silence of centuries, or placed on the shelf neglected and forlorn:" and he might have added, in the words of Voltaire, "that at the commencement of the 16th century, the age of Leo X. of the family of Cosmo de Medicis, and the reviver of Roman elegance, there were not, perhaps, in all Europe, ten gentlemen who possessed a Bible;" (*Oeuvres de Voltaire*, tom. IV. ch. 106.) Well therefore might your Correspondent A. C. declare, that "this best of books was certainly not the first fruit of the labour of the press:" and yet, Sir, the reverse of such a

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

declaration is what Mr. Butler now endeavours to maintain,—not indeed by the evidence of facts, but only by a broad, unqualified, and bold assertion.

This is the single topic on which I shall here offer a few cursory remarks: for he is not content to allow, that the Latin Bible, in a cumbersome *folio*, actually made its appearance near the time when printing was discovered; Mr. B. asserts that it was then immediately printed "in every size," as if men and women had their neat Pocket Bibles in common use during the middle of the 15th century!! Instead of this, "the Golden Legend was the Bible of the Romish Church, and every parish was compelled by law to have one;" at least, such was the case at an early period of our Church-history: (see Archbishop Winchelsea's Constitutions at Merton, A. D. 1250, sect. 4.) Nay, till more than eighty years after the invention of typography, an English Bible had never been printed in this Papal kingdom!! And before the Reformation dawned upon Great Britain, no private Englishman dared so much as freely to read the Scriptures even in a manuscript copy. Can Mr. Butler deny these facts? But I will quote his own words:

"3. The typographic art was so soon discovered," says Mr. Butler, "than the *Catholic presses* were employed in printing in every size, from the folio to the twenty-fourth, of the Old and New Testament, or particular parts of them, in the Hebrew and Greek originals, and the Latin translations."

In the first place, I must expose the sophistry and vaunting of a gentleman, who puts the words "*Catholic presses*" in Italic characters, to give emphasis and to ensure particular attention. Now, he knows, that if books of any kind were printed before the year 1529, the "*Catholic presses*" alone could possibly have printed them, as there had been no individuals existing, who were distinguished or called by the name of *Protestants*.—Moreover, he knows that the "*presses employed*" by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer, during the infancy of printing, were neither set up, nor hired, nor encouraged

couraged, by the Romish prelates; and therefore, that it was not a candid proceeding to designate them "*Catholic presses*," inasmuch as this phrase conveys an indirect falsehood to the minds of unlearned and popular readers.—Sir, I am here obliged to speak of Mr. Butler as a scholar, and a man of varied erudition, who knows the history of typography too well to be under a delusion on this subject; and it is not to be imagined, that the author of so very learned a work as *Horæ Biblicæ*, could write the above paragraph, without being himself aware of the import and tendency of such insidious language. If he did not mean to give more credit to the "*Catholic*" Church (in his sense of that term) than is really due to her, why has he adopted this form of words? And, if he felt conscious that the "*Catholic*" Church never promoted the printing of Bibles, till she saw it was not in her power to stop the press, has he acted ingenuously in thus applying so high and unmerited a commendation? I hope, Sir, in making the present animadversion, your Readers will not deem me too severe; but, I think, Mr. Urban, when so much finesse and subtlety are openly displayed in the cause of Roman Catholics, one Protestant may be permitted to unveil the specious fallacy.

Next, Sir, I shall enquire whether, in point of fact, *i. e.* by any persons whoever, the Scriptures were printed in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, immediately after the invention of typography; not only in folio and quarto, but in the *smaller sizes* likewise, as Mr. Butler positively affirms? I shall begin with the Latin, because Bibles were first of all printed in that language.

John Gutenberg (otherwise named Gainsfleisch) was absolutely the inventor of moveable types, and secretly practised this divine art of printing, in a rude style, at Strasburgh, several years prior to A. D. 1439 until 1444; when he went to Mentz, his native city, and carried it on much more perfectly till about the year 1450, at which time he took John Fust into partnership. The money liberally advanced by Fust enabled the inventor to print a Latin Bible in folio (besides various lesser works,) which was probably

executed wholly with metal types, and finished before the 6th of November 1455. But at this precise period, the partnership was dissolved by a legal process: Fust then took possession of all the working implements of his predecessor, and soon entered into a fresh alliance with Peter Schoeffer, an ingenious clerk or writer; who completed, on the 14th of August 1457, a truly exquisite and splendid impression of the Psalter or Breviary, in large folio (containing the psalms, with certain church-prayers, hymns, vespers, responses, &c. used in cathedral service), to which they affixed their joint-names, a precaution not observed by Gutenberg in his *editio princeps* of the Bible.—Pope Nicholas V. died in March 1455, prior to which year he had issued letters of indulgence to promote a crusade against the Turks: some of those indulgences were printed, most probably by Gutenberg; and Earl Spencer now possesses two copies, dated 1455, in his magnificent library at Althorpe. His Lordship has also a copy of the very first Bible, without date, and of the *Codex Psalterium* of 1457. It is a little dubious whether or not the second folio Latin Bible, without date, was printed by Albert Pfister, of Bamberg, in 1460; but certainly another, in two volumes, was finished A. D. 1462, at Mentz, by Fust and Schoeffer, with this date, of which I have seen a beautiful vellum copy in the British Museum.

No Latin Bibles were printed at Rome till 1471, after the greatest exertions of two German emigrants, who (when they had executed above twenty other works), worked off 275 copies, in two folio volumes; and during the year following, they prevailed on the Bishop of Aleria to solicit Pope Sixtus IV. that he would advance some money, on the security of their unsold books, to save themselves from impending ruin! It does not appear, that the sale of their numerous classical works was sufficiently rapid to keep Sweynheym and Pannartz from utter ruin; and it gives no favourable idea of the Pope's love for the Bible, when we find that an edition of only 275 copies of the Vulgate was hanging as a dead weight on the hands of those two adventurers, in the very seat of the

the Romish hierarchy, after they had laboured as printers above eight years in Italy! Whether this Pontiff aided them with money, or left them to struggle alone, which is indeed more probable, I cannot inform my Readers.

I will next observe, that the *first entire Hebrew Bible* was printed in 1488, by a Jew, at Bononia; the *second* impression was also by a Jew, at Naples, in 1491; the *third* at Venice, by another Jew, A. D. 1494. The Roman Catholics can, therefore, claim no merit whatever for these editions; nor indeed for a copy of the Psalms, printed in Hebrew A. D. 1477. And, as to the *Greek Testament*, all persons (except a few ignorant Romish priests) confess that Erasmus published the *first Greek Testament* at Basle, in 1516; of which rare work I possess a copy. Respecting this Testament of Erasmus, I shall have something farther to add, when I mention the Polyglott of Cardinal Ximenes, which Mr. Butler has noticed in his next paragraph. At present I merely observe, that three editions of Erasmus's Greek and Latin Testament had been printed before the year 1522, when the Complutensian Polyglott was published by permission of Pope Leo X.

Where, I should like to discover, are Mr. Butler's Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Bibles, "*of every size*" and form? I believe the "*Catholic presses*" of the 15th century never groaned under any such variety as he dreams of. But, he tells us with a flourish, they all came forth in the very earliest period of typography, even as soon as the art was invented! Can you, Mr. Urban, point out an historian or bibliographer who describes these Bibles "*of every size*?" Where are the quartos, octavos, duodecimos, and twenty-fours? As I cannot find any account of them, I shall proceed to state the general result of my own enquiries, till the close of the 15th century.—Down to that time, printing had been carried on at two hundred different places in Europe: the *first works* printed at these two hundred printing offices, were not generally, nor frequently, the Holy Scriptures. But, instead of this, I can learn of only one entire *Latin Bible* certainly issued as the *first book* out

of all those places, to the year 1500, inclusive; and I find none either in *Hebrew* or *Greek*, during so long a period: Mr. Butler's statement requires me to take notice of no other languages. During the latter half of that period, at one hundred different offices, where printing was carried on, I find only the Proverbs of Solomon to have been printed in *Hebrew*, as a *first book*, and a *Latin Psalter of the Virgin Mary* (not of King David). If any other example has escaped me, it is purely accidental: for I have searched very diligently; and, therefore, I trust it will not again be insinuated to a Protestant publick, that the "*Catholic presses*" have shewn such marvellous zeal for the multiplication and issue of Bibles, as soon as the art of printing was discovered.

Yours, &c.

W. B. L.

NO. CLXXXIX.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of ANNE.

(Continued from p. 445.)

IT is with high satisfaction that we are enabled to pursue in this reign our labours on the most sure and authentic documents; the architectural transitions from one subject to another are familiar and perspicuous, encreasing in extensive arrangements, importance, and grandeur.

From Russell-house, Covent-garden (see our last Essay, p. 444.) we enter on the notice of

Buckingham-House, (now the Palace of our most gracious Queen,) St. James's Park.

"This is the seat of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, in a most admirable situation, having the noblest avenue in Europe, the Mall, and commands an entire prospect over St. James's Park. I have made two plates; the first is the general plan, where the apartments are extremely noble, richly furnished; here is a great stair-case, august and lofty; here is a curious collection of the best paintings, and an admirable piece of statuary of Cain and Abel, by the famous Jean de Boulogne, with many other rarities of great value. In the second, is the Front, adorned with a pilastade of a Corinthian tetrastyle; the whole was conducted by the learned and ingenious Captain Wynne, anno 1705." Colin Campbell, Vitruvius Britannicus.

In "the Works" of his Grace John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, vol. II. p. 299. is a letter wrote by him to the D— of Sh——*, giving a description of his house and gardens; from which is selected the following particulars:

"Situation and prospect, it is able to suggest the noblest that can be; in presenting at once to view a vast town, a palace, and a magnificent cathedral. The avenues to this house are along St. James's-park, through rows of goodly elms on one hand, and gay flourishing limes on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying between them. This reaches to my iron pallisade, that encompasses a square court, which has in the midst a great bason with statues and water-work†; and from its entrance, rises all the way imperceptibly, 'till we mount to a terrace‡ in the front of a large hall, paved with square white stones mixed with a dark-coloured marble; the walls of it covered with a sett of pictures done in the school of Raphael. Out of this, on the right hand we go into a parlour thirty-three foot by thirty-nine, with a niche fifteen foot broad for a buffet, paved with white marble, and placed within an arch, with pilasters of divers colours; the upper part of which, as high as the ceiling, is painted by Ricci."

"From hence we pass through a suite of large rooms §, into a bed-chamber of thirty-four foot by twenty-seven; within it a large closet, that opens into a green-house."

"On the left hand of the hall are three stone arches supported by Corinthian pillars, under one of which we go up eight and forty steps ten foot broad, each step of one entire Portland-stone: these stairs, by the

help of two resting-places, are so very easy, there is no need of leaning on the iron baluster. The walls are painted with the story of Dido; whom, though the poet was obliged to dispatch away mournfully in order to make room for Lavinia, the better-natured painter has brought no farther than to that fatal cave, where the lovers appear just entering, and languishing with desire."

"The roof of this stair-case, which is fifty-five foot from the ground, is of forty foot by thirty-six, filled with the figures of gods and goddesses; in the middle is Juno, condescending to beg assistance from Venus, to bring about a marriage, which the fates intended should be the ruin of her own darling queen and people."

"The bas-reliefs and little squares above, are all episodical paintings of the same story: and the largeness of the whole has admitted of a sure remedy against any decay of the colours from salt-peffe in the wall, by making another of oak-laths four inches within it, and so primed over like a picture."

"From a wide landing-place on the stairs-head, a great double-door opens into an apartment * of the same dimensions with that below, only three foot higher; notwithstanding which, it would appear too low, if the higher salon † had not been divided from it. The first room of this floor has within it a closet of original pictures, which yet are not so entertaining as the delightful prospect from the windows. Out of the second room a pair of great doors give entrance into the salon, which is thirty-five foot high, thirty-six broad, and forty-five long. In the middle of its roof a round picture of Gentileschi, eighteen foot in diameter, represents the Muses playing in concert to Apollo; lying along on a cloud to hear them. The rest of the room is adorned with paintings relating to arts and sciences, and underneath diverse original pictures hang all in good lights by the help of an upper row of windows, which drown the glaring."

Then succeed a number of items relating to inferior accommodations, as, "covered-passage from the kitchen without-doors, and another down to

* Duke of Shrewsbury; thus explained, and the letter copied in a Newspaper, May 12, 1762.

† At the funeral of his son Edmund, (the last male heir, his effigies in wax as large as life, clothed in ducal robes, and carried on an open hearse, now in Edward the Confessor's chapel, Westminster) the crowd was so great, that the father of J. Carter (as he told us) was with many others thrown into the bason and narrowly escaped drowning.

‡ Or flight of steps.

§ Back, or garden front.

* Back front.

† Over the hall.

the cellars, and all the offices within: back-stairs, private bed-chambers, dressing-rooms, servants rooms, and closets. In the court, two wings in it, built on stone arches, which join the house by corridors supported on Ionic pillars. In one of these wings is a large kitchen thirty foot high, with an open cupolo on the top; near it a larder, brew-house, and landry, with rooms over them for servants: the upper sort of servants are lodged in the other wing, which has also two wardrobes and a store-room for fruit. On the top of all, a leaden cistern holding fifty tuns of water, driven up by an engine from the Thames †, supplies all the water-works in the courts and gardens which lie quite round the house; through one of which a grass walk conducts to the stables, built round a court, with six coach-houses, and forty stalls." "The top of all the house, which being covered with smooth mill'd lead, and defended by a parapet of balusters from all apprehension as well as danger, entertains the eye with a far distant prospect of hills and dales, and a near one of parks and gardens." The gardens are then particularized; after which mention is made of a "little closet of books at the end of that green-house which joins the best apartment," &c. His Grace then observes, "I am oftener missing a pretty gallery in the old house I pulled down, than pleased with a salon which I built in its stead, though a thousand times better in all manner of respects."

Colin Campbell, in his "general plan," shews the "square, court wing for upper servants (left), ditto wing (right,) for kitchen, &c. covered passage, corridor." In the centre of the court the "great bason," form octangular. The house has the "terrace" paved, fifteen feet wide, its length equal to the centre division of the front, ascended by eight steps: centrally the "hall," on the left, the grand "stair-case," on the right, the "parlour with buffet." The "suite of large rooms," West, bearing on the gardens, are four in number, and a "large closet," entering into a "green-house;" "back-stairs, &c." In Colin Campbell's front, the

design is divided into three great parts by Corinthian pilasters, four to the centre division, and one at each extremity of the line; rustic quoins: four stories; basement, hall-floor, principal and attic floors; dwarf pilasters to this latter floor. The terrace, or flight of steps; doorway to the hall circular pediment. Under centre windows of principal floor, festoons of fruit and flowers: ditto festoons over centre windows of the attic floor; the several windows have architraves and eills of three mouldings; general entablature to the Corinthian pilasters plain, except a blocking course in cornice devoid of enrichment. In the frieze of centre division this inscription, "SIC STRI LETANTUR LARES." On side divisions, a balustrade. On the dwarf pilasters and extremities of balustrade, statues; Apollo, Mars, Mercury, &c. On the entablature of the Ionic "Corridores," a balustrade, with vases set over each column. The "wings" are in three stories, and extremely plain; a doorway, (left wing) rustic quoins, each terminating with a turret, one for a clock; and the other for a wind dial. The turrets in their basement, square, with large scrolls at the angles, in the cupola part, octangular; a vane, &c.

In a vignette to the Duke's letter is a view of the "house and wings," in which the return of the wings are seen; to each centrally, a large Doric pilaster archway, sided by "stone arches" for the "covered passage," &c. Through these archways communication was had for carriages, &c. to the stables and gardens: and in the centre of the court the "great bason with statues (Triumph of Neptune) and water-works."

His Grace, it appears in his Memoirs, written by himself, Vol. II. p. 3. was partial to the sea-service, and entered a volunteer under the Duke of York, in those great sea-fights with the Dutch, in the reign of Charles II.

AN ARCHITECT.

Part I. p. 433. a. 2d line from bottom, read

"Virtutem solam tulit hinc Parkerus, ab illo," &c.

P. 435. Among the notes insert, The following entry in the Parish Register ascertains the date of his burial: "Paulus Phagius buried Nov. 24, 1549."

RICHMONDIENSIS.

LITE.

† Used at this day by the Chelsea Water Company.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 3. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz.—For Latin Verses—"Europe Pacatores Oxoniæ invisentes." For an English Essay—"The Effects of distant Colonization on the Parent State." For a Latin Essay—"In illa Philosophiæ Parte, quæ Moralis dicitur, tractanda, quænam sit præcipue Aristotelicæ Disciplinæ Virtus?" Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, English Verse: "The Temple of Theseus."

Cambridge, Dec. 2.—The subject of the third gold medal, for the best English ode or poem, in heroic verse, for the present year, is "Wallace."

The following is the subject for the next Norrissian Prize Essay,—"The treachery of Judas and the failings of the other Apostles, are consistent with the divine mission of Jesus Christ."

Works nearly ready for Publication :

The Fourth Volume of HUTCHINS'S History of DORSETSHIRE.

Preces, Catechismus, et Hymni, Græcè et Latine, in usum antiquæ et celeberrimæ Scholæ juxta S. Pauli Templum apud Londinates Fundatore venerabili admodum viro JOHANNES COLETO, S. T. P. necnon S. P. Decano. — This publication, of which no edition, it is believed, has appeared since the year 1705, is preparing with the sanction, and under the superintendence, of the Rev. Dr. SLEATH, the High Master of St. Paul's School. It will be embellished with a finely-engraved Portrait of the Founder.

The first number of "The Antiquarian Itinerary," containing eight engravings on copper, and four or more on wood, executed in the first style of excellence, with descriptions.

No. III. of "The Cathedral Antiquities of Great Britain," by Mr. BRITTON, consisting of Six Engravings, by J. and H. LE KEUX, from Drawings by F. MACKENZIE, of SALISBURY Cathedral Church, with a portion of the History of the See. Two more Numbers will be devoted to this Church.—The Author announces an account and illustration of NORWICH Cathedral, to follow that of Salisbury: Mr. MACKENZIE, with his pupil, and Mr. CATTERMOLE, are now at Norwich, making the necessary Drawings; and Mr. J. REPTON, Architect, has furnished some large and elaborate elevations, sections, &c. of that structure.

Mr. BRITTON'S "History and Antiquities of BATH Abbey Church," with eight Engravings.

Scripture Genealogy and Chronology, &c.; exhibiting in regular order the various families and tribes mentioned in

the Bible. To consist of 35 plates, and occasional vignettes. The Chronology which has been established on the authority of Archbishop Usher and Dr. Blair will be followed.

A new edition of "The Christian Parent, by the late AMBROSE SERLE, esq." consisting of short and plain Discourses concerning God, and the Works and Word of God, in Creation, Redemption, and Sanctification.

A Work by the late BERNARDINE ST. PIERRE, author of the "Studies of Nature," is expected very soon from the French press, entitled "*Harmonies de la Nature*," and is directed to an illustration of the wisdom and beneficence of Providence in the works of Creation, by exemplifying many coincidences and aptitudes which do not occur to ordinary observers. A translation into English will be published in this country at the same time.

Vols. III. and IV. of the Memoirs of the Margravine of Bareith.

A Translation of "The Secret Memoirs of Napoleon Buonaparte, by one who never quitted him for fifteen years."

A practical Treatise on finding the Latitude and Longitude at Sea; with Tables designed to facilitate the Calculations. By THOMAS MYERS, A. M. Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

A Treatise on the Coal Trade, with Strictures on its Abuses, and Hints for Amelioration, an Historical Account of Coal Mining, a Chronological deduction of the Rights, Liberties, Charters, and Regulations under which the Coal Trade has existed from the reign of Henry III. to the present time; with extracts from the Appendix of the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry. By R. EDINGTON.

The Conveyancer, being a Series of Essays on the Doctrinal and Practical Points daily occurring in Conveyancing: a periodical weekly publication.

The Museum, or Man as he is: Being a Chrono-Demon-Mytho-Patho-Theo-Deo- and several other o-logical Dissertation on the Dignity of Human Nature, calculated to exhibit to its admirers a few of the various and curious materials of which it is composed. By a Lord of the Creation. Dedicated either with or without permission to his sapient brethren the rest of the Peerage; embellished with a frontispiece, by ROWLANDSON.

Works preparing for Publication :

A New Edition of the Greek Testament, with Griesbach's Text. It will contain copious Notes from Hardy, Raphael, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmuller, &c. in familiar Latin: with parallel

passages

passages from the Classics, and references to Vigerus for idioms, and Bos for Ellipses. By the Rev. E. VALPY, B.D.

Travels of ALI BEY, in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Turkey, between 1803 and 1807. Written by himself, and translated into English.

Compositions in Outline, from Hesiod's Theogony, Works and Days, and the Days. Engraved by J. BLAKE, from Designs by JOHN FLAXMAN, R.A. Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy.

History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688, to the French Revolution in 1789. By Sir JAMES MAC-KINTOSH, M.P. LL. D. F.R.S.

The Life of James the Second, King of England, collected out of Memoirs writ of his own hand. Also King James's Advice to his Son; and that Monarch's Last Will, dated November 17, 1688. The whole to be edited, by order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Rev. J. S. CLARKE, LL. B. F. R. S. Historiographer to the King, Chaplain of the Household, and Librarian to His Royal Highness.

A New Edition of "The Saxon Chronicle," with an English Translation and Notes. By the Rev. J. INGRAM, late Saxon Professor at Oxford.

A Visit to Paris in 1814. By JOHN SCOTT, 2vo.

Guy Mannering; or, The Astrologer. By the Author of Waverley. 3 vols 12mo.

St. Valentine's Eve. A Novel. By Mrs. OPIE. 3 vols. 12mo.

Discipline; a Novel. By the Author of Self-Control. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The Pastor's Fire-Side. By Miss PORTER, Author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, and Scottish Chiefs. 3 vols. 12mo.

An Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects. By the Rev. WILLIAM KIRBY, B. A. F. L. S. Author of "Monographia Apum Angliæ," and WILLIAM SPENCE, Esq. F. L. S.

A Popular View of the Phenomena of the Atmosphere; with Observations on the Weather, Light, and Heat. By G. J. SINGER, 8vo.

A new edition of "Atmospherical Researches," by T. FORSTER, F. L. S. Ornamented with Engravings.

A new edition of "The Letters of Yorick and Eliza;" to which are added, Biographical Memoirs of the Writers, the late Rev. Mr. STERNE and the celebrated Mrs. DRAPER.

The Lay of Marie, a Poem, by Miss BETHAM.

Dr. W. B. COLLYER's Course of Lectures on the "Scripture Parables," at Salters' Hall, London: forming the Fourth Volume of Dr. Collyer's Lectures.

CONTE DE LABORDE, the learned Author of "*Voyage Pittoresque et Historique de L'Espagne*," in 3 vols. folio; and of other works on Antiquities, History, &c. proposes to publish a Series of Engravings and Sketches of the Ancient Architectural and Sculptural Monuments of France; classed in Chronological order.

The Literary and Scientific Calendar of the British Empire. For the Year 1814. To be continued annually.

Mr. HULBECK, of Shrewsbury, has announced the first number of a "Salopian Magazine, and Monthly Observer."

Shakspeare's Himself again; or the Language of the Poet asserted; being a full, but dispassionate, examen of the reading and interpretations of the later Editors. By ANDREW BECKET, esq. 2vols.

The Royal Military Calendar; containing (without comment) the Services of all General Officers living at the close of this year. By JOHN PHILIPPART, esq.

A Grammar of the Arabic Language, accompanied by a Praxis of the first three Chapters of Genesis; with an Analysis of the Words, and a Vocabulary, in which the primary signification of each Word is investigated and compared with the Hebrew. By the Rev. J. F. USKO, Rector of Orsett, Essex. To be published by subscription in 8vo.

The great noise which the late discoveries in the Anatomy and Functions of the organs of the Brain, have made in the capital, may render it interesting to our readers to hear, that numerous Anatomists, who formerly opposed the new doctrine, are now its most strenuous advocates. Our Correspondent Mr. T. FORSTER, who has been demonstrating this science at Cambridge, and who was originally very sceptical on this subject, assures us that since he has become acquainted with it, he has looked in vain for a single case of exception to the rules laid down by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim. Cases which illustrate this Theory are so numerous everywhere, that those who will take the trouble patiently to learn and investigate the facts, will find ample field for confirmation of the theory, wherever there are animated beings either human or animal.

The Prince Regent has fulfilled his promise to the University of Gottingen: he has actually sent to it a copy of every English work of importance that has appeared during the last ten years. The fine library of Gottingen is now in possession of this rich present.

The Bible Society of St. Petersburg has printed, within the last two years, 38,700 Bibles, in seven languages; and the

the Committees 31,500, in four languages. The paper cost 90,000 roubles.

There are new editions of the Bible now printing at Warsaw, Posen, Thorn, and Cracow. This has appeared the more necessary as since the creation and aggrandizement of the Duchy of Warsaw, more than a thousand parish schools have been built, and endowed by the liberality of the noble proprietors, to enlighten the respectable class of the industrious peasantry. These establishments have been made after a plan formed by the Commission of Public Instruction, under the Presidency of the Count Stanislaus Potocki. The Provinces the most distant from Poland will be ready to do the same if they are permitted. Editions of the Bible are also making at Rorimieniel, at Wilna, in the Polonese and Lithuanian language.

By accounts from Persia of the 8th of May it appears that the Shah of Persia had written the following letter to the English Envoy, Sir Gore Ouseley:

"In the name of God, whose glory is over all! It is our high will that our dear friend, the worthy and respectable Sir Gore Ouseley, Envoy Extraordinary from His Majesty the King of Great Britain, be informed, that the book of the Gospel, translated into the Persian tongue by the labours of Henry Martin, of blessed memory, and which has been presented to us in the name of the worthy, learned, and enlightened Society of Christians, who have united for the purpose of spreading the Divine books of the teacher Jesus, to whose name, as to that of all the Prophets, be ascribed honour and blessing, has been received by us, and merits our high acknowledgment. For many years past the four gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, were known in Persia: but now the whole of the New Testament is completely translated, which event is a new source of satisfaction for our enlightened mind. With the grace of God the merciful, we will direct those of our servants who are admitted into our presence, to read the said writings from beginning to end before us, that we may listen to their sentiments respecting the same. Inform the members of the above enlightened Society, that they receive, as they merit, our royal thanks.—Given at Reki, in the year of the Hegira 1229.

FARUK ALI SHAH."

The Rev. ROBERT MORRISON, Missionary from the London Society, and the East India Company's Translator at Canton, has recently accomplished the arduous task of rendering the New Testament into the Chinese language, and

printing it in the appropriate characters. By the late arrivals from China, 50 copies of this singular work have been brought to England, and are now in the course of distribution to Colleges, Public Libraries, and Institutions, and to some Dignitaries of the Church.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In our SUPPLEMENT to the present Volume (which will be published with the Magazine for January 1815), the favours of many Correspondents will be acknowledged, which want of room only has hitherto compelled us to postpone.

In answer to N. N. we can assure him, that "*Metronariston*" was the production neither of Mr. Wakefield nor of Mr. Horne Tooke, but of the Rev. Dr. John Warner.

Dr. Byrom, the Author of *Short Hand*, soon after the year 1745, told George Lloyd, Esq. of Holme Hall, near Manchester, that the song of God Save the King was first written, God save great Charles our King.

In answer to RICHMONDIENSIS, the proposed edition of Browne Willis's "*History of the Mitred and Parliamentary Abbeys*," &c. has not yet been published; we wish we could add, that it may be soon expected.

The representation of VERITAS respecting aged Seamen may be very just; but would be more likely to meet redress through the medium of some benevolent Admiral, than by means of the press.

We decline any farther *Strictures* on the Vagrant Act and Poor Laws.

AN IDLER has applied to the wrong shop for information on the "*New Game of German Tactics*."

F. S. A. requests intelligence respecting the Guild or Fraternity of St. Barbara, founded by Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, as to their methods of proceeding, &c. &c.

B. respectfully asks, through what alliance it is, that Earl Spencer, in the plate of his Armorial bearings prefixed to the "*Description of his Library*," quarters "*Gules, two wings ermine, conjoined in lure*."

HISTORICUS would be obliged by any particulars of the history and pedigree of the Mowbray family antecedent to the reign of Henry II. and their arms at that period; and of any thing relating to the Battle of Thirsk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which was in and previous to that reign.

Dr. HODGSON asks, whether the *Marante* (Professor Link's *Travels in Spain*, English Translation, p. 360,) is the substance called by Mineralogists *Steele Marble*? or what other substance?

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

59. *Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa; by Edward Daniel Clarke, LL. D. Part the Second—Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land—Section the Second. 4to. pp. 821. Cadell and Davies.*

WE should be perplexed, and in a manner bewildered, with the multitude and variety of amusement and information which this Volume unfolds, but that fortunately it treats of numerous matters, concerning which the curiosity of the Publick has recently been indulged with many curious and instructive works. We are now as familiar with Egypt, Syria, and Greece, as the ingenuity, talents, and researches, of such men as Hamilton, Chateaubriand, Gell, Wightman, and a long Catalogue of enlightened Travellers, can possibly render us. To say the truth, there is a great deal indeed in Dr. Clarke's publication which cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest, and must be perused with no ordinary gratification; at the same time we are of opinion that much might have been spared, and more particularly with respect to Greece and the antiquities of Athens, on which curiosity has recently been satiated, *usque ad fastidium*. As it is not our disposition to find fault unnecessarily with a Writer to whom we confess important obligations, we will just pause on the threshold of our remarks, to inform the Reader, that the barbarous massacre of the Turks at Jaffa is now for ever put to rest. A French Officer who subscribes his name to the work, being no longer under the terror of Buonaparte's tyranny, has published a detailed account of the transactions of the French in Egypt and Syria. Among other horrible atrocities, he relates that he himself was present at this nefarious murder of the Turks at Jaffa; and he relates some particulars which make the heart faint, and the head sick. But of this enough.

We will, as is our usual practice, place before the Reader an outline of Dr. Clarke's route.

The conclusion of the Second Volume left Dr. Clarke at Acre.—This Volume commences with a more circumstantial description of Acre, and

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

of that strange and brutal character, Djezzar, its sovereign prince.—On his arrival at Aboukir, on his way to Egypt from Acre, the Author had a narrow escape from being conveyed to France; he luckily fell in with another English ship, which carried him to the place of his destination.

We have in the second chapter an agreeable account of the Voyage up the Nile to Grand Cairo, written in Dr. Clarke's lively and interesting manner. Grand Cairo is well described, with the pyramids of Djira and Saccara.

From Cairo the Traveller returned to Rosetta; from Rosetta he proceeded to Alexandria. From this period the Work much increases in interest, as it is in a great degree original and new, and full of curious information. We have animated descriptions of the Greek Islands, which since the time of Tournefort have not been investigated with adequate diligence. The account of Cos, of Patmos, and Paros, and Antiparos, &c. comprehended between pages 298 and 424, is, according to our judgment, the most curious and valuable portion of the whole Work, and would, and will still, make a separate Publication, which cannot fail of being universally acceptable. Four Chapters are next employed on the subject of Athens, indicating beyond all doubt great learning, acuteness, and antiquarian knowledge, on the part of this enlightened Traveller; but, being without the recommendation of particular novelty, and not adding very considerably to the stock of our information on these subjects, might very well and very much have admitted of curtailment.

The remainder of the Volume is confined to a description of Peloponnesus and of Attica.

When we bid adieu to Dr. Clarke, we leave him at Athens, preparing to travel through Bæotia, Phocis, Thessaly, Persia, Macedonia, and Thrace, to Constantinople.

We next point out a few particulars which more earnestly impressed us in our progress through the Work.

In the Preface Dr. Clarke resumes the disputed and disputable question

of

of the Tomb of Alexander. It cannot be denied but Dr. Clarke has bestowed much diligence in selecting historical evidence on this subject, and argues upon it with considerable acuteness; but it is still evident from the result, that his evidence and his arguments have failed to bring conviction along with them. The Trustees of the British Museum, among whom are many learned and accomplished judges of antiquity and the arts, still persist in not designating it as the Tomb of Alexander, in the Catalogue of the Antiquities of the Museum. Dr. Clarke, on serious reflection, could hardly expect the Trustees would allow Copies of his Evidence and arguments, which had obviously failed to satisfy themselves, to be distributed by their porter at the gate. The Sarcophagus, from its materials, construction, ornaments, and size, was most unquestionably the Sarcophagus of some very exalted Personage. A tradition has also long and extensively prevailed among the Arabians that it was the repository of the body of Alexander. It is also not to be disputed that Alexander was buried in Alexandria. There the matter rests, nor does it appear of very material importance of what body it was the repository. One thing is certain, that we owe its being in the place where it now is, to the activity and vigilance of Dr. Clarke. It was concealed by the French in the hold of an old hospital-ship, where Dr. Clarke found it half filled with filth, and covered with the rags of the sick people on board.

The same fact is asserted by Mr. Hamilton (who accompanied Dr. Clarke on the occasion) in his excellent work called *Egyptiaca*:

"We were conducted," says Mr. Hamilton, "alongside of a large hospital-ship, on board of which was the celebrated Alexandrian Sarcophagus. It had been for several months in the hold, and was intended to be sent to France the first opportunity. This monument was resigned to us not without much regret, as it had long been considered one of the most valuable curiosities in Alexandria." *Egyptiaca*, p. 403.

[To be continued.]

60. *A Classical Tour through Italy. An. MDCCCII. By the Rev. John Chetwode Eustace. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Illustrated with*

a Map of Italy, Plans of Churches, &c. In Two Volumes, 4to. Mawman.

SUCH a Tour as the present was much wanted by the professors and admirers of classic literature, who had been long in the practice of reading descriptions drawn from the state of ancient monuments as they were left by the barbarians who in past ages ravaged Italy, and the slow operations of time. But, the French Revolution occurring, the natives of this venerated country became infected with the same principles of destruction France had exhibited; and we accordingly find that they began the mighty ruin subsequently completed by their instructors. Hence it became necessary that some attentive and competent observer should pass through Italy, and inform us what changes have taken place in consequence of the recent political events; and such, as appears to us, has been the case in the person of Mr. Eustace, who travelled with companions calculated to give effect to all his researches—the Hon. Mr. Cust (now Lord Brownlow), Robert Rushbrooke, Esq. and Philip Roche, Esq. Mr. Eustace dedicates his Volumes to Lord Brownlow, to whom he acknowledges himself indebted for several useful observations, and the details of an excursion to Ischia, and the account of the solitudes of Camaldoli and of Alvernia. A handsome tribute is paid to the memory of the last of those gentlemen (now deceased). The Author, as has been the practice time long past, speaks of his performance with diffidence, being fully aware that the title itself is sufficient to raise expectations that have, in many instances, been more frequently disappointed than satisfied. His preliminary discourse, which precedes the Tour, in which are pointed out the qualities and accomplishments necessary to derive full advantages from an Italian Tour, he offers chiefly for the information of young and inexperienced travellers.

The epithet *Classical* is descriptive of the character of the Work, which professes to trace the resemblance between modern and ancient Italy, and to have "for guides and companions, in the beginning of the 19th century, the writers that preceded or adorned the first." In conformity with this character, the Author concludes

cludes he may be allowed to admit poetical recollections, to dwell upon the incidents of antient history, and borrow expressions used by the Latin writers in the description of objects, which, though reprobated by severe critics, Mr. Eustace considers as arising spontaneously from the soil he treads, and constituting one of its distinguishing beauties. Some, he proceeds, may think his modern history too brief; but, as it is not *classical*, he uses it merely in illustration.

"As for the forms of government established in many provinces by the present French rulers, they are generally passed over in silence and contempt, as shifting scenes, or rather mere *figuranti*, in the political drama, destined to occupy the attention for a time, and to disappear when the *principal character* shows himself upon the stage."

Though Mr. Eustace here alludes to his *classical antient Description of Italy*, opposed to his *modern account* of the same places; he at the same time forcibly brings to recollection, that one principal *Tragic Actor* has made his exit—as it is hoped, for ever.

Mr. E. professes to say but little respecting painting and sculpture, and he gives very satisfactory reasons for the omission; and yet thinks he has said much in comparison of other tours and similar compositions.

"As to the style: in the first place some, perhaps many expressions, and occasionally whole sentences, may have been inadvertently repeated—a fault great without doubt, but pardonable because almost unavoidable in descriptive composition. *Who, indeed, can paint like Nature, or who vary his colouring* with all the tints of Italian scenery, lighted by an Italian sky? If Lucretius has repeated at length two of the most beautiful passages in his poem, the Author may claim indulgence, if, in describing the perpetual recurrence of similar objects, he has been betrayed into similar language."

Antient proper names he uses in preference to modern, as in the cases of Benacus, Liris, and Athesis, instead of Lago di Garda, Garigliano, and Adige, "because the former names are still familiar to the learned ear, and by no means unknown even to the peasantry. The same may be said of the Arno, the Tiber, and several other rivers, and may be extended to many cities and mountains." As much as was in his power, the Author has

attempted to reject the French termination in Italian names; and he would with pleasure, could he consistently, have discarded the half-barbarous appellations with which the same people have misnamed many of the illustrious Antients, and thus restore to Horace and Virgil all their Roman majesty. The general reformation on this head he recommends to the learned Presidents of our Universities and public schools, and the Reviews, which of late have "exercised no small influence over custom itself."

The next subjects noticed in the Preface are, Religion, Politicks, and Literature—subjects that occupy the minds of every individual raised by education above the level of labourers and mechanicks; and in treating of these, the Reverend Gentleman finds it necessary to obtrude himself on the attention of his Readers in the following terms, which we think are honourable to his character and profession; and were the principles of toleration it contains universally adopted, happy would be the result.

"Sincere and undisguised in the belief and profession of the Roman Catholic Religion, the Author affects not to conceal, because he is not ashamed of its influence. However unpopular it may be, he is convinced that its evil report is not the result of any inherent defect, but the natural consequence of polemic animosity, of the exaggerations of friends, of the misconceptions of enemies. Yes! he must acknowledge that the affecting lessons, the holy examples, and the majestic rites of the Catholic Church, made an early impression on his mind; and neither time or experience, neither reading nor conversation, nor much travelling, have weakened that impression, or diminished his veneration. Yet, with this affectionate attachment to the antient Faith, he presumes not to arraign those who support other systems. Persuaded that their claims to mercy, as well as his own, depend upon sincerity and charity, he leaves them and himself to the disposal of the common Father of All, who, we may humbly hope, will treat our errors and our defects with more indulgence than mortals usually shew to each other. In truth, Reconciliation and Union are the objects of his warmest wishes, of his most fervent prayers: they occupy his thoughts, they employ his pen: and if a stone shall happen to mark the spot where his remains are to repose, that

stone shall speak of Peace and Reconciliation."

The same spirit seems to actuate Mr. Eustace in his political relations—and perhaps his ardent expressions in favour of freedom, may incline some of his Readers to suppose he is a friend to Republican principles. Mr. Eustace considers Liberty as the source of so much public and private virtue, that it cannot fail to be the idol of liberal and manly minds; and that form of government which best secures it to the community, will naturally be preferred; but he avers that the admirers of liberty need not have recourse to theories on this head, as

"The Constitution of England actually comprises the excellencies of all the antient commonwealths, together with the advantages of the best forms of monarchy: though liable, as all human institutions are, to abuse and decay, yet, like the works of Providence, it contains in itself the means of correction, and the seeds of renovation. Such a system was considered as one of unattainable perfection by Cicero, and was pronounced by Tacitus, 'a vision fair but transient.' A scheme of policy that enchanted the sages of antiquity may surely content the patriot and the philosopher of modern days; and the only wish of both must be, that, in spite of royal encroachment and of popular frenzy, it may last for ever."

In such cases as may occur of a difference of opinion in literary matters from those who have preceded him in similar labours, Mr. Eustace hopes he has expressed himself in terms due to their feelings and reputation. As to the merits of the French language and the literature of that Nation, he has his peculiar opinion; but he professes himself to be open to conviction, only requesting his Readers to weigh the reasons he offers against both with impartiality, for it is to the far-spreading influence of French Writers he ascribes most of the calamities under which the world suffered when he made his Tour.

"This observation," he adds, "naturally leads to the following. If ever be indulges in harsh and acrimonious language, it is when speaking of the French, their principles, and measures; and on this subject he acknowledges that his expressions, if they correspond

with his feelings, must be strong; because his abhorrence of that government and of its whole system is deep and unqualified. Neither the Patriot who recollects the vindictive spirit with which the Ruler of France carries on hostilities against Great Britain, the only bulwark of Europe, and the asylum of the independence of Nations, because he knows where Freedom makes her last stand,

Libertas ultima mundi

Quo steterit ferienda loco;—Lucan, vii. Nor the Philosopher who considers the wide-wasting war which the French Government has been so long carrying on against the liberties and the happiness of mankind,—will probably condemn the Author's feelings as intemperate, or require any apology for the harshness of his expressions. As long as religion and literature, civilization and independence, are objects of estimation among men, so long must *Revolutionary France* be remembered with horror and detestation."

The remainder of the Preface relates to the mutual kindnesses of the Author and his friends towards each other on their journey, and the announcement of a more extensive, and scarcely less interesting, excursion to parts of Dalmatia, the Western coast of Greece, the Ionian Islands, Sicily, Malta, &c.

The Preliminary Discourse is divided into different heads, under which the Author gives his opinion how the young traveller may profit by due attention to the subjects he recommends: as for those who wander through Europe merely in search of amusement, he thinks a convenient carriage, a letter of credit, and a well-furnished trunk, is all they can possibly want: to the man of research he points out the propriety of making Virgil, Horace, Cicero, and Livy, and certain modern Latin poets whom he names, his constant attendants; and, above all, the acquirement of a competent knowledge of the Italian language before the commencement of his Tour. He then speaks of Italian history, medals, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, &c. &c.; and, finally, of an *unprejudiced mind*, the result "of time and observation, of docility and benevolence." Mr. Eustace by no means requires that we should be insensible to the peculiar blessings of our own Country, but "that we should shew some indulgence

gence to the errors, and some compassion for the sufferings, of less favoured nations."

The same philanthropy he would have extended to the exercise of religious rites; and he advises those who are averse to them, to remember

"That whether the Gospel be read in the language and according to the simple forms of the Church of England, under the Gothic vaults of York or of Canterbury, or whether it be chanted in Greek and Latin, with all the splendour of the Roman ritual, under the golden dome of the Vatican; it is always and everywhere the same voice of truth, the same tidings of salvation."

In the progress of these observations the Author mentions Addison's Travels as a common guide in an Italian tour. Of that Gentleman he remarks, that, though he possessed naturally "an enlarged mind, humane feelings, and a fancy teeming with imagery, yet prejudice had narrowed his extensive views, religious acrimony had soured his temper, and party had repressed his imagination."

The route and the most favourable seasons for particular pursuits are satisfactorily stated; and we are informed, that

"The great roads in Italy are good, the posts well furnished with horses, and robberies not common; travelling is therefore, in general, safe and expeditious. The principal, and indeed almost the only inconveniencies, arise from the equinoctial rains and the summer heats. The influence of both is felt over all Italy; that of the former is particularly inconvenient, and even sometimes dangerous, especially in the Northern provinces and along the Eastern coast."

The inundations these occasions render fords impassable, sweep away bridges, and cover the roads with mud, and leave tracts of low ground overflowed for months after the water subsides in the rivers. The months of July and August are too intensely hot to render travelling even safe. Mr. Eustace recommends, therefore, those who choose to brave the dangers of the season, to set out an hour before sun-rise, stop at ten, and repose till five, and then proceed as daylight will permit.

Mr. Eustace candidly advises travellers from England to lay aside all their native predilection for cleanly

and comfortable Inns, and to make the best they can of good food, prepared for eating at least in a new way to them; reflecting at the same time that they might have fared worse had they lived when Horace wrote.

"The inconvenience of which the poet complains at *Treviso*, is at present very general at the Inns both of France and Italy, where the shivering traveller finds himself, if he happens to travel in cold weather, like Horace, often ushered into a damp room, and placed before a newly lighted fire, diffusing a half-smothered flame, *lacrimoso non sine fumo*."

There are many just observations as to the society into which travelling introduces young men. — For a long time it was supposed impossible that a man of fortune could appear to any advantage in England, unless he had previously been polished by a residence at several of the capitals on the Continent. This idea, whim, or reality, received a mortal blow through the French Revolution, by those capitals becoming brutalized by the destruction and dispersion of the most accomplished citizens and courtiers; and thus London became the focus of respectable and polished society. The Author thinks it must be obvious to his Readers, that Englishmen need not travel to see Englishmen: he, therefore, suggests that, however agreeable it may be to associate with their countrymen at leisure hours, travellers should be provided with introductions to well-informed residents at every important place they visit. He also points out the scenery of most distinguished celebrity; and notices the general magnificence of the churches, many of which are of such vast extent, and so much enriched with sculpture, as to have prevented the finishing through the failure of the funds of their pious founders. The conclusion of the preliminary Discourse is as instructive as it is beautiful, being such as might be expected from a Christian teacher who considers mankind as his flock; and we cheerfully insert it, ardently wishing it may be useful hereafter to the younger class of our Readers.

"But one final observation I wish to impress strongly on the mind of the youthful traveller, as its object is intimately connected with his present repose and with his future happiness. Moral improvement is, or ought to be, the end

end of all our pursuits and of all our exertions. Knowledge, without it, is the amusement of an idle moment, and the great and splendid exhibitions which nature and genius present to our contemplation, are merely the shifting scenery of an evening drama — delightful but momentary. Let him look, therefore, continually to this most important attainment; and while he endeavours every day to increase his store of knowledge, let him exert himself with still greater assiduity to add to the number of his virtues. Nations, like individuals, have their characteristic qualities, and present to the eye of a candid observer, each in its turn, much to be imitated, and something to be avoided. These qualities of the mind, like the features of the face, are more prominent and conspicuous in Southern countries; and in these countries perhaps the traveller may stand in more need of vigilance and circumspection, to guard him against the treachery of his own passions, and the snares of external seduction. Miserable, indeed, will he be, if he shall use the liberty of a traveller as the means of vicious indulgence, abandon himself to the *delicious immorality* (for so it has been termed) of some luxurious capital; and, forgetful of what he owes to himself, to his friends, and to his country, drop one by one, as he advances, the virtues of his education and of his native land, and pick up in their stead the follies and vices of every climate which he may traverse. When such a wanderer has left his innocence, and perhaps his health, at Naples; when he has resigned his faith and his principles at Paris; he will find the loss of such inestimable blessings poorly repaid, by the languages which he may have learned, the antiques which he may have purchased, and the accomplishments which he may have acquired in his journey. Such acquirements may furnish a pleasing pastime; they may fill the vacant intervals of an useful life; they may even set off to advantage nobler endowments and higher qualifications: but they can never give the credit and the confidence that accompany sound principles, nor can they bestow, or replace

‘The mind’s calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy,’

at once the effect and the reward of virtue. These are the real, the permanent, I might almost add, the only blessings of life. He who possesses them can want but little more; and he who has forfeited them, whatever his fortune may be, is ‘poor indeed.’

The devastation committed by the

French occurs almost in every page. At Mantua they robbed the inhabitants of their venerated bust of Virgil, and amused them by placing a plaster bust of that poet on an ill-proportioned pillar about 10 feet high. Four other pillars supported other casts; and the whole were tied together by what might be termed festoons, had they not been drawn as tight as ropes. “Around this ridiculous pageant the French troops drew up, and paraded. The inhabitants seemed purposely to keep aloof.”

We could wish to do ample justice to this extensive and most interesting Work; but it is impracticable, because there are few of its pages which do not offer something worthy of notice. We shall however do our best to recommend the valuable labour of Mr. Eustace.

Much information and amusement may be derived from his account of the palaces of Rome; and in Vol. I. p. 271, is a curious illustration of the history of a statue.

“In an antichamber of the Palazzo Spada, stands the celebrated statue of Pompey; at the foot of which Cæsar is supposed to have fallen. The history of this statue deserves to be inserted. It was first placed, during Pompey’s life, in the Senate-house which he had erected; and when that edifice was shut up, it was raised by order of Augustus on a double arch or gateway of marble opposite the grand entrance of Pompey’s theatre. It was thrown down, or fell, during the convulsion of the Gothic wars, and for many ages it lay buried in the ruins. It was at length discovered, I believe about the beginning of the seventeenth century, in a partition wall between two houses. After some altercation, the proprietors of the two houses agreed to cut the statue asunder, and to divide the marble; when, fortunately, the Cardinal de Spada heard the circumstance, and by a timely purchase prevented the accomplishment of the barbarous agreement, and the destruction of one of the most interesting remnants of Roman antiquity. Another danger awaited Pompey’s statue, at a much later period, and from an unexpected quarter. While the French occupied Rome, in the years 1798-99, &c., they erected in the centre of the Coliseum a temporary theatre, where they acted various republican pieces for the amusement of the army and for the improvement of such Romans as might be disposed to fraternize with them, and adopt their

their principles. Voltaire's Brutus was a favourite tragedy, as may easily be imagined; and, in order to give it more effect, it was resolved to transport the very statue of Pompey, at the feet of which the Dictator had fallen, to the Coliseum, and to erect it on the stage. The colossal size of the statue and its extended arm rendered it difficult to displace it; the arm was therefore sawed off for the conveyance, and put on again at the Coliseum; and on the second removal of the statue it was again taken off, and again replaced at the Palazzo de Spada. So friendly to Pompey was the republican enthusiasm of the French! So favourable to the arts and antiquities of Rome is their love of Liberty."

The description of the Vatican is given with a vivacity which brings that vast and astonishing edifice before us, — the labour of ages, the favourite pursuit of many Popes, and the product of the most celebrated architects—a structure, or rather collection of palaces of wonderful extent, which contained every thing valuable in literature and the arts.

"Its extent," says Mr. Eustace, "is immense, and covers a space of 1200 feet in length and 1000 in breadth. Its elevation is proportionate, and the number of apartments it contains almost incredible. Galleries and porticoes sweep around and through it in all directions, and open an easy access to every quarter. Its halls and saloons are all on a great scale, and by their multitude and loftiness alone give an idea of magnificence truly Roman. The walls are neither wainscoted nor hung with tapestry: they are adorned, or rather animated, by the genius of Raffaello and Michael Angelo. The furniture is plain, and ought to be so: finery would be misplaced in the Vatican, and would sink into insignificance in the midst of the great, the vast, the sublime, which are the predominating features, or rather the very geni of the place. The grand entrance is from the portico of St. Peter's by the *Scala Regia*, the most superb staircase perhaps in the world, consisting of four flights of marble steps adorned with a double row of marble Ionic pillars. This staircase springs from the equestrian statue of Constantine, which terminates the portico on one side; and whether seen thence, or viewed from the gallery leading on the same side to the colonnade, forms a perspective of singular beauty and grandeur."

We strongly recommend the whole

article on the Vatican to the perusal of our Readers.

The general remarks on the antiquity and good and bad taste of the Churches in Rome, are extremely satisfactory: the latter he attributes to the fashion of the times when they happened to be erected, and the controul under which architects too frequently are obliged to exercise their talents—besides, he admits that the most eminent moderns "have been too prone to indulge the fond hope of excelling the antients, by deviating from their footsteps; and of discovering some new proportions, some form of beauty unknown to them, by varying the outlines, and by trying the effects of endless combinations."

Mr. Eustace also offers satisfactory reasons why many of the churches are in a state of dampness and decay; but taking every disadvantage into account, he adds,

"There are few, very few Churches in Rome, which do not present, either in their size or their proportions, in their architecture or their materials, in their external or internal decoration, something that deserves the attention of the traveller, and excites his just admiration. He, therefore, who delights in halls of an immense size and exact proportion, in lengthening colonnades, and vast pillars of one solid block of porphyry, of granite, of Parian or Egyptian marble; in pavements that glow with all the tints of the rainbow, and roofs that blaze with brass or gold; in canvas warm as life itself, and statues ready to descend from the tombs on which they recline, will range round the churches of Rome, and find in them an inexhaustible source of instructive and rational amusement, such as no modern capital can furnish, and such as might be equalled or surpassed by the glories of antient Rome alone."

As an illustration of this part of his subject, the Author introduces several very neat engravings of ichnography and elevations of curious churches.

As long as this valuable Tour shall last, so long will the following extract be read with the feelings which dictated it. After noticing the vast sums expended in bringing the Church of St. Peter to its present state of perfection, and the impossibility of restoration should a convulsion of nature, or human malignity, derange its component parts, Mr. Eustace exclaims,

"What

"What then will be the astonishment or rather the horror of my reader, when I inform him, that this unrivalled temple, the triumph and master-piece of modern skill, the noblest specimen of the genius and the powers of man, was, during the late French invasion, made an object of rapacious speculation, and doomed to ruin? Yet such is the fact. When the exhausted income of the State, and the plunder of all the public establishments, were found unequal to the avarice of the Generals, and to the increasing wants of the soldiers; the French Committee turned its attention to St. Peter's, and employed a company of Jews to estimate and purchase the gold, silver, and bronze that adorn the inside of the edifice, as well as the copper that covers the vaults and dome on the outside. The interior ornaments might, perhaps, have been removed without any essential or irreparable damage to the body of the fabric; but to strip it of its external covering was to expose it to the injuries of the weather, and to devote it to certain destruction: especially as the Papal Government, when restored, had not the means of repairing the mischief. But Providence interposed, and the hand of the Omnipotent was extended to protect his temple. Before the work of sacrilege and barbarism could be commenced, the French Army, alarmed by the approach of the Allies, retired with precipitation, and St. Peter's stands!"

Those who admire the Roman Catholic form of worship, may find ample gratification in reading Mr. Eustace's account of the solemnities at St. Peter's, at various times of the year. (*To be continued.*)

61. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, June 3, 1813, being the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about the Cities of London and Westminster. By the Right Rev. George Henry, Lord Bishop of Chester. To which is annexed, a Report of the Proceedings of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, for the Year 1813. 8vo, pp. 150.*

FROM Gen. xviii. 19. "For I know, that he will command his children, and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord;" the learned and benevolent Prelate takes occasion to shew the necessity of Education in general, and more especially the peculiar advantages of the improved system of

National Education, which is so admirably well calculated for "the training up of youth in the principles and practice of our Established Church."

"If we wish to produce the full effects of a religious education, the materials must be prepared, and the foundation laid, at a much earlier period than they commonly are. Much evil is occasioned, and much good neglected to be done, before the generality are at all aware of it. None but those who have watched the dawn of the human understanding are sensible, how early and how deep impressions may be made. Children reason not only better, but sooner, than is generally supposed. The work therefore, if it is to be done to the best advantage, must be begun betimes. From an ignorance or neglect of this truth, all future endeavours are frequently unavailing. Parents, therefore, and preceptors cannot too strongly be reminded, that the education of children should commence almost from their birth. The years of infancy are the most important, but the most neglected period of their lives. These form the heart, and stamp the character of the future man. And should the engagements and the cares of life devolve the parental charge upon another, yet surely the greatest caution and consideration are required, more than I fear are generally bestowed, in ascertaining the habits and opinions of those persons, to whom children are entrusted, and from whose sentiments and principles they naturally imbibe their own. And here, adds the worthy Bishop, "we cannot but express a wish, that an increased attention to the morals of youth may be shewn, in our public schools, and seminaries of learning. A knowledge of the antient languages and the acquisition of human science, both are and ought to be among the prominent objects of these excellent institutions. But let them not stand first in view. An elucidation of the Scriptures and the inculcation of moral principles are entitled to a far higher consideration, to the principal share of our time and thought. Let not this opinion however either give offence, or be misunderstood. I mean not to affirm that no anxiety at all is shewn to the concerns of religion, neither do I think that they are less regarded at the present, than at any preceding period; but what I believe and assert, is, that a greater degree of attention is still called for in some cases, and that too much can hardly be bestowed in any. For the end is worthy of the means, an object which will always re-
pay

pay the utmost care and zeal. Too long has our youth been educated for the world; let us now strive to educate them for God.—The advantages, however, which we have noticed, great as they are, still are not all the benefits which these national institutions are calculated to produce. Children not only learn their duty to God, but they learn at the same time their duty to man. For religious and civil obligations are grounded upon the same principle, are closely united, and strengthen each other. The same authority which commands us to fear God, enjoins us also to honour the king. Hence they who comply with the former injunction, are not on that account the less likely to regard the latter. And this reasoning is everywhere confirmed by experience. Discontent and insurrections are found to be most prevalent, where the people are most irreligious and uninformed. The great source of that memorable Revolution which like a volcano has convulsed the world, may fairly be traced to the specious writings of pretended philosophers, which gradually undermined the foundations of faith, and thus introduced scepticism in belief, and laxity in principle. Our own disturbances in a preceding period were less tremendous, because the people were less corrupt. But, still, enthusiasm had polluted the word of God, had diminished the practical influence of religion, and thus prepared the public mind for anarchy and change."

Having expatiated on the more peculiar merits of the National Schools, the Bishop thus concludes:

"Let us then pay the warm tribute of our praise and gratitude to those excellent persons, who have devoted their time and talents to the perfecting of an institution, which promises, under the blessing of God, to become the ark of our salvation, and to preserve religion and virtue amidst a surrounding deluge. And here the occasion and objects cannot but remind us of another most excellent institution, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Long has it patronized that System of Education, the principles of which are now so generally adopted. For more than 100 years has it been thus labouring, and during all this period has been dispersing the Scriptures, together with books and tracts of sound learning, through every part of the British Empire. Holding a straight undeviating course, at times through evil report as well as good report, it has deserved and obtained the confidence of the nation, and has thus become one of the main

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

supports of the Christian religion. As long as the National Society shall continue to enlighten the mind of youth, while its sister-establishment confirms the faith of maturer age, the Church of England, will, we trust, be safe. Resting on such firm foundations, and recommending itself to the judgment and affection of the people, by its piety, its moderation, and utility, it may defy the power and malice of its enemies, for neither infidelity, nor enthusiasm, will then prevail against it. Such are the powerful motives which now call upon you to continue and enlarge your bounty to these benevolent institutions. To them you owe this glorious display, which does honour to human nature, and affords a sight upon which the eye of humanity rests with delight. To behold 7000 children, snatched, as we hope, from the dominion of Satan, and brought up in the knowledge and love of God, is a spectacle gratifying to our best feelings, the subject of honest pride and exultation."

62. *A Sermon, preached at the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, London, before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, July 7, 1814; being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving.* By George Henry Law, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Chester. Published by Command. Ato, pp. 27. Rodwell.

THIS Discourse is appropriately inscribed to the Prince Regent, "by whose counsels and firmness, under Divine Providence, this Nation is greatly indebted for the Blessings of Peace."

From Mark xii. 11. "This was the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes," the Bishop observes, that

"Whether the world be governed by a general or a particular Providence, can only be resolved, by considering the Word or Works of God"—that "nothing can be more clear and indisputable than the evidence which the Scriptures afford;"—and "that nothing is exempt from the knowledge and controul of the Most High—that great and small are alike to him, the equal objects of a never-failing Providence, and that his tender mercies are over all his works."—The same inference," he adds, "is no less clearly deducible from considering the history of mankind, as exhibited in the rise and subversion of the various Empires of the world."

The Assyrians, the Babylonians, the famed Republics of Greece and Rome, were all in their turn overwhelmed.

"But

"But the fluctuating and opposite situations in which the inhabitants of Judea were placed, exhibit, in a still clearer light, the controuling Providence of God. . . . We cannot more properly, or more usefully employ the present opportunity, than in applying this awful truth to the circumstances of the period elapsed, and by contemplating, in a religious point of view, that series of events which this age has witnessed—events, now terminated in a manner, which the fondest hopes of man ventured not to anticipate, and for which, we can never sufficiently adore the goodness of the Almighty.—The Revolution in a neighbouring kingdom, so important in its result, and which involved for a time the destinies of the world, appears to have had its origin in a general decay of religious principle, and an almost unbounded corruption and licentiousness of conduct. Hence the public mind became insensible to the voice of loyalty or conscience, and the people were every where prepared for anarchy and violence. Let loose from the controul of the law, and unrestrained by religion, they committed enormities of every kind, and the land flowed with blood. But when anarchy had run its course, and the popular phrenzy was subsiding, a military power succeeded, which, under the imposing names of Liberty and Order, drew to it the moral feelings and wishes of mankind. To this cause the successes of France may principally be attributed. The surrounding nations, artfully seduced from their allegiance, were not well affected to their antient governments. They did not feel it their interest to support them. Indifferent to the event of war, and opposing a feeble, half-willing resistance, they fell an easy conquest; and the greater part of Europe was laid at the feet of a successful Usurper. But under these tremendous visitations, and behind the veil of apparently natural events, we still behold the guiding hand of God. Whilst the evil was most prevalent, the foundation of future good was laid; the instrumentality of the wicked was accomplishing the moral amelioration of mankind—the wind and the storm were fulfilling his word.—Thus instructed, the eyes of nations were opened; they profited by their discomfiture and defeat. Those who were in authority, perceived the causes of their own weakness, and the strength of the Enemy. They endeavoured to deserve and gain the esteem of their subjects, and thus raised that barrier around them, which is for the most part impregnable. The people themselves learnt, at the same time,

the difference between liberty and licentiousness; were taught to distinguish and appreciate the blessings of legitimate government. When these important purposes were attained, we then witness the destruction of a power, fortified with the utmost skill, guarded by every care, and elevated, in the short-sighted view of man, beyond the reach of accidents and change. We behold a mighty warrior going forth with his armies, to overwhelm a distant land, and to destroy, as he vainly hoped, all opposition to his will.—Tributary nations swelled his ranks.—Europe looked on with anxiety and dismay, dreading, lest the last expiring effort of his opponents, should serve only to extinguish their hopes, and rivet their chains more durably. But the Lord he is God, and in his hands alone are the issues of war. At his will, the countless hosts of the Enemy, in view of the very object at which they aimed, were suddenly overthrown—their dead bodies covered the plains.—And here let us pause a moment, to contemplate the fate of their Leader. It affords a memorable lesson to mad ambition. He, poor conqueror! who went forth to subdue, returned himself a fugitive; his dominion over other nations was subverted; the cause of justice prevailed and triumphed. But though the mighty fabric was shaken, and his power curtailed, a vast Empire might still have remained subject to his sway, and the world had yet dreaded the machinations of a mind where peace could never dwell. But here again we perceive effects, the causes of which we are not able sufficiently to develop, and appear to ourselves to behold another instance of a judicial infatuation—the heart of Pharaoh was hardened—when, lo, the sceptre departed from him—his sun set, and Europe hails the return of tranquillity and peace."

In conclusion his Lordship says,

"Numberless are the blessings which this Nation has received, and now enjoys, under the protecting hand of God. Amidst the wreck of Empires, and the convulsions of the world, our Ark has been miraculously preserved. The antient form of things is now re-appearing, and the dove has found rest for the sole of her foot. On this solemn occasion, therefore, when we have assembled ourselves in His presence, we are called upon, not with our lips alone, but from our hearts, to acknowledge and adore the goodness of the Almighty."

63. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right*

Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Judges, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Serjeants at Law, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of London, and the City Officers, on Sunday, the 12th of June, 1814, being the First Sunday in Trinity Term. By the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. Chaplain to his Lordship. 4to, pp. 35.

ONCE more, from the Metropolitan Pulpit, the worthy Chaplain exhorts, delights, instructs — the Masters of Israel — the venerable Judges of the Land, the learned Brethren of the Coif, the Counsellors, and Sages of the Law — and the Magistrates of the Emporium of the World. Once more, like his Prototype the pious Zollikofer, he cries aloud, and spares not. Searching the pure fountain of Holy Writ, the well-springs of Divine Inspiration, he draws from them the refreshing streams which give comfort to the weak, and additional strength to those who are already in the right path.

From Gal. vi. 2. "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the Law of Christ," the imperious duty of universal Charity is forcibly and perspicuously inculcated.

"The word *burden* in the language of Scripture means in the first place, troubles, afflictions; secondly, failings and defects. 'Cast thy burden upon the Lord,' says David, 'and he shall sustain thee.' That is, thy disquietudes, those anxieties, which bear hard upon thee, like a heavy burden. You will meet with a hundred such texts. Hence arises the use also made of the same expression by the prophets, when they have some misfortune, or dire calamity to denounce to a nation on the part of God. The burden of Moab, the burden of Assur, to denote the punishments and judgments which God was preparing for those degenerate people. — And are not the evils and calamities of life a real burden? Who of us has not his pains, his vexations, his afflictions."

After urging the propriety of every attempt to alleviate human misery, the Preacher says,

"We may bear the burdens, the disasters of another by compassion. Those tender sentiments excited by the view of the unhappy, when seasonably shewn, mitigate their sorrows and alleviate their misery. Distressing as it is to us in that situation to meet with insensible persons, which in a manner insult over our misfortunes by their indifference, and often by their impatience at the re-

cital of our lamentable story, so much balm and consolation do we find in the unfeigned affection of kinder natures. — To compassion we must join consolation. Without this, our indolent grief will only serve rather to justify to the afflicted the magnitude of their affliction. We must relieve them by our converse. In this design have great care not immediately to oppose the torrent of their feelings; but rather commend and encourage them. Coincide with their emotions as far as in justice you can. But after having thus disposed them to listen to you without reluctance, endeavour to bring them to a temper more equal and sedate. Discourse to them on topics that may at once invigorate their minds and shed a gentle dew upon their soul. 'Oh how forcible are right words!' says holy Job. This is one of the noblest uses we can make of speech, and one of the most efficacious means we have in our power to diminish the burden under which our brethren labour. — A third way of comforting them is by actual services. Neither natural indolence nor private interest should prevent us from employing ourselves about others. 'Serve one another in love.' And what a satisfaction must it prove to us, if we take but the least interest in the welfare of our neighbour, to be able not only to alleviate in some degree, but often to relieve him entirely from the burden under which he groans!"

The justness of the following remarks will be generally allowed:

"All of us, generally speaking, have our weakness, our particular failing. It may be often concealed from our own eyes; but those about us find it out and remark it. We shall observe one man full of himself and whatever is connected with him. His person, his family, he makes the centre to which all the lines of his conversation tend. Another is burdensome to such as are obliged to hear him, from the excessive volubility of his tongue and the perpetual accumulation of his narratives. He has forgot that 'in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin.' This one mixes too much bitterness in his raileries. That other shocks by the roughness of his manners. We meet with positive, inquisitive, giddy, tiresome people. And who is sufficient to enumerate all that displeases us even in that exterior which so much pains are taken to adjust? What must be the amount if we penetrate further into those more intimate connections, under favour whereof each individual permits himself to appear more openly what he is.

is. How many defects in the interior, of which those the nearest to them are the witnesses and the victims. One person, affable and courteous to strangers, is rude and quarrelsome at home. Another, calm and composed when in health, is surly and fretful in sickness, violent and outrageous when in pain. One father abuses the submission and gentleness of his children, by pushing to excess the rights of his authority over them, and demanding perpetual sacrifices from their obedience. On the other hand, do children consider the delicacy of parental tenderness and affection; and does not their heedlessness give their parents a thousand causes of uneasiness and anguish? You, masters, how often do you make your servants suffer for the agitation into which your own temper has thrown you? And you, servants, how frequently do you grieve your masters by your disrespectful airs, or by your negligence in executing their orders? Thus, we all of us have our burden; but, unhappily, it is less burdensome to ourselves than to others. The defects of individuals spoil the pleasures of society for which they were formed. Instead of mutually endeavouring to alleviate the burden of life, they add to its weight."

64. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of London, the Liveries of the several Companies, and the City Officers, on the 29th of Sept. 1814, before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. Chaplain to his Lordship.* 4to, pp. 32.

FINIS coronat opus.—The worthy Chaplain and the Right Honourable Chief Magistrate have most respectably finished their official career, and may now return to the full enjoyment of their *otium cum dignitate*.

The present Discourse is valedictory to the Corporation; who from Matth. vi. 33. are instructed in a masterly manner in their respective relative duties; and the Farewell is in these expressive terms:

"It is customary, as I understand, on this day's solemnity, to expatiate upon the qualifications proper for our chief magistrate. The minister of religion knows no other qualifications for the citizen or the magistrate than those which adorn the gospel of Christ. Nor dare we from the sacred chair propose

to you any example for imitation, but the example of the Son of God. It is our duty and our pleasure at all times to inculcate, by precept and example, obedience to the laws, respect for the magistrate, and Christian charity upon all men. The merits of our present chief magistrate are duly appreciated by the corporation and the country. They want no partial aid. And none are so well able to judge of the qualifications requisite to that high office, as those in whom it is vested by the charter to elect a successor to the civic throne.—It may be permitted me just to add, that its present possessor, on retiring from his public functions, will leave in the bosoms of his brethren the aldermen, and his fellow-citizens in general, that grateful feeling of obligation and respect which in well-constituted minds spontaneously arises on the recollection of duties accurately performed, of justice regularly, patiently, and impartially administered, of the public peace and security uniformly maintained, of trusts fulfilled with strict fidelity, of bounty exerted on proper, and benevolence exemplified on all occasions. The approbation of his conduct by his countrymen must ever be to him a source of the highest gratification. And the hereditary honours it has pleased the Sovereign to confer upon him, giving lustre to his merits, should operate, as all adventitious honours are primarily intended to do, as an incentive to others, to walk the line of rectitude, and to seek for temporal praise and renown by a steady regard to the rules of justice, honour, and humanity. The consciousness of his upright conduct will gild the evening of his days with that serenity and peace, which without it the world cannot give, and which nothing is able to destroy."

We shall close this article by observing, that, at a Court of Common Council, Nov. 24, 1814, the thanks of the Corporation and a purse of 50 guineas were voted to Mr. Tooke. This eloquent Preacher was many years Chaplain to the British Factory at St. Petersburg; and is well known by his various publications on the Russian Empire. And it is a very remarkable coincidence, that a Gentleman of so extensive an acquaintance with the Imperial Court, its manners, and its language, and so capable of conversing with the Emperor Alexander on easy terms, with a confidence as singular as gratifying, should have been officially present at the

the late visit of the Allied Sovereigns in the Guildhall of the Metropolis.

65. *A Sermon preached at Cheshunt, Herts, on the Day of General Thanksgiving, July 7, 1814. By the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, B. A. F. S. A. 8vo, pp. 23. Cadell and Davies.*

From Psalm lxxviii. 28. "Thy God hath sent forth strength for thee! Stablish the thing, O God! that thou hast wrought in us," Mr. Armstrong, expatiating on "the removal of the Ark of the Covenant into its resting-place," observes, that

"The Royal Psalmist seems, in the expressions with which he opens this hymn, to have imitated Moses in the sixteenth chapter of Numbers; who, when the ark set forward, said,—'Arise up, Lord! and let thine enemies be scattered; and let them that hate thee flee before thee!' We have in the opening passage of the holy Penman nearly a literal transcript of this impressive apostrophe: 'Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered; and let those that hate him flee before him!' Having lived to see the day wherein the holy ark of God was to be fixed in its own place at Jerusalem,—a place chosen, pointed out, and set apart for it, by the peculiar ordinance of the Lord himself,—he now thought it proper and becoming in him to recount the many favours and mercies from time to time, and indeed at all times, granted to the Jewish nation; and to offer upon his altar the grateful praises and thanksgivings of hearts filled with reverential sentiments of love, and fear, and adoration.—But happier we! who, in these brighter times of the Gospel, are not confined to those darker representations of the Jews; those foreshadowings, mysterious types, and symbols, and tokens, which faintly prefigured *the true*: but, in all fulness and integrity, enjoy the glorious substance, since Christ is himself amongst us. He is that blessed Ark, through whom, and by whom, the Holy Spirit rests upon us, and is in us, ever abiding in the congregation for the sake of his people, and in behalf of his Church."

This animated Preacher concludes:

"The most wise, and the most valiant of men, is still but man; and, unless supported and guided by the Spirit of God, can of himself do nothing. We have already paid the debt of gratitude due to the personal valour of our Allies; the profusion of splendor could do no more than has been done: the

press labours to do them honour; every means of testifying the zeal of approbation has been well nigh exhausted: and they have left our shores, no doubt impressed with the most exalted notions of our national character, our public resources, and our domestic virtues. Our own brave defenders still called for, and they deserve, the loudest praise; the enthusiasm of a people's love cannot exceed their merits:—let us load them with honours; let the public treasury pour out wealth for them, until every one is more than satisfied.—But let us beware, lest, in our zeal to honour them, we dishonour God: for, by Him do kings reign; by Him is the battle lost or won; through Him are all our triumphs; and by His mercy is the blessing of Peace vouchsafed unto us."

66. *Lines to Napoleon Buonaparte. By the Reverend W. A. Armstrong, A. B. F. S. A. 8vo, pp. 15. Cadell and Davies.*

IN *utrumque paratus*, Mr. Armstrong contributes his patriotic efforts both in prose and verse; yet, not unmindful of his more immediate clerical duties, he dismisses the fallen Tyrant with Christian charity:

"But, wretched man! there yet may be,
Lock'd in the grasp of Time,
And treasur'd for eternity,
Some hopes of mercy still."

Though thy soul labour with a weight of crime

Most gross and horrible,

Mark well this hallow'd truth:—

There is a Power, unseen, unsearchable,
Who ne'er beginning had, nor shall have end:

On his supreme behest,

His sovereign will,

Thy future doom must rest.

Then make that Power thy Friend.

Pass'd is the troubled season of thy youth;

[apace,

The noon-day of thy life now wanes

And night comes hasting on the spur of

speed, [made to-bleed,

To staunch the wounds which thou hast

And end thy crimes, thy sorrows, and

thy race. [ah never!

Once ended, shall the hour return?—

Then, thou devoted, wretched man!

beware

The hopeless misery of long despair,

And soothe thy soul's disease by healing

prayer:—

Again one word—and fare thee well for ever.

[shed

Repent!—and may the God of mercy

The balm of sweet forgiveness on thy
bruised head!"

67. Jeph-

67. Jephthah. *A Poem.* By Edward Smedley, Jun. 8vo, pp. 27. Murray.

AGAIN the Harp of "Erin" (see vol. LXXXIV. p. 391.) is tuned to sacred melody—again the Son of a much respected Friend has gained the Seatonian Poetical Prize; and we shall give our Readers an opportunity of judging how deservedly.

"The controversy in regard to Jephthah's sacrifice," Mr. Smedley remarks, "has been extended to a considerable length; and, like all other controversies, is still undetermined—there can, however, be but little doubt that, for all poetical purposes, it is far more sublime to consider that Jephthah offered his daughter as a living victim on the altar, than that he devoted her to perpetual virginity."

The opening of Mr. Smedley's Poem is most beautifully picturesque:

"From the dim East no vermeil tint
was flung, [sung;
Though thrice the bird of dawn his carol
Though Light already on Amana's hill
Pois'd her fleet pinion, all was darkness
still. [blaze
For there no herald star with doubtful
Pours shadow'd brightness from his dewy
rays; [sight,
Nor, as with us, soft-stealing on the
The gradual landscape mellow into light;
Till Morn, all kerchief'd in her virgin
gray, [Day.
Glow with meek smile, and blushes into
But Morning there with hurried foot-
steps leads [steeds;
To the dark goal her fiery-harness'd
Springs with one bound above the aston-
ish'd sky, [her torch on high.
Pours forth her rushing wheels, and waves
Lo! ere the tongue can speak, on Her-
mon's brow, [now:
Where all was darkness, all is glory
Swift, as when first he rose, the track-
less Sun [noon was one.
Burst from the deep, and morn and
Fiercely he glanc'd with broad and level
beam [stream;
On the green bank of Jaboth's mountain
And shook his ocean-dropping tresses
wide [side."
On redd'n'd Shenim's balm-distilling

It would be unjust to anticipate the pleasing melancholy which the Reader cannot fail to imbibe, by the perusal of the whole of this affecting conflict in a Parent's breast—but we cannot omit the description of Jephthah's tomb, "which is laid down, in many maps of Palestine, in a deserted spot between Rogelim and Lodebar."

"There is a place which in it's Maker's
hate

Seems form'd, so wild it is, so desolate;
Outcast from all his works, and in de-
spair

Tost to Creation, and forgotten there
It bears no trace of Nature, till the void
Minds you of that she must have once
destroy'd;

No sign of her fair fruits, till you confess
Their being from it's single barrenness.
Save in one narrow spot you can descry
Nought but unbroken, blank, sterility;
One narrow spot where, but that e'en the
dead

Are here forgotten whence all life is fled,
The sullen vastness of some scatter'd
stones [bones.

Would mark the resting-place of mortal
There her wild arms the wandering ivy
fings, [she clings;

Loosening each separate block to which
And veils with mantle of insidious shade
The ruins which her seeming love has
made. [deadly yew

There, where no turf can spring, the
Weeps the black droppings of her ve-
nom'd dew: [rious birth

And that strange plant, which of mystic
Holds no communion with all-gendering
earth; [to shoot

Chance-sown on other trees which seems
Boughs without leaves, a stem without
a root.

'Twere hard to tell whose grave that
ivy twines,

Who long-forgotten in that waste re-
clines; [time

Yet as the Pilgrim's march at evening
Skirts the gray walls of fallen Rogelim;
And towering high, and mantled by the
skies,

The giant cliffs of eastward Hermon rise:
Drinking with sun-empurpled crest of
snows, [throws,

The last bright beam autumnal twilight
The turban'd guide will hasten on his
way,

As loth in that deserted spot to stay;
And through the windings of Lodebar's
dell [bell,

Urge the swift tinklings of his camel:
Oft his unconscious pause, and the quick
ear [not hear;

Which listens for those sounds it would
And busy eye, and half-averted head,
Show one who struggles with some hid-
den dread;

Then will he whisper, but in broken tone,
And looks with meaning fraught, and
round him thrown,

A tale, so sad, so dark, of times so old,
'Twere better left forgotten, or untold.
'But virgin blood has stain'd that fearful
wild—

A Father too—and this his only Child—

Yet was she nothing loth; and meekly
 bow'd [vow'd :
 The breast his rashness to their God had
 Kiss'd his pale lips, and bade him take
 the life [knife :
 He once bestow'd, and bless'd the lifted
 And if her cheek was moisten'd with a
 tear, [dear.
 Not for herself it flow'd, but one more
 Then sigh'd her parting wish, that the
 same stone [own.
 Might some time hold his ashes with her
 There, as they tell, for many a sorrow-
 ing year [bier ;
 The maids of Judah mourn'd upon her
 Scatter'd the firstlings which to Spring
 belong, [song.
 And bath'd the sadness of their soul in
 There voices strange are heard when
 night is still, [hill :
 And sounds mysterious float upon that
 Shapes too have there been seen, not
 such as earth
 Contains, and shadows of no mortal birth.
 Such as another world alone can give,
 Such as no eye may view, and hope to
 live. [stray—
 Condemn'd awhile in gloomy wastes to
 Alla forefend, that such should cross our
 way ! "

68. *Letters and Miscellaneous Papers of*
Barré Charles Roberts; continued
from p. 466.

THE ample extracts we have given
 from these interesting Memoirs will
 naturally induce our Readers to wish
 for some specimens of this excellent
 young man's productions. Some of
 the earliest of these may be seen in
 our volume LXXII. pp. 417. 631.
 LXXIII. pp. 420*. 510. LXXV. pp.
 25. 728. LXXVII. p. 309.

To the volume now before us is
 prefixed a letter to the elder Mr.
 Roberts, from "a gentleman whose
 name is too well and too widely
 known, and esteemed, to require a
 comment, not long after the loss of
 his most dear and valuable son. A
 testimony so honourable and worthy
 cannot but grace its subject by inser-
 tion here :

"My dear Sir, *James's Street, March*
21, 1810.

"If I could have suggested any topic
 of consolation to you, I should not have
 been thus long in conveying it ; but I
 have none : I felt and sympathized with

* In this Letter he very ably sets to
 rest the silly idea that a *Queen Anne's*
Farthing is a little fortune to its acci-
 dental possessor,

your loss ; but this was not sufficient to
 encourage me to break in upon the sa-
 credness of your sorrow.—Now, how-
 ever, that Time has applied his lenient
 hand, and the poignancy of grief is
 mellowed into a tender regret, which
 soothes while it afflicts, and will be the
 consolation of your retired hours, I may
 venture to speak of my young friend,
 known so late, and lost to me so soon.—
 What you have lost cannot be appreci-
 ated ; the world has lost talents rarely
 seen, accompanied with acquirements,
 which, in one so young, were altoge-
 ther extraordinary. Nor am I a slight
 sufferer in this lamented wreck ; Mr.
 Barré had honoured me with his kind-
 ness, and I looked forward to that as-
 sistance from him, which I now know
 not where to procure, and for which I
 have almost ceased to hope. There was
 an elegance, a playfulness of satire, a
 chastened degree of humour in what he
 wrote, that made it truly delightful ;
 the effect of all these was heightened
 by his sound but unobtrusive literature.
 But I forget to whom I am talking.—If
 my transient acquaintance fully enabled
 me to discover this, and more than this,
 what must you have seen ! I have not
 been happy in my new undertaking ;
 four numbers only are out ; and I have
 already lost two most valuable coadjutors.
 Poor Hoppner, I believe, you did
 not know ; but he was a man of genius,
 and excelled in more than one Art.—I
 have put the little article on Ker Porter
 into the hands of Mr. Grosvenor Bed-
 ford. It is very good ; and I was only
 prevented from inserting it by the mo-
 desty of the ingenious writer, who both
 by letter, and in conversation, exhorted
 me to apply to one who had actually
 travelled in the countries described, and
 omit a Review, in which the errors of
 the publication might, for want of local
 knowledge, be overlooked. Such were
 the feelings of his ingenuous mind, and
 such was the humility which accompa-
 nied his uncommon learning, penetra-
 tion, and skill. I beg my best respects
 to Mrs. Roberts, and remain, dear Sir,
 with every sentiment of regard, your
 faithful and obedient Servant,

WILLIAM GIFFORD."

The "Letters" of the young Aca-
 demician begin with his arrival at
 Oxford, Oct. 10, 1805 ; and the date
 of the latest is Aug. 21, 1809. They
 are principally addressed to his fond
 parents ; and are in that easy style of
 familiarity which is the natural result
 of good sense and unreserved confi-
 dence. A few detached paragraphs
 will shew the sprightly turn of the
 Writer.

Writer. In the first letter, from the Star Inn, Mr. Barré Roberts says,

"Our journey here was very pleasant; we talked all the way, and were jocular. We have dined very well on Maintenon cutlets, rabbits with onions, jellies, and cheese. The town seems well enough, though no handsome houses but colleges. I have walked about but little, but enough to have five or six people come up to ask if I wished to see the place, which I understand they do to every body who is not in cap and gown. Praise the Lord, the harper has just struck up 'God save the King,' so I hope he has nearly done. All that was necessary to be said was expressed by the date, but as you desired me to write, I suppose that would not content you, and I have had pens and worse paper, so I write with disgust. Certainly come to this Inn, which is a very excellent one. We are in one of the worst rooms, which is a very good one. I have now wax candles to write by, and am afraid to shew that I know nothing of the customs of these places, so I ask for nothing."

On the next day he writes from Christ Church,

"I announce to you my admission into this College: I this morning went with Mr. Robert Goodenough to the Dean. He said but little, asked my name, and how it was spelled, then he told me to go to the next room, he would examine me; another time I went, waited more than an hour, when a servant came and told me I was not wanted any more. I am put (I believe) into borrowed rooms, for though I am now sitting in them I cannot say whether they are mine or not; however, I suppose to-morrow every thing will be settled. I dined in hall as a Commoner: many are younger collegians than I, so many come this term, but the Dean said if I had had the good luck to come earlier I should have had a garret of my own. I find I have forgotten to mention that I have Mr. Goodenough for my tutor; he has appointed his scout and bed-maker to be mine, given me a list of tradesmen, and hints for company, added to which, he joins the friend and tutor; for instance, as a tutor he ordered me to wear a band, but as a friend he advised me not to wear one."

And on the 16th,

"I have had no more interviews with the Dean, but I wear a band constantly, in expectation of being sent for to him; for I know, in such a dreadful agitation as it would cause to me, I should forget all *et ceteras*."

In the same mingled vein of seriousness and pleasantry he describes the fitting-up of his rooms.

"Oct. 27. *Conversamus est.* Every thing was got in and finished by 7 last night so completely, that at that hour I had tea in my rooms, and Green, who, you may remember, was the next gartereer to me, drank tea and sate with me till eleven, when I turned into my bed, which is now very comfortable. I know it will give you pleasure to know, that, while away from you all, I never can be more comfortable than at present. —My carpet is beautiful; I have a piece of floor-cloth nailed by the door and a mat; the paper is very light; and altogether, I never shall desire a better or more handsome sitting-room: the bedroom would certainly be better if it were twice the size. The Censor has complimented me on my good behaviour in attending chapel so regularly."

His Mother having paid but a short visit at Oxford, he observes,

"It was great pity you went on Friday, for you would have been very much pleased to have gone to a Sermon at St. Mary's Church, and seen all the Doctors in red robes, and the Noblemen in beautiful blue silk flowered gowns, burdened with gold lace and large gold tassels; but as you shall often come down while I am at Oxford, we will yet contrive to see this. One thing I forgot to say in my letter to Mr. Roberts, which was, I meant to ask him whether Dr. Cyril Jackson was elected from Westminster student of Ch. Ch. or whether he was elected to Trinity College Cam. and came here, and was made student by a canon, or some other piece of ordinance? The latter has been seriously and confidently asserted to me."

The friendly and judicious Letters of the Father, which occasionally occur in this volume, are such as might be expected from so very able and affectionate a monitor. An extract from one of these may be useful to some of our younger Readers.

"In early life most particularly, wine very speedily exhilarates the spirits, and it certainly is the universal practice of young men assembled in jollity, to encourage one another to pass the time freely. Any one, who is so truly fortunate as to find head-ache or sickness the general consequence of his excess, has a kind monitor, which, if he be not a fool, he will implicitly obey; but there are numbers of people, who can and do drink far too freely, without perceiving any trace of present inconvenience."

ence from it : 'these are persons who are most to be pitied, because the evil is sure, though not apparent at the time. The seed of mischief becomes rooted ; and the fruit, early in some, and later in others, cannot fail to ripen into a thousand terrible shapes. If a young man on his entrance into life gives it out that wine, beyond a glass, or two or three, disorders him, makes his heart palpitate, or his head ache, that he is medically advised not to exceed this quantity ; that he is resolutely determined to abide by his plan, and that no consideration whatever shall induce him to depart from it ; such a young man, I say, will very soon find that the assent of his companions will bend to his firmness, and they will desist from teasing him farther. He may frequent company unhurt, and having thus established his plan, be incurs no censure. This was the very mode which I myself adopted at a very early age. No young man could be more frequently amongst young men than I was ; but I never did, nor ever would allow any one to compel me, by threat or persuasion, to swallow one drop more than I pleased. I believe I need not add, that in the whole course of my life I never was intoxicated. I have seen most of my early connections drop prematurely into the grave, entirely from the effects of wine."

The following extract is a striking proof of the young man's sensibility.

"Jan. 26. We are all very much distressed here. Vernon, the second son of the Bishop of Carlisle, who was accounted so able, that the Dean would not insult him by giving him a tutor, who gained every prize he ever stood out for, and has never failed to stand out for every one, and who made himself immortal at Oxford by his prize poem, was taken ill on Tuesday with a sore throat, and died of a putrid fever on Friday night ; his brother, who was by some thought even of superior abilities, is lying without hope of life, ill of the same disorder, and in so wonderful a delirium, that he is bound to his bed. Expresses have been sent to the Bishop, and the same which brought him the news of his eldest son's illness, will inform him of the other's death. The Bishop himself being confined to his bed, I think it is the most horrid thing I ever heard of ; every body of the College has the most melancholy appearance ; and compliments and frivolous questions between all ranks here, from the Dean to the Servitor, are superseded by the anxious question, 'how is Ver-

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

non ?" Though the Bishop has nine other sons, the Dean, who is his intimate friend, says, it must kill him ; I think it ought. I had no conception an event of the kind could have had such an effect on every body, but it is so powerful, that the general melancholy is forced upon one. I believe there is no one in the College that does not feel it."

Some Letters, occasioned by an alarm on hearing that his Mother was ill, are still more affecting ; and he manfully braved all hazards of the Dean's displeasure, by instantly setting off for Ealing.

He subsequently details the progress of his studies ; and communicates several interesting College stories.

"Mr. R. G. hinted to me yesterday, in a very friendly way, that I had done very little ; and I am tormented very much with the Algebra, which I read for a considerable time together, and really cannot comprehend. Unless my abilities change very much for the better, I see perfectly, clearly, and with great sorrow, that I never can pass the examination for a degree."

"I am made very melancholy about my Tutor ; he told me to-day of his having the offer of a living, and his accepting it : I am most excessively sorry for it, on many general accounts ; but considering him as the tutor and the friend he is to me, it is an irreparable loss, by far the most unfortunate circumstance that could have happened for me here ; it reminds me of what Burke said on Johnson's death : 'Johnson is dead, let us go to the next best ; there is none, no one can be said to put one in mind of Johnson.' The greatest pleasure I have here, is in receiving his instructions, and being with him ; this can be the case with no other man. I shall find in my next tutor, perhaps, as good a scholar and as good a man ; but the best qualities of all other tutors united, cannot form what he was to me ; nothing but friendship continued from the earliest date can form such a one."

"March 13. An odd thing happened to-day about half past four. Tom suddenly went mad : he began striking as fast as he could about twenty times ; every body went out, doubting whether there was an earthquake, or whether the Dean was dead, or the College on fire ; however, nothing was the matter but that Tom was taken ill in his bowels ; in other words, something had happened to the works, but it is not of any serious consequence, for he has struck six as well as ever, and bids fair to toll 101 to-night,

to-night, as well as he did before this attack."

"There is a handsome present made to the University, which I must tell you of: Sir Something Somebody has given £10,000 to it, to be laid out in repairing the mutilated Pontefract and Arundel Statues, and to place them in the Ratcliffe Library, which is now empty: but that library does not belong to the University, but to trustees; on applying to them, they have not only agreed, but promise to allow £200 a year for a person, appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, to take care of them. How nobly the money left by Dr. Ratcliffe answered his purposes. The Library, half the books in the Bodleian, the Ratcliffe Hospital and the Infirmary, have all been built and purchased with only the interest of the money he left; the capital is yet untouched. I have had much intercourse with the Dean for some days; he is very good-natured and facetious; but the other day I said 'yes' in a wrong place, while he was telling me a story, and I was afraid he would fly at me, but he did not."

The following inquiry is curious:

"Do you happen to remember a curious anecdote of Swift, dining with Sir Robert Walpole, at Chelsea, which you once told me? I wish to revive it in my memory, and cannot: one circumstance I remember was, that Sir Robert intercepted his letters; but what the cause or event of it, and what the purport of the story was, I cannot recollect."

In his answer Mr. Roberts says,

"You ask about the anecdote which Sir Edward Walpole told me he was privy to respecting his father and Swift. Lord Peterborough, the common friend of both these personages, persuaded Sir Robert to take Swift into favour, and to promote him in England, urging that Swift had seen the folly of his adherence to Tory principles, was become a Whig, and a friend to the reigning family, and to Sir Robert's administration, that he found himself buried alive in Ireland, and wished to pass his remaining life with English preferment on English ground. After frequent importunities Sir Robert consented to see Swift; he came from Ireland, and was brought by Lord Peterborough to dine at Chelsea; his manner was very captivating, full of respect to Sir Robert, and completely imposing on Lord Peterborough. After dinner, Sir Robert retired to his closet, and sent for Lord Peterborough, who entered full of joy at Swift's demeanour: this was soon done away; Sir Robert

said, 'You see, my lord, how highly I stand in the Dean's favour; you have witnessed the heap of compliments he has uttered?' 'Yes,' replied Lord Peterborough, 'and I am confident he means as he speaks.' Sir Robert proceeded: 'In my situation, assailed as I am by secret enemies, I hold it my duty, and for the King's benefit, to watch correspondence. This letter I caused to be stopped at the post-office, read it.' It was a letter from Swift, I think to Arbuthnot, saying, that Sir Robert had consented to receive him, that he knew no flattery was too gross for Sir Robert, that he should receive plenty, and added, that he should soon have the rascal in his clutches. Lord Peterborough was in astonishment. Sir Robert never saw Swift again. He speedily returned to Ireland, became a more complete misanthrope, and died friendless. I mentioned this anecdote to old Sheridan, who was outrageous at hearing it. I mentioned Sheridan's disbelief to Sir Edward, who was almost equally outrageous, and applied, in my hearing, to his brother Horace to confirm it; but Horace, for reasons best known to himself, had a convenient want of recollection. I have no doubt of the fact, though Sheridan denies it, and alludes to me in his *Life* of Swift in the edition which he published, p. 244."

In some future Number we shall resume this pleasing correspondence.

69. *Catechetical Instruction enforced, in a Sermon preached on Sunday, August the 14th, 1814, at Manchester, for the Benefit of the National Schools there established. By the Rev. George Gaskin, D. D. Rector of Stoke Newington, Middlesex. Rivingtons.*

WE little expected to see any production from the pen of the worthy and much-esteemed * Lecturer of Islington, ushered forth into the world in so distant a part of the Kingdom as Manchester; where it appears he has been labouring with his accustomed zeal and ardour in promoting and furthering the education of youth in the true principles of the Established Church.

Dr. Gaskin has judiciously chosen "*Catechetical Instruction*," for the subject of his Sermon, and enforced

* We believe that we do not err in stating, that Dr. Gaskin has been Lecturer of that extensive parish for a period of nearly forty years; there constantly engaged in the exercise of his ministerial functions.

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the necessity and expediency of the same, with much clearness and precision; and we are thoroughly convinced that nothing can serve more essentially to promote the instruction of youth in the precepts of our holy religion than Catechetical Instruction, (*i. e.* the Church Catechism) which he has so properly made the vehicle for his discourse. The text is taken from Deut. vi. 6, 7. "These words which I command thee, this day, shall be in thine heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children."

The Preacher thus adverts to the nature and design of the Holy Scriptures:

"All scripture is given by inspiration from God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." These are the ends for which the sacred writings of the Bible were indited; and other means, so effectually calculated to answer these ends, there are none. Whatever God hath been pleased to reveal, must be interesting, and claim the attention of the mind, and the warmest affection of the heart. By the word of God we learn, what human nature hath been, what it is now, and what it is capable of becoming. Thence we are instructed relative to the creation; and the fall of man, and the early gracious promise of deliverance from the effects of that fall: we learn how beneficent God hath been in the various dispensations of his providence, leading his people from one degree of light to another, instructing them in the way wherein they should go, and at length sending his only begotten Son into the world to be a sacrifice for sin; we learn, moreover, what are now the terms, in the performance of which the glories of a future world may be our portion. No book, therefore, is of equal importance with the Bible; no knowledge comparable to that which we thence derive; and our value for it cannot rise to too high a degree.—Many words may please; many others may entertain, many may instruct us in useful, interesting science, wherein we may lawfully and laudably take pleasure. But no words are on a level with the words of heavenly wisdom; sweeter also are they than honey and the honey-comb, for by them are God's servants taught, and in keeping them there is great reward."

The foundation, however, of this

Discourse rests on that "admirable summary of Christian doctrine, and Christian practice," the Church Catechism; and he takes a cursory view of every point contained in that unequalled composition. We need not further remark that in doing this, he has, if it be possible, thrown additional lustre and information on this most useful Compilation.—Of the two Sacraments he thus speaks:

"This is a very proper supplement to the preceding matter; because the use of the Sacraments is bound upon us purely as we are Christians.—The moral law was obligatory, in all time prior to the advent of Christ; it was not instituted, but only confirmed by our Lord; whereas to participate in the Christian Sacraments is our duty, purely because Christ hath commanded it.—because his Ministers were enjoined to baptize all nations—and because he hath said, "do this," *i. e.* receive the Sacrament of bread and wine, "in remembrance, as a memorial of me."

We now close our comments upon this excellent and useful Sermon, and seriously recommend the perusal of it to our Readers. It has a double claim upon our attention; primarily its excellence, and secondly because the profits of it are devoted to that charitable institution for which the Author has thus eloquently pleaded.

70. *A Proposal for improving the System of Friendly Societies, or of Poor Assurance Offices; and, by increasing their Funds, rendering, in process of time, on the principle of Accumulation, all Parochial Taxation for the Relief of the Poor unnecessary. Most respectfully submitted to the Landed Interest of that part of the United Kingdom called England. By Jerome Count De Salis, of the Holy Roman Empire, F. R. S. 8vo, pp. 100.*

WE recommend these "Proposals" to general perusal; and hope that the worthy Author may live to see his philanthropic ideas realized.

"Some years ago," he says, "I first heard of Friendly Societies, and was induced to make inquiries into their nature from the circumstance of a gentleman, for whom I have a high respect, subscribing to one in the parish of Hillingdon in Middlesex; and I was much gratified to find, that they were associations of tradesmen, mechanics, and labouring men, for their mutual support in sickness and old age; that they subscribed certain

certain sums out of their earnings, to receive so much a week when sick, or from the infirmities of old age unable to work. The thought immediately rose in my mind, that from these societies not a little good might result, were they not left completely to themselves, and were the opulent in each parish to subscribe to them, and make it a condition, that they were to assume the superintendence of them, and see their capitals properly employed, in order to prevent what has not unfrequently happened, I mean their breaking, and many old men thereby entirely losing the fruits of their savings, or the dissolution of the club, and the division of the capital amongst the members. — When I heard that this ideal plan of mine had been almost realized by the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Mr. Vivian, rector of Bushey, Hertfordshire, assisted by the principal gentlemen and inhabitants of

that parish, and that, by the plan of having honorary members, in the space of seven years the capital of the Male and Female Friendly Societies in that parish had accumulated to near 2000*l.* and that the parochial expences, from a diminution on the demand for parochial assistance, had fallen from 900*l.* a year to 500*l.*; I felt myself still more forcibly called upon to submit to the Publick my ideas on the subject, in hopes that those persons who make political economy and parochial affairs their particular study, might consider the subject more attentively than has hitherto been done, and bring forward some more efficient plan on the subject than I can suggest. In my opinion, it would be of great advantage were this plan sanctioned by the Legislature; and if the names of Friendly Societies were objected to, they might be termed *Poor Assurance Offices*."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The principal charms of Musick, which aims at a higher character than that of difficult or rapid execution, consist in the imitation of those tones and movements which are most intimately connected with the passions and affections of the soul." — Dr. COGAN *.

17. *Six Songs in the Comic Opera of Narenski, written by Charles Brown, Esq. Composed by William Reeve.* 1. *Winter Snow-storms*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 2. *Young Lovers sighing*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 3. *True it is, I dearly love*, 1*s.*; 4. *The Sexton in love*, 1*s.*; 5. *Place me in good service*, 1*s.*; 6. *Liberty*, 1*s.* 6*d.* Preston.

IN our estimation these Songs possess but slender merits to recommend them to persons of cultivated taste. The last song has a good deal of spirit; but it is still an every-day spirit, produced from known ingredients, without the fire of real genius. English opera songs are mostly adapted to please *au menu peuple*, the most clamorous part of an audience, "the gods." If fugues, as Dr. Burney says, are remarkable for their great longevity, our opera songs are as remarkable for the contrary. John Bull, we fear, will never acquire good taste in musick. He attaches too much importance to his present sensations and opinions, and his prejudices are too strong to be eradicated by cultivation. Those musicians will most profit by him who will fall in with and flatter his humours.

18. *Six Fugues for the Piano-forte or Organ, selected from the following celebrated Composers, Handel, Mozart, and Seb. Bach; carefully fingered for the use of Practitioners, by L. J. Jousse; with preliminary Observations on Fugues in general, and their utility.* pp. 20. 6*s.* Preston.

TO finger well the obligato parts of an elaborate fugue, is a matter of no small difficulty, and can be done by a good performer only. When eminent performers condescend to execute the task, for the benefit of rising musicians, they deserve great praise, and are sure of remuneration. Of Mr. Jousse's qualifications we cannot speak, as we know him by little or nothing of his own. He has published an Instruction-book for the Piano-forte, another for Singing, an Harmonic Tree, &c. &c. compilations of no striking merit. We could have wished to present him to our Readers in a more favourable light than justice to others will now permit. It would be ridiculous to say that the fugues of these authors are excellent — most excellent. We shall only observe that, for the most part, the

fingering in this publication, almost every note of which is marked, deserves our approbation. But to whom is the credit due? Not to Mr. Jousse certainly. His title-page asserts an impudent falsehood; for the fugues and the fingering are wholly taken out of L. Adam's *Méthode de Piano, du Conservatoire*; à Paris, An. XIII, fol. page 201 to 217; taken in the lump without any selection whatever. It is true Mr. Jousse has translated the fingering. In England, a cross × (a character too like our double sharp) is used to denote the thumb; but in other countries the thumb is marked as the first finger, the index the second, and so on. We must not forget to remark that his book is "entered at Stationers' Hall." His "observations" occupy the first page only.—"A *fugue* is a composition either vocal or instrumental (or both), consisting of 3, 4, or 5 (or, he might have added, other number of) parts, in which one part leads off a determined succession of notes, called the *subject*, which, after being answered in the fifth or eighth by the other parts, is interspersed through the movement, and distributed amongst the parts at the pleasure of the composer; sometimes accompanied by other accessory melodies, sometimes (accompanied) by itself. The word *fugue* is derived from the Latin word *fuga*, flight; because in all fugues the parts fly, or run, after each other." p. 1.

19. *Explanation of the Keys in Musick*, by Samuel Wesley, 1s. (printed on both sides of a card, 8 inches by 5½). Hodsoll.

MR. Wesley informs us "Every piece of musick is said to be composed in a *key*. By a key is to be understood the *intervals* of the 7 notes of the *scale* and their completion in the octave, or repetition of the first sound. Example: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, d, e, &c. The key (or scale of intervals) is divided into major and minor, which two words relate to the third sound above the first *tone* or *key*." He then gives a list of all the major and minor thirds, as A, C; C, E; &c. and, on the other side of the card, a table of relative keys, from 0 to 6 sharps, and 0 to 6 flats.

20. *Handel's Overtures, arranged as Duets for two performers on the Piano-forte*, by Dr. Callcott. No. 1. *Overt. to Samson*, pp. 9. 3s. No. 2. *Rinaldo*, pp. 5. 2s. No. 3. *Messiah*, pp. 5. 2s. Preston.

FROM the manner in which these Overtures are arranged, it is obvious that they are intended for learners. It is probable that No. 1, will be the favourite, and it is hardly to be expected that learners would be much pleased with the sublime overture to the *Messiah*, which is in E minor. We have not thought it necessary to examine the arrangement minutely, nor to extend our remarks on compositions so generally known.

21. *The much-admired Bell-dance, as performed by Mrs. Parker, in Aladdin; for the Pianoforte, composed by W. H. Ware*, pp. 3. 1s. 6d.

THIS is an allegretto with variations, not difficult nor very original, but in a familiar style, agreeable to such as receive more pleasure from rhythm than melody, such as do not yet fully comprehend the musical expression of sentiment.

22. *The New Pastoral Medley Overture to the revived Opera of the Maid of the Mill; composed by Wm. Reeve*, pp. 7. 2s. Preston.

MR. Reeve has composed or compiled an opera overture of old tunes, forming solos for hautbois, flute, bassoon, horns, &c. in the highest style of the English Opera, namely, in the lowest style possible. It will delight, and perhaps has delighted multitudes.

Shortly will be published,—"The Governess's Musical Assistant, chiefly intended for the Use of Governesses teaching or superintending Young Persons on the Pianoforte, containing the different Scales in Musick, with a short Dictionary of Words, &c. Explaining, by the most easy method, the use of the Clefs, Notes, Graces, Characters, Marks of Expression, &c. &c. With appropriate Preludes and Lessons. The whole arranged, selected, and composed by JOSEPH COGGINS."

Vol. LXXXIV. Part I. p. 417. col. 1. l. 32. for Knighton, read Knipton.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, Oct. 18.*

I AM desirous of preserving in your valuable Miscellany, the following Verses, which were written by the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D.* as an Exercise, when at Winchester School, under Dr. Burton.

Yours, &c. R. U.

THE THIRD CHAPTER OF HABAKKUK.

WHEN from high Paran's Mount th' Almighty rode,

Refulgent Majesty proclaim'd the God;
Omnipotence bid Heaven's bright Powers advance, [pause,

And radiant Glory deck'd the wide ex-
All Earth, all Heaven, seem'd one continu-
ed blaze, [dian rays.

And all the God shone forth in full meri-
His hand did beaming influence inspire,
And from his footsteps issued coals of fire.
Before Him march'd a dismal wretched train,

Wide-wasting Pestilence, and woeful Pain;
Whilst at his throne all Nations prostrate fall,

And He in mighty wisdom grasps the ball.
He look'd!—Earth's numerous kingdoms
were dismay'd;

Perpetual hills did bow, and were afraid.
He spake—and shook the firm-establish'd
ground, [at the sound;

Whilst Heaven's vast concave thunder'd
Each towering mountain totter'd to and fro,
Hoarse ocean's thundering billows roar'd
below;

With deep-fetch'd sighs thy tents, O Cu-
shan, mour'd, [turn'd.

And trembling Midian groan for groan re-
Say, powerful God—Great Lord of Heav'n
and Earth,

What gave thy wrathful indignation birth?
Did Ocean's waves resist thy mighty hand,
Or prove rebellious to thy dread com-
mand?

When through the deep secure whole na-
tions trod,

And chariots of salvation own'd their God:
High on each side, the floods and waters
staid,

The waters saw Thee, and the floods obey'd.
Thou saidst—when, struck with thy supe-
rior force,

All Nature starting, quits her wonted course.

* Rector of Langton juxta Partney, and Vicar of Swineshead, co. Lincoln, and Exworth, co. Suffolk, and Chaplain to Charles Marquis of Rockingham. He was son of Dr. Robert Uvedale, Vicar of Enfield (by his wife Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Washbourne, M. A. Sub-dean of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Edmon-
ton), and grandson of Dr. Robert Uvedale, Rector of Orpington, Kent, the celebrated Botanist.

Thou bidst the harden'd fiat thine influ-
ence own,

And rivers gushing fall from rocks of stone.
In Gibeon was thy wondrous power dis-
play'd,

Heav'n heard thy fiat, and the Sun obey'd;
The Moon beam'd forth miraculously pale,
And stopp'd in Ajalon's sequester'd vale:
Thy glitt'ring spears diffus'd a gladness
light, [bright.

And all thine arrows shone magnificently
Now did thy dreadful indignation rise,
Thy fund of vengeance blacken'd all the
skies;

What now but woes, succeeding trains of
woe,

'Till ghastly ruin swallow'd up the foe,
All Nature heard thy dreadful thunders
roll,

And desolation rag'd from pole to pole.

Yet, though the fig-tree shall no more
display

Her op'ning blossoms to the cheerful day;
Though the green olive yield no more her
oil, [toil;

Nor vineyards recompense the labourers'
Though murrains seize the herd and fleecy
train,

And blights destroy the vegetable grain;
Yet shall Salvation crown my soul with
rest,

And Reason prove my salutary guest;
Jehovah's praise shall all my soul employ,
"And every sense be lost, in every joy."

AN EXTRACT

From one of GREGORY NAZIANZEN'S *Poems*,
wherein he is describing the *Creation*.
Translated from the Greek by H. S. BOND.

A TIME there was, when darkness, drear
and wild;

Pervaded all; nor lovely morning smil'd,
Nor Phœbus traced his flaming path of
light,

Nor Cynthia beam'd, the ornament of night:
All things were blended in confusion vain,
O'erwhelm'd, and bound by Chaos' gloomy
chain.

But thee, O Christ, thy mighty Father
chose,

The World in beauteous order to dispose.
Light first is form'd, that Nature rob'd in
light, [sight.

With lovelier tints may charm the dazzled
The star-crown'd Heaven thy forming
hand prepar'd: [shar'd.

The sun, the moon, thy potent mandates
Thou bad'st the sun to gild the glowing
morn [horn;

With floods of light, and Cynthia's silver
On Heaven's blue vault with gentler beam
to play, [day.

Smile o'er the gloom, and give a second
The

The earth was hung beneath : while
Ocean's arms [charms,
Encircling press'd her fair and virgin
High wav'd the woods, and gaily bloom'd
the bowers, [flowers :
And tints of Heav'n illum'd the golden
To life, to rapture, countless myriads
sprang, [mountains rang.
And with Creation's joy the groves and
Thus all was beauty ; Heaven, and Earth,
and Maie ;
Yon Heaven rejoicing in the heavenly train
Of stars unnumber'd, while thy creatures
bland [the land,
Glide o'er the gentle wave, and roam along

EPITAPHS ON EUPHEMIUS,

A Youth of promising genius, who died prematurely. Written by St. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, and translated from the Greek by H. S. ROYD.

1.

THOUGH twain their forms, their souls
were yet the same,
Brothers in blood, in wisdom, and in fame,
A hallow'd pair ; their virtue beam'd on
high, [sky :
Bright as the brightest orb that gilds the
Fate envied both ; Euphemius fell, and
left
Amphilochus, of half his soul bereft.

2.

Euphemius slumbers in this hallow'd
ground,
Son of Amphilochus, by all renown'd :
He whom the Graces to the Muses gave,
Tuneful no more, lies mouldering in the
grave :
The minstrels came to chaunt the bridal
lay,
But swifter Envy bore her prize away.

3.

What shall we do ? the weeping Graces
said ;
Ye kindred Muses, speak : among the dead
Euphemius lies, our fairest, brightest work !
To whom the Nine : since Envy loves to
lurk
Mid Fancy's bowers, and even to destroy
The bud that earliest blooms, with savage
joy,
Now may she quaff her fill : but let us
swear,
Never henceforth to frame with equal care
A mind so richly fraught, or mould a form
so fair.

4.

Euphemius flash'd, then veil'd his dazzling
beam, [gleam.
As bright and transient as the lightning's
Illum'd with Wisdom's fire, with Beauty's
glow,
He bade our joy, and bids our sorrow flow.

5.

A youth, upborne on genial Fancy's wing,
His lov'd companions' joy, their blooming
spring ;

The Muses' child ; the Graces' golden
wreath ;
A spotless plant, Euphemius lies beneath.
Ah me ! that torch, by Love prepar'd to
burn, [urn.
Should light thy nuptials, not reveal thy

6.

Euphemius sipp'd Castalia's honey'd dews,
And woo'd the Attic and Ausonian Muse ;
For him their bleated flowers were fully
blown, [shone.
When o'er his head but twenty suns had
In youth's gay morn, in beauty's roseate
bloom,
He fell, and wither'd in the envious tomb.

7.

For golden lineage was Euphemius fam'd,
A heart as noble, and a life unblam'd,
Pleasant and courteous, tuneful was his
tongue,
And o'er his form the Graces raptur'd hung,
A form as bright as theirs ; yet soon he fell,
For here perfection may not, cannot dwell.

8.

With bards and orators Euphemius vied,
His country's glory, and his parents' pride ;
Light o'er his blooming cheek the down
was spread, [bed :
And all the loves were summon'd to his
But, ah ! his bridal chamber is the tomb :
His morn of bliss is veil'd in sorrow's gloom.

9.

Ye fountains, streams, and groves, ye
warbling throng, [song,
Who pour from every bough melodious
Light-fanning winds, that whisper balmy
rest,
And smiling gardens, by the Graces drest,
Mourn, lovely Land ! in death his honour'd
name
Euphemius gave thee, and immortal fame :
Fair was Euphemius 'mid the blooming
swains,
And fair art thou, Elysium of the plains.
From hence in thee the blended Graces
shine : [divine.
Bloom, ever bloom, Euphemius, realm

The above series comprises all the Epitaphs which St. Gregory wrote upon Euphemius. The Greek text of some of them may be seen in the Fifteenth Number of the Classical Journal.

THE SKULL GOBLET.

Attributed to LORD BYRON.

Νεννῶν ἀντὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. Lucian.

START not,.....nor deem my spirit fled ;
In me behold the only skull,
From which, (unlike a living head,)
Whatever flows is never dull.
I liv'd, I lov'd, I quaff'd, like thee ;
I died : Let Earth my bones resign.
Fill up, thou canst not injure me ;
The worm has fouler lips than thine.

Better

Better to hold the sparkling grape,
 Than nurse the earth-worm's slimy
 brood;
 And circle, in the goblet's shape,
 The drink of gods, than reptile's food.
 And, where perchance my wit has shone,
 In aid of others let me shine;
 For when, alas! our brains are gone,
 What nobler substitute than wine.
 Quaff, while thou canst. Another race,
 When thou and thine alike are sped,
 May rescue thee from Earth's embrace,
 And rhyme and revel with the dead.
 Why not?—when, through Life's little day,
 Our heads such sad effects produce,
 Rescued from worms and wasting clay,
 This chance is theirs—to be of use.

POETICAL TRIFLES.

OH Lady, breathe no sigh for those,
 And let no tear be shed,
 Who rest in battle-field their head,
 And sleep, amid their Country's foes,
 The slumbers of the dead.
 Thy pearly tears may stream around
 Thy lov'd-one's aching pillow,
 Or weep some darling soul who found
 A grave beneath the willow;
 Or, like a widow'd matron, twine
 The cypress and the jessamine,
 And strew the lily in its bloom
 Round the cold precincts of the tomb,
 Where one is laid you fondly press'd
 A youthful bridegroom to your breast.
 Tho' lovely were the wreath you wove,
 As fairy hands could twine,
 And heart forlorn ne'er gave to Love
 A sigh more pure than thine;
 Yet, Lady, weave no wreath for those,
 And let no tear be shed,
 Who rest in battle-field their head,
 And sleep, amid their Country's foes,
 The slumbers of the dead.
 For, oh! the warrior's fate may claim
 A brighter meed, a higher fame:
 He in the fields of glory fell,
 And thund'ring cannon rung his knell.
 For him there is a holier sigh,
 In every wind that passes by;
 And Heaven more precious tears shall shed,
 Round th' unburied Soldier's head.*
 But oft at morn, and evening dim,
 Oh breathe a silent prayer for him;
 And do thou to his soul impart
 The warmest blessings of thy heart.

Translation from the MORISCO.

THE Leopard's eye is full and bright,
 And white are the tusks of the boar,
 And yellow the sands when the orb of night
 Shines lovely on the shore;

* "Go, my boy! and if you fall, tho'
 distant, expos'd, and unwept by those
 that love you, the most precious tears
 are those with which Heaven bedews the
 unburied head of a Soldier." GOLDSMITH.

But brighter still is Leila's eye,
 And the pearls of her lips more fair,
 And the sands shine less to the gem of this
 sky,
 Than Leila's golden hair.
 We climb'd the Mountain's lofty crest,
 We gaz'd on the azure deep,
 Smooth, smooth, said I, is th' ocean's breast,
 Oh love me, Leila, and mine shall rest
 In as calm and holy a sleep.
 Oh! to the thirsty soul 'tis dear
 To meet in the wilds a spring;
 'Tis sweet when Macca's tunic's ring
 On the way-worn pilgrim's ear.
 But dearer, sweeter far to me,
 O Leila, love, thy voice will be,
 That whispers I am thine for ever.
 Death itself shall part us never!

From the SPANISH of MANUEL DE FOMENCA.
 AT the close of the day, in the sacred
 aisle,

By the light of the taper dim,
 'Tis sweet to sit, and list the while
 To the notes of the vesper hymn.
 When the silver moon, and the evening star,
 Are thro' the cloisters beaming,
 And the notes of the choir, tho' distant far,
 Like an angel's song are streaming;
 Then ev'ry care from the tranquil breast,
 By the sacred scene is driven;
 Each wild desire is hush'd to rest,
 And each hope is turn'd to Heaven.
 Here would I wish to linger still,
 Till my heart had hush'd her motion,
 Nor with less holy feelings thrill,
 Than mild meek-eyed devotion.

Imitation of a Moorish Song.

BY the shores of the sea, in a lonely cell,
 Did a good and an aged Dervise dwell,
 And the pilgrim travell'd, to breathe his
 prayer,
 And kiss the hem of his garment there.
 But the holy Dervise lives no more
 In the lonely cell, by the Ocean's shore;
 The stone by his cave is red with his blood,
 And his bones are wash'd by the Ocean's
 flood;
 And the toad and the lizard inhabit the cell;
 Where the aged Dervise us'd to dwell;
 And no pilgrim comes to breathe his prayer,
 And kiss the hem of his garment there.
 Where is the man whose hand is red?
 None can tell: The murderer fled.
 But the curse of Heaven shall shadow his
 path,
 And the wretch shall sink in the flames of
 Cadiz, March 22. T. H. H.

Epitaph by GREGORY NASIANSKY, ON HIM-
 SELF, written when he perceived his end
 approaching. Translated by H. S. BORN.

THOU callest me. I hasten; yet I dread
 The gulph, the fire, the rich man's
 scorching bed! [aching head]
 Ah! who to Abraham's breast will bear my
 HIL.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

[The General Order respecting the sentence on Col. Quentin, of the 10th Hussars, which we have alluded to in p. 494. states, that the Commander-in-Chief having laid the proceedings before the Prince Regent, by whom the sentence has been approved of, it was his R. H.'s pleasure that it should be entered on the General Order Books, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service. It then recapitulates the four charges, and the decision of the Court; and proceeds as follows:

"I am to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and Sentence of the Court.—His Royal Highness has further been pleased to consider, that, when the Officers of a Corps prefer accusations affecting the honour and professional character of their Commander, nothing but the most conclusive proof of their charges before a Court Martial can justify a proceeding which must otherwise be so pregnant with mischief to the discipline of the Army; and that a regard due to the subordination of the service must ever attach a severe responsibility to subordinate officers who become the accusers of their superior! His Royal Highness therefore could not but regret, that the Officers of the 10th Hussars should have been so unmindful of what they owe to the first principles of their profession, as to assume an opinion of their Commander's personal conduct, which neither their general experience of the service, nor their knowledge of the alleged facts (as appears from their own evidence), could sanction or justify, and which opinion would appear from the proceedings to have been utterly void of foundation, in every instance of implied attack or insinuation upon that Officer's courage and conduct before the Enemy, as conveyed by the tenour of the 2d and 3d Charges.

"In allusion to the Letter signed by the chief part of the Officers, and in which the present proceedings originated, the Prince Regent has specially observed, that, exclusive of the doubt which may be entertained of the capability to form a judgment, so much beyond the scope of their experience in the service, it was worthy of remark, that some who have affixed their names to that paper, had never been with the regiment during the period in question, and others had never joined any military body beyond the dépôt of their Corps; and it might thus be deduced, that, although the Officers have manifested, according to the appropriate remark of the Court Martial, a want of co-operation in support of their Commander's authority, yet those who have assumed a personal

observance of Col. Quentin's conduct, and those who, *though absent*, appear to have acted under a mischievous influence by joining in an opening to his prejudice, have all co-operated in a compact against their Commanding Officer, fraught with evils of the most injurious tendency to the discipline of the service; nor did it escape the notice of his Royal Highness, that this accusation has not been the momentary offspring of irritated feelings, but the deliberate issue of a long and extraordinary delay, for which no sufficient reasons, or explanation, have been assigned.

"In this view of the case (which is not palliated by the very slight censure passed on Col. Quentin upon the 1st Charge) his Royal Highness has considered that a mark of his displeasure towards those Officers is essential to the vital interests of the Army; and that the nature of the combination against Col. Quentin would call for the removal from the service of those who have joined in it; but, as his Royal Highness would willingly be guided by a lenient disposition towards a corps of Officers who have hitherto merited his approbation, and would willingly believe that *inadvertency*, in some, and *inexperience* in others, had left them unaware of the mischievous tendency of their conduct upon this occasion, his Royal Highness is averse to adopt such severe measures as the custom of the service, in support of its discipline, usually sanctions, upon the failure of charges against a Commanding Officer: still it is essential that conduct so injurious in its nature, should be held forth to the Army as a warning in support of subordination; and his Royal Highness has therefore commanded that the Officers who signed the letter of the 9th of August, shall no longer act together as a corps, but that they shall be distributed by exchange throughout the different regiments of Cavalry in the service, where, it is trusted, that they will learn and confine themselves to their subordinate duties, until their services and experience shall sanction their being placed in ranks and situations, where they may be allowed to judge of the general and higher duties of the profession.

"The Prince Regent has been further pleased to observe, that though Colonel Palmer did not sign the Letter of the 9th of August, he is, nevertheless, by his declared sentiments on the prosecution, and his general concurrence in the opinion of the Officers, to be considered in the same light as if he had put his name to that paper; and his Royal Highness has therefore commanded that he shall also be removed to another corps. I am, &c.

FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.
To the Adjutant-General, &c. &c."

The

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

The head-quarters of the regiment being at Romford, in Essex, they were paraded on the 9th Nov. with the officers at their head, when Gen. Calvert, the Adj.-general, who had gone from town for that purpose, read the above General Order. He afterwards called the names of the Officers who had signed the Letter to Col. Palmer, from which the proceedings against Col. Quentin originated; viz. Col. C. Palmer, Lieut.-col. G. J. Roberts, Captains J. R. Lloyd, B. N. Harding, S. H. Stuart, G. Fitzclarence, J. Smith, E. P. Turner, R. Given, C. Synge, Lord A. W. Hill, E. F. Fitzgerald; Lieutenants H. Marquess of Worcester, C. Evesfield, H. Somerset, G. Wombwell, C. Wyndham, H. Seymour, H. Fitzclarence, A. F. Berkeley, J. H. Powell, J. Jackson, J. A. Richardson, J. C. Green;

Cornet R. B. Palliser: And desired them to move forward in front of their respective troops, and to return their swords into their scabbards. He then addressed them as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I have the Commander in Chief's commands to signify to you his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, that you no longer belong to the 10th regiment of Hussars; and the Commander in Chief enjoins you to hold yourselves in readiness to join the different regiments of cavalry to which the Prince Regent will immediately appoint you."

The Adjutant-General then directed the Hon. Major Howard, to take on himself the command of the 10th Royal Hussars, until it shall be resumed by Colonel Quentin.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Oct. 10.—Dispatch received from Sir George Prevost, bart.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, Aug. 27.

My Lord,—The successful result of the gallant enterprise against the Enemy's small vessels lying off Fort Erie, as detailed in the enclosed extract of a dispatch from Gen. Drummond, having encouraged the expectation that a favourable period had arrived for attacking the Enemy in their entrenchments, the General was induced to order an assault upon Fort Erie, and the works connected with it, before the break of day on the 15th instant.—It is with deep concern I have now to acquaint your Lordship, that, notwithstanding there was the fairest prospect of success at the commencement of the attack, our troops were afterwards obliged to retire without accomplishing their object, and with very considerable loss. To Gen. Drummond's official report on this subject (a copy of which I have the honour of transmitting,) I beg leave to refer your Lordship for the causes of our failure. It is, however, highly satisfactory to know, that until the unfortunate explosion took place, and until his Majesty's troops, by their near approach to the abattis in front of the entrenchments, met such difficulties in penetrating as were found to be insurmountable without the aid of light, they behaved with their usual gallantry and discipline, and had gained, by their determined efforts, advantages which accident alone appears to have compelled them to forego.—By accounts from Gen. Drummond to the 18th inst. I find he has, since the 15th, been joined by the 82d regiment, and that the 6th was on its way to, and would probably be with, the right division by this time, together with other reinforcements which are proceeding thither. I have, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Extract from Gen. Drummond, to Sir G. Prevost, dated *Camp before Fort Erie, Aug. 13.*

I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency, with the capture of two of the three armed schooners which were anchored off Fort Erie, and which very much annoyed our left flank. This enterprise was executed in a very gallant style by Capt. Dobbs, and a party of about seventy seamen and marines, who embarked last night in six batteaux, which I had caused to be carried across to Lake Erie for that purpose. I have this morning opened the fire of the battery on Fort Erie, and though the distance is found to be great, yet I hope a sufficient effect will be produced.

Camp before Fort Erie, Aug. 13.

Sir,—Having reason to believe that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the Enemy's fort, by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 13th, and by which the stone building had been much injured, and the general outline of the parapet and embrasures very much altered, I determined on assaulting the place; and accordingly made the necessary arrangements for attacking it, by a heavy column directed to the entrenchments on the side of Snake Hill, and by two columns to advance from the battery, and assault the fort and entrenchments on this side.—The troops destined to attack by Snake-Hill (which consisted of the King's regiment and that of De Watteville, with the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, under Lieut.-col. Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville) marched at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in order to gain the vicinity of the point of attack in sufficient time. It is with the deepest regret I have to report the failure of both attacks, which were made two hours before daylight this morning.

morning. A copy of Lieut.-col. Fischer's report, herewith inclosed, will enable your Excellency to form a tolerably correct judgment of the cause of the failure of that attack: had the head of the column (which had entered the place without difficulty or opposition), been supported, the Enemy must have fled from his works, (which were all taken, as was contemplated in the instructions, in reverse), or have surrendered. — The attack on the fort and entrenchments leading from it to the Lake, was made at the same moment by two columns; one under Lieut.-colonel Drummond, 104th regt. consisting of the flank companies of the 41st and 104th regts. and a body of seamen and marines under Capt. Dobbs of the royal navy, on the fort; the other, under Col. Scott, 103d, consisting of the 103d regt. supported by two companies of the Royals, was destined to attack the entrenchments. — These columns advanced to the attack, as soon as the firing upon Col. Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded, after a desperate resistance, in making a lodgment in the fort, through the embrasures of the demibastion, the guns of which they had actually turned against the Enemy, who still maintained the Stone Building, when most unfortunately some ammunition, which had been placed under the platform, caught fire from the firing of the guns to the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops which had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. Panic was instantly communicated to the troops (who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental), and the Enemy, at the same time, pressing forward, and commencing a heavy fire of musquetry, the fort was abandoned, and our troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed out the 1st Battalion Royals, to support and cover the retreat, a service which that valuable corps executed with great steadiness. — Our loss has been very severe in killed and wounded; and I am sorry to add, that almost all those returned "missing," may be considered as wounded or killed by the explosion, and left in the hands of the Enemy. The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produced, and which introduced a degree of confusion into the columns which, in the darkness of the night, the utmost exertions of the Officers were ineffectual in removing. — The Officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery; nor could any thing exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of Lieut.-col. Fischer's brigade was made, until, emerging from a thick wood, it found itself suddenly stopped

by an abbatis, and within a heavy fire of musquetry and guns from behind a formidable entrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns, under Colonel Scott, and Lieut.-col. Drummond, the persevering gallantry of both Officers and men, until the unfortunate explosion, could not be surpassed. Col. Scott of the 103d, and Lieut.-col. Drummond of the 104th regiments, who commanded the centre and left attacks, were unfortunately killed; and your Excellency will perceive that almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by the Enemy's fire, or by the explosion.

My thanks are due to the undermentioned Officers, viz.: — To Lieut.-col. Fischer, who commanded the right attack; to Major Coore, aide-de-camp to your Excellency, who accompanied that column; Major Evans, of the King's, commanding the advance; Major Villatte, De Watteville's; Captain Basden, light company 89th; Lieut. Murphy, light company 100th. I also beg to add the name of Capt. Powell, of the Glengarry light infantry, employed on the Staff as Deputy Assistant in the Quarter-master General's Department, who conducted Lieut.-col. Fischer's column, and first entered the Enemy's entrenchments, and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself; Major Villatte, of De Watteville's regiment, who led the column of attack and entered the entrenchments; as did Lieut. Young, of the King's regiment, with about 50 men of the light companies of the King's and De Watteville's regiments. Capt. Powell reports that Serj. Powell, of the 19th Dragoons, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as guide, and preceded the leading sub-division in the most intrepid style. In the centre and left columns, the exertions of Major Smelt, of the 103d regt. who succeeded to the command of the left column, on the death of Col. Scott; Captains Leonard and Shore of the 104th flank companies; Captains Glew, Bullock, and O'Keefe, 41st flank companies; Capt. Dobbs, of the royal navy, commanding a party of volunteer seamen and marines, — are entitled to my acknowledgments — (they are all wounded). Nor can I omit mentioning, in the strongest terms of approbation, the active, zealous, and useful exertions of Capt. Elliot of the 103d regt. Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-general, who was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner; and Capt. Barney, of the 89th regt. who had volunteered his services as a temporary Assistant in the Engineer Department, and conducted the centre column to the attack, in which he received two dangerous wounds. To Major Phillot, commanding the royal artillery, and Capt. Sabine, who commanded the battery

battery as well as the field guns, and to the Officers and men of that valuable branch of the service serving under them, I am to express my entire approbation of their skill and exertions. Lieut. Charlton of the royal artillery, entered the fort with the centre column, fired several rounds upon the Enemy from his own guns, and was wounded by the explosion. The ability and exertions of Lieut. Philpot, of the royal engineers, and the Officers and men of that Department, claim my best acknowledgments. To Lieut.-col. Tucker, who commanded the reserve, and to Lieut.-col. Pearson, inspecting field officer, and Lieut.-col. Battersby, of the Glengarry light infantry, and Capt. Walker, of the incorporated militia, I am greatly indebted for their active and unremitting attention to the security of the out-posts.—To the Deputy Adj. Gen. and Deputy Quarter-Master-gen. Lieut.-col. Harvey, and Lieut.-col. Myers, and to the Officers of their Departments respectively, as well as to Capt. Foster, my military secretary, and the Officers of my personal Staff, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance they afforded me. My acknowledgments are due to Capt. D'Alton, of the 90th regt. Brigade Major to the right division, and to Lieut.-col. Nichol, Quarter-master-gen. of Militia; the exertions of Dep. Commissary-gen. Turquand, and the Officers of that department, for the supply of the troops; and the care and attention of Staff Surgeon O'Maly, and the medical officers with the division, to the sick and wounded, also claim my thanks.

I have, &c. GORDON DRUMMOND.
To Sir G. Prevost, bart.

Camp, August 15.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Lieut.-general Drummond, that, in compliance with the instructions I received, the brigade under my command, consisting of the 8th, and De Watteville's regiment, the light companies of the 89th and 100th. with a detachment of artillery, attacked this morning, at two o'clock, the position of the Enemy on Snake Hill; and, to my great concern, failed in its attempt. The flank companies of the brigade, who were formed under the orders of Major Evans, of the King's regiment, for the purpose of turning the position between Snake Hill and the Lake, met with a check at the abbatis, which was found impenetrable, and was prevented from it, supporting Major De Villate, of De Watteville's, and Capt. Powell, of the Quarter-master-general's department, who, actually with a few men, had turned the Enemy's battery.—The column of support, consisting of the remainder of De Watteville's and the King's regiments, forming the reserve, in marching too near the Lake, found them-

selves entangled between the rocks and the water, and, by the retreat of the flank companies, were thrown into such confusion as to render it impossible to give them any kind of formation during the darkness of the night, at which time they were exposed to a most galling fire of the Enemy's battery, and the numerous parties in the abbatis; and I am perfectly convinced, that the great number of missing are men killed or severely wounded at that time, when it was impossible to give them any assistance. After day-break, the troops formed and retired to the camp. I inclose a return of casualties. I have, &c. J. FISCHER.

Killed, Wounded, & Missing, of the Right Div.

Killed.—2 Lieut.-colonels, 1 captain, 1 lieut. 1 serjeant, 1 drum. 51 rank and file.

Wounded.—1 Dep. assist.-quar.-master-gen. 1 major, 8 captains, 11 lieuts. 2 ens. 1 master, 12 seamen, 20 serjeants, 3 drummers, 250 rank and file.

Missing.—1 Dep. assist.-qua.-mas.-gen. 1 capt. 5 lieuts. 9 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 1 adjutant, 7 seamen, 41 serjeants, 3 drummers, 479 rank and file.—(Of the number returned missing, the greater part are supposed to have been killed by the explosion of a magazine.)

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed.—1st, or Royal Scots, Capt. Torrens; 8th regt. Lieut. Noel; 103d, Col. Scott; 104th, Lieut.-colonel Drummond.

Wounded.—General Staff, Capt. Powell, dep. ass.-qua.-mas.-gen. slight contusion; Navy, Capt. Dobbe, Lieut. Stevenson, &c.; Mr. Harris, master, &c.; Royal Scots, Capt. Rowan, &c.; Lieut. Vaughan, &c.; 8th regt. Lieut. Young, &c.; 41st, flank companies, Capts. Glew and Bullock, &c.; Lieut. Hailes, &c.; Ens. Townshend, &c.; 89th regt. Capt. Barney, &c.; 100th, Vol. Frazer, &c.; 103d, Major Smolt; Capt. Gardner, &c.; and Colclough, &c. and prisoner; Lts. Tallon, &c.; Charlton, &c. and prisoner; Cuppage, jun. dang.; Meagher, &c.; Burrows and Hazen, &c.; and Ens. Nash, &c.; 104th, flank companies, Capt. Leonard and Lieut. M'Langhlan, severely.

Missing.—General Staff, Capt. Elliott, dep. assist.-qua.-master-gen.; Navy, Mr. Hyde, midshipman; 41st, flank companies, Lieut. Garner and Ens. Hall; 100th, light comp. Lieut. Murray, wounded and prisoner; 103d regt. Capt. Irwin, Lieut. Kaye, Ensign Huey, and Lieut. and Adj. Pettit.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 11.—Letter from Sir J. L. Yeo, dated Prince Regent, Kingston, August 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have received from Capt. Dobbs, of his Majesty's sloop *Star*, employed in co-operating with the right division of the army, detailing the particulars of a very gallant

gallant and successful attack made on two of the Enemy's men of war schooners, moored under the guns of Fort Erie, by a party of seamen and marines under that Officer, which appears to have been conducted with great skill and judgment on the part of Capt. Dobbs, and executed with distinguished gallantry by all employed. I lament to say, the service has lost a very zealous and valuable Officer in Capt. Radcliffe, who was killed in the act of boarding. I have the honour to inclose a list of killed and wounded. L. YEO.

Niagara River, near Fort Erie, Somers Schooner, Aug. 13.

Sir,—Having succeeded in getting my gig and five batteaux across the Niagara river to Lake Erie, a distance of eight miles, by land, I last night attacked the three Enemy's schooners that had anchored close to Fort Erie, for the purpose of flanking the approaches to that fort. Two of them were carried sword in hand in a few minutes, and the third would certainly have fallen, had the cables not been cut, which made us drift to leeward of her among the Rapids. The schooners taken are the Ohio and Somers, commanded by Lieutenants, and mounting three long 12-pounders, with a complement of 35 men each. My gallant friend, Lieut. Radcliffe and one seaman, fell in the act of boarding, which, with four wounded, is our loss. The Enemy had one man killed and seven wounded; among the latter is Lieut. Conklin, commanding the squadron, as well as two of his Officers. The steady and gallant conduct of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines employed on this service, was such as to have insured me success against a greater force, and has called forth a very handsome General Order from his Honour Lieut.-gen. Drummond. I beg leave particularly to mention Mr. Grinded, Mate of the Star, and Mr. Hyde, Mate of the Charwell, not only for their gallant conduct in the attack, but for their skill in bringing the vessels into this river through shoals and rapids, and under a constant and heavy fire. I have, &c. ALEX. DOBBS.

Killed and Wounded in an attack on two of the Enemy's Schooners under Fort Erie, on the night of Aug. 13th.

Killed:—C. Radcliffe, acting commander; and W. Acton, seaman.

Wounded:—J. Hudson, seaman, sev.; J. Bowen, seaman, sl.; T. Roach and J. Dickson, private marines, severely.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Oct. 17.—A Dispatch from Colonel Brook, brought by Captain M'Dougall:

H. M. Ship Tonnant, Chesapeake, Sept. 17.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the division of troops under the command of Major-gen. Ross,

effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th Sept. near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore about 13 miles, with a view of pushing a reconnoissance in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town, and acting thereon as the Enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate. The approach on this side to Baltimore lies through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile. —Three miles from North Point the Enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced. The Enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening his front by a low abattis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear-guard. —About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the Enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant Gen. Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and Country. Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; one who whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprize, and devotion to the service. —If it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may in this instance claim that melancholy privilege. —Thus it is that the honour of addressing your Lordship and the command of this army have devolved on me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gift of fortune; and here I venture to solicit, through your Lordship, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstance of my succeeding, during operations of such moment, to an officer of such high and established merit. —Our advance continuing to press forward, the Enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered, posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco

Patapasco and Back rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the Enemy's position. — I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of Major Jones of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry under Major Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the Enemy's skirmishers, with great loss on his main body. The 4th regt. under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained, unperceived, a lodgment close upon the Enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment, under Major Johnson, the marines of the fleet, under Captain Robbins, and a detachment of seamen, under Captain Money of the Trave, formed line along the Enemy's front, while the left brigade under Colonel Paterson, consisting of the 21st regt. commanded by Major Whitaker, the 3d batt. of marines, by Lieut.-col. Malcolm, and a detachment of marines, by Major Lewis, remained in column on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the Enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement. — In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes the Enemy's force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair, from 5 to 600 men in killed and wounded, while, at the most moderate calculation, he is at least 1000 *hors de combat*. The 5th regt. of militia in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated. — The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the Enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb-ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed. — At day-break on the 13th the army again advanced, and at ten o'clock I occupied a favourable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town. Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the Enemy had constructed a chain of palisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work; I have, however, rea-

son to think that the defences to the Northward and Westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin Hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the Enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information we could obtain, by about 15,000 men, with a large train of artillery. Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of force under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the Enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Capt. Mc'Dougall, the bearer of these dispatches, will have the honour to point out to your Lordship the particular points of the line against which I had proposed to act. — During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces, by which I was informed that in consequence of the entrance of the harbour being blocked up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the Enemy, a Naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable. — Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the Vice-Admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in the storming the heights. — Having formed this resolution, after compelling the Enemy to sink upwards of 30 vessels in different parts of the harbour, caused the Citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the Government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding States, harrassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from very remote districts, causing the Enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubt, besides in having beat and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours. This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the Enemy might possibly be induced to move out of his entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night. — Having ascertained at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the Enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down, and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, which number might

might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

[Col. Brook concludes his dispatch with acknowledging himself indebted to Sir A. Cochrane, for active assistance and zealous co-operation; to Rear-adm. Cockburn, for counsel and assistance; to Captain E. Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen, for the enthusiastic example he gave to his men; Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay, R. M.; to Colonel Patterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action; to the Hon. Lieut.-col. Mullins, for the gallantry with which he charged the Enemy in line, with the right brigade; to Major Jones, for his skilful dispositions in covering all the movements; to Capt. De Bathe, 95th, for his distinguished gallantry; to Major Faunce, 4th regt. who turned the Enemy's left; and generally to Major Gubbins, commanding the 85th; Major Kenny, commanding the light companies; Capt. Mitchell and Carmichael, and Lieut. Lawrence, roy. artil.; Capt. Blanchard, royal eng.; Lieut. Evans, 3d drag., acting Dep. Q. M.-Gen.; and Capt. M'Dougall, Aide-de-Camp to the late Major-gen. Ross, and the bearer of the Dispatch.]

ARTHUR BROOK, Col. Commanding.
Killed and Wounded in Action on Sept. 12.

One General Officer, 1 Lieut. and 38 men, *Killed*.—11 officers, 11 serjeants, and 229 privates, *Wounded*.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Gen. Staff, Major-gen. Robert Ross; 21st Fusiliers, Lieut. Gracie.

Wounded.—21st Fusiliers, Brevet Maj. Renny, sl.; Lieut. Leavocq, sev.; 44th regt. Brevet Major Cruice, sl.; Capt. H. Greenshields, dang. (since dead); Capt. G. Hill, Lieut. Cruice, and Ens. J. White, sev.; 85th, Captains W. P. De Bathe, and J. D. Hicks, and Lieut. G. Wellings, sl.; royal marines, Capt. J. Robyns, severely.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 17.

A dispatch from Sir A. Cochrane, dated on board the *Tonnant*, Chesapeake, Sept. 17, and of which Capt. Crofton, of the *Royal Oak*, was the bearer, follows here:

Sir Alexander states that the approaching equinoctial new moon having rendered it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, Major-gen. Ross and himself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack should circumstances appear to justify it. On the 11th, he anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco with the frigates, and next morning the army disembarked without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of 600 seamen, under Captain E. Crofton (late of the

Leopard), the 2d battalion of marines, the marines of the fleet, and the Colonial Black marines. Rear-adm. Cockburn accompanied the General to advise and arrange. As soon as the army moved, the Admiral hoisted his flag on board the *Surprise*, and sailed up the river to co-operate, by attacking the Enemy's fort. While thus engaged, he learned the death of Major-gen. Ross, by a wound from a musket-ball, while reconnoitering. "It is a tribute (says Sir Alexander) due to the memory of this gallant and respected officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that his Majesty's service, and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, has sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal, which he manifested on every occasion while I had the honour of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army, has caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major-General has left a wife and family, for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide." For the victory, of which the Major-General's death was a prelude, Sir Alexander refers to Adm. Cockburn's account, which is annexed. On the bombs taking their stations next morning to attack the fort, supported by the frigate, Sir Alexander perceived that "the approach to the town on the land side was defended by commanding heights, on which were constructed a chain of redoubts, connected by a breastwork, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and a show of force that was reported to be from 15 to 20,000 men. The entrance by sea, within which the town is retired nearly 3 miles, was entirely obstructed by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbour, defended inside by gun-boats, flanked on the right by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of heavy guns."—These preparations rendering co-operation by sea impracticable, the Admiral communicated to Col. Brook the propriety of retiring, as the primary object had been accomplished, and the ulterior operations (in another point) was still kept in view. Col. Brook withdrew without opposition. "The result of this demonstration (Sir Alexander writes) has been the defeat of the army of the Enemy; the destruction by themselves of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive ropewalk, and other public erections, the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and above all the collecting and harassing his armed inhabitants from the surrounding country; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expences, and at the same time effectually drawing off their attention

attention and support from other important quarters." The dispatch concludes with praises of Rear-admirals Cockburn, Malcolm, and Codrington; the Captains of the squadron and their officers; Capt. E. Crofton, who commanded the Naval brigade, and Captains Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and R. Ramsay, who commanded divisions. Capt. Robyns, royal marines, (who was severely wounded both before Baltimore and at Washington); Lieut. H. Marshall of the Diadem, dang. wounded, are recommended for promotion; also First Lieut. J. Lawrence, who commanded the Rocket Brigade.

H. M. S. Severn, in the Patapsco, Sept. 15.

Sir,—In furtherance of the instructions I had the honour to receive from you on the 11th inst. I landed at day light of the 12th, with Major-gen. Ross and the force under his command, at a place the General and myself had previously fixed upon, near to North Point, at the entrance of the Patapsco; and in conformity with his wishes, I determined on remaining on shore, and accompanying the army, to render him every assistance within my power during the contemplated movements and operations; therefore, so soon as our landing was completed, I directed Captain Nourse, of this ship, to advance up the Patapsco with the frigates, sloops, and bomb ships, to bombard the fort, and threaten the water-approach to Baltimore, and I moved on with the army and seamen (under Capt. Edward Crofton) attached to it, on the direct road leading to the above-mentioned town.—We had advanced about five miles (without other occurrence than taking prisoners a few light horsemen) when the General and myself, being with the advanced guard, observed a division of the Enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending to a wood on our left; a sharp fire was almost immediately opened upon us from it, and as quickly returned with considerable effect by our advanced guard, which pressing steadily forward, soon obliged the Enemy to run off with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind him several men killed and wounded; but it is with the most heartfelt sorrow I have to add, that in this short and desultory skirmish my gallant and highly-valued friend the Major-General received a musket ball through his arm into his breast, which proved fatal to him on his way to the water-side for re-embarkation. Our country, Sir, has lost in him one of its best and bravest soldiers, and those who knew him, as I did, a friend most honoured and beloved; and I trust, Sir, I may be forgiven for considering it a sacred duty I owe to him to mention here, that whilst his wounds were binding up, and we were placing him on the bearer, which was to carry him off the field, he assured me the

wounds he had received in the performance of his duty to his Country caused him not a pang; but he felt alone anxiety for a wife and family dearer to him than his life, whom, in the event of the fatal termination he foresaw, he recommended to the protection and notice of his Majesty's Government, and the Country. Colonel Brook, on whom the command of the army now devolved, having come up, and the body of our troops having closed with the advance, the whole proceeded forward about two miles further, where we observed the Enemy in force drawn up before us (apparently about 6 or 7000 strong); on perceiving our army, he fled off into a large and extensive wood on his right, from which he commenced a cannonade on us from his field-pieces, and drew up his men behind a thick paling where he appeared determined to make a stand. Our field guns answered his with evident advantage, and so soon as Col. Brook had made the necessary dispositions, the attack was ordered, and executed in the highest style possible. The Enemy opened his musketry on us from his whole line, immediately we approached within reach of it, and kept up his fire till we reached and entered the wood, when he gave way in every direction, and was chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the Meeting House, situated in this wood, and leaving all his wounded and two of his field guns in our possession.—The night being fast approaching, and the troops much fatigued, Col. Brook determined on remaining for the night on the field of battle; and on the morning of the 18th, leaving a small guard at the Meeting House to collect and protect the wounded, we again moved forward towards Baltimore, on approaching which it was found to be defended by extremely strong works on every side, and immediately in front of us by an extensive hill, on which was an entrenched camp, and great quantities of artillery; and the information we collected, added to what we observed, gave us to believe there were at least within their works from 15 to 20,000 men. Col. Brook lost no time in reconnoitring these defences, after which he made his arrangement for storming, during the ensuing night, with his gallant little army, the entrenched camp in our front, notwithstanding all the difficulties which it presented. The subsequent communications which we opened with you, however, induced him to relinquish again the idea; and therefore yesterday morning the army retired leisurely to the Meeting House, where it halted for some hours to make the necessary arrangements respecting the wounded and the prisoners taken on the 12th; which being completed, it made a further short movement in the evening towards

towards the place where it had disembarked, and where it arrived this morning for re-embarkation, without suffering the slightest molestation from the Enemy, who, in spite of his superiority of number, did not even venture to look at us during this slow and deliberate retreat.

[This dispatch concludes with expressing approbation of every officer and man employed — and particularly enumerates, Captains E. Grofton (Royal Oak), White (of the Albion), Sullivan, Money, Ramsay, Robyns, Nourse (of the Severn); Lieut. J. Scott, and Lieut. G. C. Urnston, both of the Albion.] G. Cockburn, Rear-adm. Vice-admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane.

Killed and Wounded.—*Killed*, Navy: 1 petty officer, 3 seamen, 3 marines. *Wounded*, 1 officer, 6 petty ditto, 22 seamen, and 15 marines.—Naval Brigade: 6 killed and 32 wounded. — Marine Brigade: 1 killed and 16 wounded.

Officers Killed and Wounded.—Mr. Wm. or Arthur Edmonson, clerk of the Melpomene, killed. — *Wounded*: Capt. Robyns, of the Tonnant, Lieut. Sampson Marshall, of the Diadem, and Mr. C. Ogle, midshipman, of the Tonnant, all severely.

This Gazette likewise contains a Dispatch from Sir Alex. Cochrane, inclosing the details of the attack on Fort Washington, and the subsequent surrender of the city of Alexandria. This enterprise was contemporaneous with the dash against Washington. The chief command was assigned to Capt. James A. Gordon, of the Seahorse frigate, assisted by the Euryalus, Devastation, Etna, Meteor, Erebus, and Anna Maria Dispatch boat. It was with the greatest difficulty the squadron could ascend that part of the Potomac called the Kettle Bottoms—each ship was aground not less than twenty different times, and was hauled off by main strength.—The crews were employed in warping for five whole successive days, a few hours excepted, a distance of more than 50 miles. The bombardment of Fort Washington commenced on the evening of the 27th. On the bursting of the first shell the garrison were observed to retreat; but stratagem was suspected. At eight o'clock, all doubts were removed by the explosion of the powder-magazine, which destroyed the inner buildings; and at day light on the 28th, the British forces took possession. The city of Alexandria, having thus lost its only defence, capitulated. All the shipping, amounting to 21 vessels, were taken possession of, fitted and loaded with stores of every description; tobacco, flour, and cotton, taken from the warehouses. In returning, contrary winds compelled the squadron to renew the laborious task of warping the ships, which, owing to the De-

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

vastation grounding, occasioned a delay of one day. The Enemy appears to have fondly indulged the hope of cutting off the return of the squadron. Mr. Munroe, the new Secretary at War, ordered the construction of batteries on every favourable point and height, and which were manned by seamen under Commodore Rogers, Capt. Perry, and Capt. Porter. All these efforts proved unavailing, as well as an attempt to destroy the Devastation by three fire ships. Mr. John More, midshipman of the Seahorse, towed the nearest fire vessel on shore. Finally the skill and gallantry of our officers and seamen triumphed. On the 6th the Enemy, convinced that his opposition was ineffectual, desisted, and permitted the squadron with its 21 prizes to pass without further molestation. The whole of the operations included a period of 23 days, during which the hammocks were down only two nights, yet all the laborious duties were executed with readiness and cheerfulness. Captain Gordon speaks highly of the services of Captains Alexander, Bartholomew, Baker, Roberts, Kenah, Napier, Lieut. T. Herbert, Lieut. H. King, first of the Seahorse, who quitted his sick bed to command at quarters while passing a battery; and Mr. Alex. Louthain, the master. The total loss of the squadron was 7 men killed and 35 wounded.

[Transmitted by Lieut.-gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, from Halifax, under date September 28.]

Mockiax, Sept. 14.

Sir.—I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I sailed from Penobscot Bay, with the brigade you was pleased to place under my command, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with a howitzer, the battalion companies of the 29th regt. and a party of the 7th battalion 60th, on the morning of the 9th inst; and arrived at Bucks Harbour, about 10 miles from this place, on the following evening. As the Enemy fired several alarm-guns on our approaching the shore, it was evident he was apprehensive of an attack: I therefore deemed it expedient to disembark the troops with as little delay as possible; and Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the Naval force, appointed Capt. Stanfell to superintend this duty, and it was executed by that officer with the utmost promptitude and decision. — Upon reaching the shore, I ascertained that there was only a pathway through the woods by which we could advance and take Fort O'Brien, and the battery in reverse; and as the guns of these works commanded the river, upon which the town is situated, I decided upon possessing ourselves of them during the night.

night.—We moved forward at ten o'clock p. m. and after a most tedious and harrassing march, only arrived near to the fort at day-break, although the distance does not exceed five miles. The advanced-guard, which consisted of two companies of the 29th regt. and a detachment of riflemen of the 60th regt. under Major Tod of the former corps, immediately drove in the Enemy's picquets, and upon pursuing him closely, found the fort had been evacuated, leaving their colours, about five minutes before we entered it. Within it, and the battery, there are two 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, several dismounted guns, and a block-house. The party which escaped amounted to about 70 men of the 40th regt. of American infantry, and 30 of the embodied militia; the retreat was so rapid that I was not enabled to take any prisoners. I understand there were a few wounded, but they secreted themselves in the woods. Having secured the fort, we lost no time in advancing upon Machias, which was taken without any resistance, and also two field-pieces. The boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieut. Bouchier, of the Royal Navy, and the Royal Marines, under Lieut. Welchman, were detached to the Eastern side of the river, and were of essential service in taking two field-pieces in that quarter.—Notwithstanding the militia were not assembled to any extent in the vicinity of the town, I was making the necessary arrangements to advance into the interior of the country, when I received a letter from Brig.-gen. Brewer, commanding the district, wherein he engages that the militia forces within the county of Washington shall not bear arms against his Britannic Majesty during the present war. A similar offer having been made by the civil officers and principal citizens of the county, a cessation of arms was agreed upon, and the county of Washington has passed under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty.—I beg leave to congratulate you upon the accession of territory which has been wrested from the Enemy: it embraces about 100 miles of sea-coast, and includes that intermediate tract of country, which separates the province of New Brunswick from Lower Canada.—We have taken 26 pieces of ordnance (serviceable and un-serviceable), with a proportion of arms and ammunition, returns of which are enclosed; and I have the pleasing satisfaction to add, that this service has been effected without the loss of a man on our part.—[The dispatch concludes with praises of the good conduct of the 29th regt. under Major Hodge; of Capt. Parker, of the Tenedos; and of Lieut. Daniel, of the Royal Artillery, with Mr. Bruce, master's mate, who commanded a detachment of 30 seamen from the *Bacchante*, who were

employed in dragging the howitzer through a country difficult of access.] I have, &c.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieut.-col.

The undermentioned letters have been transmitted by Vice-adm. Sir A. Cochrane, to J. W. Croker, esq. viz.:

From Capt. Phillot, of the *Primrose*, stating that he had run on shore and destroyed, with his boats, the American privateer schooner *Pike*, of Baltimore;—from Lieut. R. Crawford, Acting-Commander of the *Wasp*, giving an account of his having recaptured H. M. cutter *Land-rail*, taken in July, after a severe action, by the American privateer *Syren*, of 7 guns and 20 men;—from the late Sir Peter Parker, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Menelaus*, dated off *Poole's Island*, in the Chesapeake, the 29th of August, stating, that, with the seamen and marines of that ship, he had dispersed a party of the Enemy's regulars and militia, assembled for the defence of a large depot of stores on the Eastern shores of Maryland, and totally destroying the depot, consisting of corn, hemp, and flax, to an immense amount;—from Lieut. H. Crease, the senior Lieutenant of the *Menelaus*, reporting that her boats, under the direction of Lieut. Pearce, on the 5th Sept. captured, at the head of Bush river, two large sloops and a schooner, laden with wood; the latter of which was brought out, but, the sloops having grounded, were destroyed.

Downing-street, Nov. 16.—Copies and Extracts of Dispatches received from Lieut.-gen. Sir Geo. Prevost, bart.:

Return inclosed in a dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, dated head-quarters, Plattsburgh, State of New York, 11th Sept. Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Left Division, under the command of Major Gen. de Rottenburg, in Action with the Enemy, from 6th to 14th September, 1814, inclusive.—Total: 2 captains, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 general staff, 1 captain, 6 lieuts. 7 serjts. 135 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 4 lieuts. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 48 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

Officers Killed:—3d foot, Capt. (Brevet Lieut.-col.) J. Willington, Esq. J. Chapman; 76th foot, Captain J. Purchase.

Wounded:—General Staff, Captain T. Cross, Aide-de-camp to Major-gen. de Rottenburg, slightly; 3d foot, Lieut. R. Kingsbury, sev. (since dead); Lieut. J. West, sev.; Lieuts. G. Benson and J. Home, sl.; 58th foot, Capt. L. Westrupp, sev.; Lieut. C. Brohier, sl.; Lieut. and Adjutant — Lewis, slightly.

Missing:—76th foot, Lieuts. G. Hatch, G. Ogilvie, and E. Marchington; Canadian Chasseurs, Lieut. E. Vigneau.

Edw. BAYNE, Adj.-gen., N. A.
Extract

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost, bart. dated Headquarters, Montreal, Sept. 30 :

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed copy of a dispatch I have received from Lieut.-gen. Drummond, reporting the result of a sortie made by the Enemy, with a large proportion of his force, from Fort Erie, on the 17th inst. in which the very superior numbers of the American army were at length repulsed with great loss, by the intrepid valour and determined bravery of the division of troops under the Lieutenant-General's command. A copy of Maj.-gen. De Watteville's report, and the return of killed, wounded, and missing on the occasion, are annexed; and although in this affair we have suffered a considerable loss, it will be satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that Lieut.-general Drummond represents the conduct and spirit displayed by the officers and men engaged, as deserving of his highest commendation.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-general Drummond to Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, bart. dated Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 19 :

My Letter to your Excellency of the 17th, gave a short account of the result of an attack made by the Enemy on my batteries and position on that day. I have now the honour to transmit a copy of Major General De Watteville's report, together with a return of killed, wounded, and missing on that occasion.—To the information which your Excellency will derive from those documents, I have to add, that as soon as the firing was heard I proceeded towards the advance, and found the troops had moved from camp, and the Royals, and 89th had been pushed by Major-gen. De Watteville into the wood on the right towards No. 3 battery, and that the 82d was moving to the support of the batteries on the left. At this moment it was reported to me that the Enemy had gained possession of batteries No. 2 and 3, and that our troops were falling back; a report which the approach of the fire confirmed. Your Excellency will have in recollection that the whole line of operations lay in a thick wood; I immediately directed Lieut.-col. Campbell to detach one wing of the 6th regt. to support the 82d, in an attack which I ordered to be made for the recovery of battery No. 2. I directed Major-gen. De Watteville to superintend this movement; Major-gen. Stovin took the direction of the troops and guns left in reserve. I threw forward the Glengarry light infantry into the woods in front of the centre, to check the advance of the Enemy, and support the troops retiring from that point: both these movements were executed to my entire satisfaction, and being combined with a judicious attack made by Lt.-col. Gordon, with part of the

1st brigade, consisting of the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, supported by the 89th, the Enemy was everywhere driven back, and our batteries and entrenchment regained, not however before he had disabled the guns in No. 3 battery, and exploded its magazine. The Enemy did not again attempt to make a stand, but retreated in great disorder to the fort, and was followed by our troops to the glacis of the place.—To Major-gen. De Watteville's report I must refer your Excellency for the cause of the Enemy's success in the first instance; viz. the overwhelming number of the Enemy, to which we had only the King's and De Watteville's regiments to oppose. The spirit which the troops displayed in all the subsequent operations, deserves the highest commendations, and entitles them to my warmest approbation. I have only to regret that the scene of action (a thick wood) was so unfavourable to the display of the valuable qualities which are inherent in British troops. The charge made by the 82d regt. under Major Proctor, and detachment of the 6th under Major Taylor, led to the recovery of the battery No. 2, and very much decided the precipitate retrograde movement made by the Enemy from the different points of our position, of which he had gained a short possession.—Major gen. De Watteville reports most favourably of the steadiness evinced by the 1st battalion Royal Scots under Lieut.-colonel Gordon (commanding 1st brigade), and the remains of the 2d battalion 89th under Capt. Basden. I myself witnessed the good order and spirit with which the Glengarry light infantry, under Lieut.-col. Battersby, pushed into the wood, and by their superior fire drove back the Enemy's light troops. Lieut.-col. Pearson, Inspecting Field-officer, accompanied this part of his demi-brigade, and I am sorry to say received a severe, though I hope not a dangerous wound. To Major-gen. De Watteville, who commanded in camp, and by whom the first directions were given and arrangements made, I am under great obligations for the judgment displayed by him, and for his zeal and exertions during the action. My acknowledgments are also due to Major-gen. Stovin, who arrived at my head-quarters a few hours before the attack, for the assistance I received from him. I cannot sufficiently appreciate the valuable assistance which I have received from Col. Myers, Dep. Qu.-master-gen. and Lieut.-col. Harvey, Dep. Adj.-gen. during the present service, and which have been of the more importance, as, from my own state of health of late (in consequence of my wound), I have not been able to use those active exertions which I otherwise might. I avail myself of this opportunity of again expressing my sincere concern at the

the loss which this division of the army sustained by the accident which deprived it of the services of Major-gen. Couran, from whose energy and ability much was justly to be expected. To Major Glegg, Assist.-adj.-gen. and to Capt. Chambers and Powell, Dep. Ass. qua.-master-gen.; to Capt. Foster, Military Secretary; Lieut. Col. Hagerman, Provincial Aid-de-camp; and to Lieut. Nesfield, 89th regt. Acting Aid-de-camp, who have rendered me every assistance in their respective situations, my best acknowledgments are due: they are likewise due to Major D'Alton, Brigade Major with the right division, for his uniform correctness, zeal, and attention to his duty.—To Lieut.-col. Campbell, of the 6th regt. I am also much indebted, as well in his capacity of commanding officer of that excellent corps, as in that of senior officer of the reserve of this division. Col. Fischer, of De Watterville's regiment, and Lieut.-col. Ogilvie, of the King's, are entitled to my best thanks. The zeal and exertions of Major Phillot, commanding the Royal Artillery; Captains Walker and Sabine, and the officers and men of that corps, have been unremitting, and merit every commendation. I have reason to be pleased with the activity and zeal which Major Lisle, and the officers and men of the squadron of the 19th light dragoons, have uniformly displayed.—The Enemy, it is now ascertained, made the sortie with his whole force, which, including the militia volunteers by which he has lately been joined, could not consist of less than 5000. About 200 prisoners fell into our hands; and I cannot estimate the Enemy's loss in killed and wounded at less than that number.—The dreadful state of the roads and of the weather, it having poured with rain almost incessantly for the last ten days, renders every movement of ordnance or heavy stores exceedingly difficult. By great exertions the commanding artillery officer has succeeded in moving the battery guns and mortars, with their stores, &c. towards the Chippawa, to which place I mean to withdraw them for the present.

Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 19.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, that the Enemy attacked, on the 17th in the afternoon, at three o'clock, our position before Fort Erie, the second brigade, under Col. Fischer, composed of the 8th and De Watterville's regiments, being on duty.—Under cover of a heavy fire of his artillery from Fort Erie, and much favoured by the nature of the ground, and also by the state of the weather, the rain falling in torrents at the moment of his approach, the Enemy succeeded in turning the right of our line of picquets without being perceived, and with a very considerable force attacked both the picquets, and support in their flank and rear; at the same time

another of the Enemy's columns attacked in front the picquets between No. 3 and No. 3 batteries, and having succeeded in penetrating by No. 4 picquet, part of his force turned to his left, and thereby surrounded our right, and got almost immediate possession of No. 3 battery. The Enemy then directed his attacks with a very superior force towards No. 2 battery; but the obstinate resistance made by the picquets under every possible disadvantage, delayed considerably his getting possession of No. 2 battery, in which however he at last succeeded.—As soon as the alarm was given, the 1st brigade, being next for support, composed of the Royal Scots, the 82d, and 9th regiments under Lieut.-col. Gordon, received orders to march forward; and also the light demi-brigade, under Lieut.-col. Pearson; the 6th regt. remaining in reserve, under Lieut.-col. Campbell. From the Concession-road, the Royal Scots with the 89th as support, moved by the New-road, and met the Enemy near the block-house, on the right of No. 3 battery, whom they engaged, and by their steady and in-repid conduct checked his further progress. The 82d regt. and three companies of the 6th regt. were detached to the left, in order to support No. 1 and 2 batteries; the Enemy having at that time possession of No. 3 battery, and still pushing forward, several companies of the 22d under Major Proctor, and the three companies of the 6th under Major Taylor, received directions to oppose the Enemy's forces, and immediately charged them with the most intrepid bravery, driving them both across our intrenchments, and also from No. 3 battery, thereby preventing their destroying it, damaging its guns in a considerable degree; Lieut.-col. Pearson with the Glasgow light infantry, under Lieut.-col. Battersby, pushed forward by the Centre-road, attacked and carried with great gallantry the new intrenchment then in full possession of the Enemy.—The Enemy, being thus repulsed at every point, was forced to retire with precipitation to their works, leaving prisoners and a number of their wounded in our hands. By five o'clock the outrenchments were again occupied, and the line of picquets established, as it had been previous to the Enemy's attack.—I have the honour to inclose a return of casualties, and the report of the officer, commanding the Royal Artillery, respecting the damage done to the ordnance and the batteries, during the time they were in the Enemy's possession.

L. DE WATTERVILLE, Major-gen.

Casualties of the Right Division of the Army, in Action with the Enemy, Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 17.—*General Total.* 1 captain 2 lieuts. 7 sergeants, 105 privs. and file, killed; 3 lieut.-cols. 5 captains, 10 lieuts. 1 ensign, 13 serjs. 1 drummer.

147 rank and file, wounded; 2 majors, 4 captains, 3 lieuts, 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 21 serjs. 2 drummers, 280 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed:—6th foot, Capt. R. D. Patterson; 8th foot, Lieut. Barston; De Watteville's regiment, Lieut. Pellichody.

Wounded:—Royal Scots, Lieut.-col. J. Gordon, sev.; Lt. J. Rutledge, since dead; 6th foot, Lieut. Andrews, sev.; 8th foot, Lieut. Lowry, sev.; 82d foot, Capt. J. M. Wright, since dead; Capt. E. Marshall, sl.; Lieuts. H. Pigott, W. Mason, and R. Latham, sev.; Lieut. G. Harman, slightly; Eus. C. Longford, since dead; De Watteville's regt. Lieut.-col. Fischer, sev.; Capt. Mittleholzer, sev.; Lieut. Gings, sev.; Lieut. Steiger, sl.; Lieut. La Pierre, sev.; Staff, Lieut.-col. Thomas Pearson, Inspecting Field Officer, severely.

Missing:—8th foot, Capt. Bradbridge, Lieut. M'Nair, Ensign Matthewson; De Watteville's regt. Major De Villatte, Major Winter, wounded; Captains Zehender, Hecken, and Steiger; Lieut. De Berry, Lieut. Hecken, wounded; Adjutant Mermet, Assistant-surgeon Corbea.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-general Drummond to his Excellency Sir George Prevost, dated District Head-quarters, Falls of Niagara, Sept. 24.

The troops fell back at eight o'clock on the evening of the 21st to the position alluded to in my letter of that date, and bivouacked for the night under torrents of rain. Soon after daylight on the 22d, the Enemy discovered our movements, and pushed out his picquet posted on the plain opposite Black Rock, and immediately retreated, after exchanging a few shots, without attempting to molest them. Having waited until two o'clock (as well for the purpose of giving battle to the Enemy should he have ventured out, as of giving time for the movement of all incumbrances behind the Black Creek), I ordered the troops to retire across Frenchman's Creek, and the bridge over that creek to be destroyed. A cavalry picquet was left to watch this bridge; and the troops then proceeded to take up their cantonments. The whole of the movements has this day been completed; and the troops are now in comfortable quarters, where it is my intention to give them a few days repose.

This Gazette also contains a dispatch from Lieut.-col. M'Doual to Lieut.-gen. Drummond, giving an account of the repulse of an attack made by the Americans at Machinae, and the capture of the United States' schooners Scorpion and Tigress, commanded by Lieut. Turner of the American navy, which gave us the command of Lakes Huron and Michigan. The British loss was only two seamen, killed; Lieut. Badger, and seven soldiers and seamen, slightly wounded.

Also an account of the capture, after a chase of eleven hours, by H. M. S. Medway, Captain Brine, on July 12, of the United States brig of war Syren, of 16 guns, and 137 men. During the chase the prize threw overboard all her guns, boats, anchors, cables, and spars.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 22:

A letter from Capt. Mitne, of the Bulwark, dated Oct. 22, states the capture of the American privateer Harlequin, of Portsmouth, with 10 guns and 115 men.

A letter from Capt. Macculloch of the Barossa, dated Sept. 29, states the capture of the American schooner Engineer, of 8 guns and 35 men;—and also of the Freind's schooner, bound to St. Bartholomew's.

Downing-street, Nov. 26.—Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost, bart.

Head-Quarters, Plattsburg, State of New York, Sept. 11.

My Lord,—Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the Garonne, I lost no time in assembling three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada, extending from the river Richelieu to the St. Lawrence; and in forming them into a division, under the command of Major-gen. De Rottenburg, for the purpose of carrying into effect his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands; which had been conveyed to me by your Lordship in your dispatch of the 3d of June last. As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the river Chazy, at Champlain; a position I immediately seized, and occupied in force on the 3d inst. The following day the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy, without meeting the least opposition from the Enemy.—On the 5th, it halted within eight miles of this place, having surmounted the difficulties created by the obstructions in the road from the felling of trees and the removal of bridges. The next day the division moved upon Plattsburg, in two columns, on parallel roads; the right column, led by Major-gen. Powers's brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry, and a demi-brigade under Major-gen. Robinson; the left by Major-gen. Brisbane's brigade.—The Enemy's militia, supported by his regulars, attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but were driven before it from all their positions, and the column entered Plattsburg. This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the Enemy at Dead Creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him, and his gun-boats alone left to defend the ford, and to prevent our restoring the bridges, which had been imperfectly destroyed—an inconvenience soon surmounted.—Here I found

found the Enemy in the occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the South branch of the Saranac, crowned with three strong redoubts and other field-works, and block-houses armed with heavy ordnance, with their flotilla (the Saratoga, 26 guns; Surprize, 20 guns; Thunderer, 16 guns; Preble, 7 guns; 10 gun-boats, 14 guns;) at anchor out of gun-shot from the shore, consisting of a ship, a brig, a schooner, a sloop, and ten gun-boats. I immediately communicated the circumstance to Capt. Downie, who had been recently appointed to command the vessels on Lake Champlain, consisting of a ship, a brig, two sloops, and twelve gun-boats, (the Constance, 36 guns; Linnett, 18 guns; Broke, 10 guns; Shannon, 10 guns; 12 gun-boats, 16 guns;) and requested his co-operation, and in the mean time batteries were constructed for the guns brought from the rear. — On the morning of the 11th, our flotilla was seen over the isthmus which joins Cumberland-head with the main land, steering for Plattsburg-bay. I immediately ordered that part of the brigade, under Major-gen. Robinson, which had been brought forward, consisting of four light infantry companies, 3d battalion 27th and 76th regiments, and Major-gen. Powers's brigade, consisting of the 3d, 5th, 1st battalion 27th and 58th regts. to force the ford of the Saranac, and advance, provided with scaling-ladders, to escalate the Enemy's works upon the heights: this force was placed under the command of Major-gen. Robinson. The batteries opened their fire the instant the ships engaged. — It is now, with deep concern, I inform your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the intrepid valour with which Capt. Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete suc-

cess were not long afterwards blasted, by a combination, as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had his Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the Enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the Enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the Constance and Linnet; and to see our gun-boats seeking their safety in flight. This unlooked for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable; I did not hesitate, to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the Enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them. — I have ordered the batteries to be dismantled, the guns withdrawn, and the baggage, with the wounded men who can be removed, to be sent to the rear, in order that the troops may be sent to Chazy to-morrow, and on the following day to Champlain, where I propose to halt until I have ascertained the use the Enemy propose making of the Naval ascendancy they have acquired on Lake Champlain. I have the honour to transmit herewith* returns of the loss sustained by the left division of this army in its advance to Plattsburg, and in forcing a passage across the river Saranac. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PROVOST.
Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.
[The Dispatch of Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo, shall be given in our Supplement.]

* This Return was published in the Gazette of the 19th inst.; see p. 586.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
 UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 28.

On the committal of the Hackney Coach Bill, Gen. Thornton objected to the repeal of the clause respecting the delivery of tickets by the coachmen; as, though inefficient for the purpose, it had occasioned the coachmen to be summoned and fined under other Acts of Parliament, for abusive language. He wished that the numbers should be painted in a conspicuous place inside of the hackney-coaches, as well as outside, and then it might be observed in passing lamps; and if a list of fares were also within, imposition would be prevented. He wished the practice of giving tickets might be continued.

Mr. Lushington said he had no desire to press the Bill now.

On the Report of the Committee of Sup-

ply being brought up, Mr. Whitbread said, that the King of Sicily had told his Parliament that England had made loans to him, and asserted that, besides past favours received by his subjects, still greater might be expected from us.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the loans alluded to were small advances made by Lord Bentinck in 1812, to the amount of 150,000*l.* and which was in truth only an anticipation of the annual subsidy granted by England, and from which it had afterwards been deducted. He had never stated that Lord W. Bentinck had guaranteed the Crown of Naples to Murat; but only that that Nobleman had undertaken to use his endeavours to induce the King of Sicily to accept an indemnity, in case it should be thought necessary.

cessary at the Congress that Naples should continue to be held by the present possessor.

A conversation now took place respecting Saxony. Mr. *Whitbread* commented with severity on the annexation of that country to Prussia; and he quoted Prince *Repin's* proclamation from the foreign journals, to prove that Lord *Castlereagh* had assented to that unjust act, in consideration (as he supposed) of the Elector of Hanover having been made a King. He was at the same time represented as having opposed the independence of Poland. He wished the Hon. Gentleman would, before the recess, give some information respecting the situation of Saxony and Poland.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, "I feel no objection to give the Hon. Gentleman some information upon one or two of the points to which he has referred: 1st, with regard to Saxony, I believe that the fate of that Kingdom has not and cannot have yet been decided, because the Congress, by which the decision is to be made, is not yet met; I cannot therefore believe that the fate of Saxony is yet fixed—much less do I believe that any British minister would have been a party to any such decision as is supposed to have been made. As little do I believe (and the Hon. Gentleman will have reason on some future day to recollect my assertion) that any British minister will be a party to the subjugation of Poland."

Mr. *Whitbread* said he was hardened against the implied threat. If he knew but little, the Right Hon. Gentleman knew less. Instead of his hopes—expects—and believes—why not tell them at once from the tenour of Lord *Castlereagh's* letters, that Saxony had neither been delivered up, nor was to become the property of Prussia.

Mr. *Vansittart*, that he might not be misunderstood, explained as follows:—"What I said was, that the fate of Saxony was not, I believed, and could not be, decided, because by the last accounts the Congress had not yet met, whose duty it is to decide; therefore, I presume that any occupation of Saxony which has taken place, according to the public accounts, can only be provisional, merely a military occupation of the country, such as was before maintained by the Russians. This was all I meant to state with respect to Saxony; and the British Minister therefore was not a party to the transaction. As to Poland, what I said was, that it would not be found that a British Minister had been the author of the subjugation of that country."

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, he would willingly hope, not only that our Minister would not be a party to such a transaction, but also that the King of Prussia would not. What had been his sentiments and

conduct at the treaty of Chaumont? The first article of that treaty recited the wrongs committed by Buonaparte in Germany, and that the Allies were anxious to recover and to protect "the rights and liberties of all nations:" yet in so short a time the whole of Saxony was delivered up to the dominion of Prussia, and the people transferred like so many cattle in a fair; and this was called a provisional occupation of the country. Such had been the conduct of the two great powers of Russia and Prussia. The right hon. gentleman said, the Congress had not yet met. What signified whether the Congress met or not, if these two Powers continued to pursue such conduct? The whole business was a deception and false colouring, calculated to impose on the world; and our Minister being present, and not quitting Vienna as soon as he saw what the views of those Powers were, had debased and degraded this Country in the eyes of Europe. If the accounts in the papers were true, what were the great armies kept on foot for? Was it for the liberties of Europe? No; it was to overawe the people of Saxony, while the scandalous plans of the two Powers were carrying into execution. He should be happy if Ministers could deny this view of the matter, but he thought it impossible.

Mr. *Bathurst* rose several times to explain. He at first asserted that Ministers were not speaking on the ground of reports, but that they had official information that our Minister had never assented to any decision about Saxony; afterwards that they had accounts that no final decision had taken place respecting Saxony, which was to be held in trust for Prussia until the settlement made by the Congress; and again, that Prince *Repin's* proclamation, being from Dresden, of the 11th, the same date as Lord *Castlereagh's* last dispatches from Vienna, the latter could make no mention of the circumstance. Ministers had no doubt that the proclamation was unauthorised.

Mr. *Lyttleton*, from residence abroad, could assert that the Saxons, with the exception of six or seven persons who had been bribed by Russian money or Russian honours, protested against the annexation of their country, and called for the restoration of their Sovereign.

The resolutions were then voted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 30.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Malt Duty, Irish Glass and Timber Duty, Neutral and Foreign Ships, East India Goods, Wool Importation, Promissory Note, Irish Peace Preservation, and Exchequer-Bill Bills.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill for establishing the Trial by Jury in Scotland,

in Will Causes. To be considered after the recess.

The question that the House do adjourn to Thursday Feb. 9, was then put, and carried after some observations from the Duke of Sussex and Lord Donoughmore, on the unpromising state of Continental affairs, and the spirit of aggrandisement evinced by several Powers, coupled with a request for information.

In the Commons, the same day, a Bill, introduced by Alderman Smith, was read the first time, for repealing the Assize of Bread in the Metropolis, and empowering Magistrates to punish Bakers mixing improper ingredients with their bread, and also Chandlers in whose possession light Bread might be found.

On Mr. Serjeant Best moving for the number of Insolvent Debtors released from the Fleet and King's Bench under the Insolvent Act, in order to devise some means to distinguish the unfortunate from the fraudulent debtor; Mr. Lockhart said, he should after the recess, submit a motion for amending the Act.

Mr. Horner said the Act had been effective, and it would prevent that indiscreet credit usually given by tradesmen.

Serjeant Best replied, some tradesmen must either trust, or lose their business.

Mr. Horner moved for a variety of papers as to the manner in which the war had been carried on in Canada, the Court Martial on Capt. Barclay, Gen. Proctor, &c. which, with the addresses from Bristol, Liverpool, &c. respecting American privateers on our coast, he considered as an impeachment of the Naval Administration of the Country. A very long discussion, in which all the leading members participated, ensued: the papers were granted, except the Court Martial on Gen. Proctor.

Mr. Whitbread, at the close of a vehement attack, accusing Ministers of wishing to screen themselves from the consequences of their neglect in not supplying all our commanders in America, with troops, vessels, ammunition, &c. said, that it was fortunate for one Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. Pole,) that he was the brother of the Duke of Wellington. The world was full of his Grace's achievements; he had conquered every thing that was opposed to him, and he had afterwards conquered the *Mini* for the Right Hon. Gentlemen.

Mr. W. Pole said that his Brother was indeed desirous that he should be in the administration, but the invitation had come direct from the Earl of Liverpool.

The question that the House do adjourn to February 9, was then carried, by 63 to 23.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

ALTHOUGH every eye and ear has been open during the past month to every letter and report that has reached this Country from the seat of Negotiation, it is still impossible to speak with the least degree of certainty regarding any one point that has hitherto occupied the great personages assembled in Congress at Vienna.

In no age, perhaps, were diplomatic affairs kept so sacredly secret as they have been in the present instance. Yet the public curiosity must be fed from day to day; and hence the French, Frankfurt, Brussels, and Hamburg Papers, have been the constant channels of new, renewed, and contradictory statements. The plain truth is, that their Conductors have no opportunity of knowing any thing of the matter. The very latest of these Papers add not a jot towards the removal of the obscurity in which the transactions of the Congress are enveloped; on the contrary, their varied and incongruous statements only the more condense the cloud; and, after perusing them, our doubts, and difficulties of judging, are but increased.

To abstract, therefore, the substance of false statements, and unfounded rumours, would be to administer to the rational appetite for knowledge, a spurious and

unhealthy pabulum; when, perhaps, the lapse of a few days, or weeks, will throw aside the political veil by which important events have been concealed, and lay open a wise and stable plan for the permanent consolidation of the Peace of Europe.

Respecting Saxony and Poland, all we can discover with any clearness is, that they are subjects of the most difficult adjustment, and that the opposition to the views of Russia and Prussia is of the most determined character: but we do not know even the Powers who resist the pretensions of the two States. France is the only one who has explained herself openly on the subject; but by whom she is backed in her opposition, is still matter of uncertainty. The accounts which are published, of the policy pursued by our Cabinet, in these most intricate questions, are contradictory in the extreme. It is asserted, in one place, that England stands up for the Independence of Saxony; and another account represents our Government as very earnest in their exertions to annex it to Prussia. The same uncertainty exists respecting the conduct observed by Austria; and as she has great prepossessions against, we cannot believe that she is so zealous in opposing the claims of another Member of the Confederacy. Whence then does the

the opposition arise? France alone, we should think, has not sufficient influence to retard, so long, a measure agreed to by the other great Powers.

Under the present head, we shall only add (and our Readers will give it such credit as they may think it deserves), that the very last *Hamburg Papers* received (we write on the 28th inst.) state with great confidence the final settlement of the affairs of Saxony and Poland, and the approaching successful termination of the Congress, of which the chief results were to be disclosed on the 16th. The Emperor of Russia, it is added, was to depart from Vienna on the 17th, and the King of Prussia was expected at Berlin on the 22d or 23d.

A declaration has been issued by Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, on learning that his States were to be provisionally occupied by Prussian troops. It is dated from *Fredericksfield*, Nov. 4. The language is moderate, but firm. It evinces neither imbecility, nor indifference to the fate of the people so long governed by his family. His Majesty says, he had intended to enter into the confederation against Buonaparte; but that when he waited on the Allied Sovereigns after the battle of *Leipsic*, they refused to hear him. The Russian Emperor assured him, that his removal to Berlin was rendered necessary only by military interests; and he received such proofs of affectionate interest from the conquerors, as authorised the hope of his being speedily reinstated in his rights. Instead of his expectations being fulfilled on the conclusion of the peace with France, he was informed that his interests, and those of his people, must wait the decision of the Congress at Vienna. The preservation and consolidation of legitimate dynasties having been the grand object of the war—and assurances having been received that the integrity of Saxony should be preserved, the Declaration notices how ill such conduct agrees with what he had been taught to expect from the Sovereigns; especially after the repeated assurances that they entertained no project of aggrandisement. A statement of the motives which had influenced the policy of the Saxon Monarch during the last 20 years, and prevented his taking part in the struggle for Germany, had, according to this paper, been transmitted by Frederick Augustus to the Continental Sovereigns, who, it was hoped, would acknowledge the purity of his intentions, and restore him to his throne. In the mean while Frederick Augustus protests against the provisional occupation of his States—declares that he will never consent to concede them, or accept any indemnity or equivalent which shall be offered to him.

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

The Austrian Observer, which is reported to speak the sentiments of Count Metternich, lately said, that Prince Repnin's Proclamation, intimating an absolute transfer of Saxony, was sanctioned by Russia and Prussia, but not warranted by any act of Congress; England, France, Austria, and Bavaria, having consented only to a conditional occupation.

The Duke of Baden has presented a very strong note against any curtailment of his territory. His Highness cannot conceive why two German Princes should take upon themselves in the treaty concluded at Frankfurt to become Legislators for others; and points out the great sacrifices which he made for the cause of Germany, as reasons why his rights should be supported. "There is," he says, "a mysterious veil drawn over the affairs of Germany, and a want of confidential communication, which give ground to suspect that attempts will be made to limit the independence and sovereignty that was solemnly guaranteed to him; and his Highness declares he will never renounce the rank which he has hitherto held among the first Princes of Germany. His Royal Highness is nearly related to the Imperial Family of Russia.

The Grand Duke of Frankfurt is said to have been instigated by France to protest against Bavaria. But his protest has been disregarded; and it is not forgotten, that he was one of the chief promoters of the Rhenish Confederacy, by which Buonaparte's influence over Germany was so strongly promoted.

It is said, that the Marshals who had grants of estates in Germany from Buonaparte, and who lost them when the French armies were driven within their own limits, have petitioned the Congress at Vienna to have them restored. This is certainly one of the strangest demands that ever was preferred: whatever claims these gentlemen may have in France, in virtue of their compact with their restored Sovereign, certainly any benefits that they held in foreign countries by virtue of grants from Buonaparte, supported by his domination, fell void to the ground on his downfall.

Among the principles that seem perfectly agreed on at Vienna is, a perfect equality is to be established in Germany between the three great religious persuasions, the Roman, the Lutheran, and the Calvinistic.

The Official Gazette of Vienna states, that the Prince Regent of England and the Duke of York have been nominated, at their request, Field Marshals in the Austrian army.

Our Prince Regent has addressed a Proclamation to his Hanoverian subjects, announcing the erection of that electorate into

into a kingdom. The new title given to his Majesty in this proclamation is, "His Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick & Lüneburg, &c."

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted a projet for the payment of the debts contracted by the King and Royal Family in foreign countries, almost unanimously. His Majesty with great liberality had proposed, that these debts should be inscribed as part of the public debt of France, and that his Majesty should pay the interest out of his own income: this was rejected by the Committee, and by the Assembly at large, as derogatory from the splendour with which they wished to see his Majesty surrounded. Of 160 who were present, 159 voted for the law as above described.

Louis XVIII. has benevolently ordered the sum of 150,000 francs to be distributed monthly, out of the funds of the Civil Lists, among such of his faithful subjects as did not abandon him, and whom the calamities of the Revolution have left without fortune.

The Duke of Tarentum has proposed a measure for indemnifying the emigrants whose property had been sold, except the Clergy, who, possessing only a life-interest, the Marshal conceives stand on different grounds. The property taken from them is calculated at 300 millions of francs; the indemnity is to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, upon the capital confiscated; the annual interest of which will be 7,500,000 francs, about 300,000*l.* sterling. The law passed the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority; and was carried with still greater unanimity through the Chamber of Peers, there being in its favour 100 votes out of 103. Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, who spoke very eloquently in favour of the restitution of the unsold estates, has given notice that he will propose a law for granting annuities to those emigrants whose estates have passed into other hands by a national sale. "This measure, eminently just and politic," said the Marshal, "will possess the immense advantage, that by offering a compensation to those who have lost their all, it will at once put an end to their legitimate complaints, and will dissipate all alarms in the bona fide purchasers of national domains."

A law has been passed, permitting the exportation of wool; and the importation of horses is allowed; but that of refined sugars is forbidden.

It has been lately mentioned, that the departure of French Officers, who were preparing to set out for America, had been prohibited by order of the French Government; in consequence, as it was understood, of a remonstrance made by the

Duke of Wellington. Of the former part of this statement, the *Moniteur* contains official confirmation, in two Decrees; the one declaring that no officer shall be entitled to pay who is not in his proper place of duty; and the other ordering all military men, of every rank, now employed in foreign service, without the special leave of the secretary at war, to return to France before the 15th of April. This is four months from the date of the Decree; an interval barely sufficient for the return of French military men who may have just sailed for America.

By a late French Ordonance, the company of veterans of Buonaparte's old guard is maintained, under the denomination of the "Company of the Royal Veterans of France."

There has been a partial change in the ministry: Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, is appointed Minister and Secretary of State for the War Department; Count Beugnot, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonies; and M. D'André, Director-general of the Police. The true cause of this change is not stated.—Sachet, Duke of Albufera, is appointed Governor of Alsace.—Augereau, Victor, and Dupont, have also been appointed Governors of Military Districts in France.

A German Paper says that it has been signified to Davoust, by the Minister of War, that he is again placed in activity, like the other Marshals, and can receive his pay.—It is certain, however, that we have no such article in any *French Paper*; and we, therefore, doubt its authenticity.

HOLLAND, &c.

According to an article from Brussels respecting the union of Belgium with Holland, the two countries are each to have their own laws and form of Government, united under one Sovereign, and concurring in common in the public charges, and in the means of guaranteeing their safety and independence.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette announces, that the Ex-Minister Macanaz will be confined ten years in the strong castle of St. Antoine, at Corunna. His daughter, aged 17, will be detained in a convent.

Cadiz, Barcelona, and other places, have been subjected, like conquered places, to extraordinary contributions. Even the brave Saragossans are compared to the lazaroni of Naples; the Guerrillas to robbers; and in a circular of Oct. 22, Ferdinand accuses all classes of his subjects of having been attacked by a general corruption in consequence of the war!

By the latest accounts from Madrid, it appears that the system of oppression still reigns; five more persons high in the State were arrested during the night of the 24th of November. King Ferdinand is stated,

stated, notwithstanding, to be very popular! —Among the injurious results to Spain from the pernicious measures of the dark minds that now unfortunately direct the councils of that country, the loss of her rich colonies is an event not only to be expected, but which has already in part actually taken place, by the unanimous declaration of the independence of Mexico. The New York Mercantile Advertiser of the 20th Oct. says, "A vessel from Vera Cruz is in the river (New Orleans), bringing the important information, that as soon as the refusal of Ferdinand to accept the Constitution made by the Cortes was known in the Kingdom of Mexico, all parties were unanimous; the Royalists joined the Patriots; the new Viceroy was deposed, and the independence of that delightful country proclaimed at Mexico, Vera Cruz, and all other parts of that province."

ITALY.

It is reported, that the Pope has given his sanction to the celebrated Rescript of Quarantotti, on the election of Catholic Bishops; in consequence of which the British Government will possess a Veto on elections.

The Sicilian Parliament has sanctioned the loan from England; but have pronounced it unconstitutional, as contracted without their consent.

From Fundi, in Naples, we have an extraordinary article, exhibiting several formidable corps of Murat's army in actual movement, or under orders to hold themselves in readiness. These hostile appearances have excited alarm; but an entire ignorance of the object is declared. The King was to quit Naples to take the command on the 5th January.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden (Charles XIII.) has formally accepted the Crown of Norway. The ceremonial part of the transaction was executed by the Crown Prince, who, accompanied by his son Prince Oscar, took his departure, on the 8th ult. from Frederickshall, and crossing the boundary at Schouner, proceeded by Moss to Christiania, where he was received with all due honours by the civil and military authorities on the 9th; and on the 10th proceeded in state to the Diet, to receive from the members the oath of fidelity to King Charles, and to transmit to them his Majesty's oath to govern according to the Constitution and the Laws. On this occasion the Crown Prince delivered an Address, declaring that the Swedish and Norwegian nations should always remain two nations, equal and independent, though united; the great basis of their union being their geographical position, their similarity of origin and character, and their mutual zeal for liberty, respect for property, and attachment to representative

government; and speaking of himself, added, "Amidst the din of arms, and whilst on the German soil I marched, together with the Allies of Sweden, to combat the most horrible tyranny that ever oppressed Europe, I looked to no other reward for my labours than the present moment; and the peaceful palm which I receive this day is far dearer to me than all the laurels of victory." The day following, the Council of State was formed; and Field Marshal Count Von Essen was invested as Stadholder, or Viceroy, of Norway.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has granted estates to Princes Hardenberg and Blucher, to support the new dignity to which they have been raised. The grant to the Chancellor of State consists in the late military district of Leitzen, and the bailiwick of Scilitz. That of Prince Blucher is composed of considerable estates belonging to the Abbey of Trebnitz, in the principality of Oels, in Silesia.

The King has also created a new Order, called the Order of Louisa; it is consecrated to the Ladies who distinguished themselves by their patriotism. The number of decorations is limited to one hundred. The Princess Wilhelmina is declared by the King, President of the Order.

ASIA.

The town and suburbs of Rangoon have been nearly destroyed by fire; upwards of 6000 houses having been burnt, besides immense stores of teak and other wood. The conflagration must have been excessive, and the consequent distress of this motley population extensive. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

By Java Gazettes to the 15th of July, we have received official details of the expedition under Gen. Nightingale against Macassar. It appears that the object of the expedition has been attained; the Rajah of Boni having been dispossessed of the throne of which cruelty and treachery rendered him unworthy. This exploit has been performed almost without any loss on our part. Gen. Nightingale's dispatch from Head Quarters, Fort Rotterdam, June 8, 1814, states, that having arrived at Boni on the 6th, he demanded reparation from the Rajah together with the Sondon (or Regalia) of Goa, for the insults committed against the British Government; which being refused, the attack commenced the next day, and in one hour the whole town and residence of the Rajah were in the possession of the British forces. The British General had not to regret the loss of a single officer belonging to the troops. Mr. White, second officer of the Fleetwood, was the only officer wounded. The force engaged consisted of the 59th and 73rd regiments, the Bengal volunteers, and Ambonese corps.

AMERICA.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Washington Papers to the 28th of October have brought us a document of great importance. It is a letter from the Secretary at War to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, with explanatory observations. The letter recommends, that the present military establishment, amounting to 62,448, be made complete, and that an additional permanent force of at least 40,000 men be raised—that the corps of engineers be enlarged, and that the ordnance department be amended. The explanatory observations are added for the purpose of shewing the policy and necessity of this great additional force. In them it is urged, that, to secure success, it is necessary to open the ensuing campaign with a regular army of 100,000 men, exclusive of militia and volunteers; that *the United States must relinquish no right, or perish in the struggle; that there is no intermediate ground to rest upon; that concession on one point leads directly to the surrender of every other; and that the war must be pushed into Canada, as the means of securing the friendship of the Indian tribes, relieving the coast from the threatened desolation, and expelling the British from the American Continent.* To induce the country to make these extraordinary exertions, the Secretary at War, in his explanatory observations, further adds, that the British Government meditates the destruction of the political existence of the United States, to lay waste their cities and villages, and desolate their coast; and to press the war from Canada into the adjoining States, with a view to their subjugation and dismemberment, and ultimate destruction of the Union.—For proof of these assertions, he refers to experience and the evidence of facts, in the conduct of England since the commencement of the war; adding, if any doubt remained upon the subject, it has been completely removed by the dispatches from the American Ministers at Ghent, lately laid before Congress. The observations conclude with proposing four several plans for raising the force required, which is proposed to be done by way of conscription. The arguments used by the Secretary appear to have carried conviction with them; as we find the measures which he recommends have been introduced into Congress. Three bills, one for filling the ranks of the regular army, by classifying the male population; another, for accepting the service of volunteers; and a third, for raising forty additional regiments, had been severally read twice, and referred to a Committee of the whole House, in the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult.

A proposition has been made in the American House of Representatives, to

give a bounty in land to British deserters; it met with marked reprobation from many members, who stigmatized it as giving a bounty for the commission of crime. On a division there were 83 for considering it, and 85 against it.

The following is an important article, as shewing the steps taking in New England for calling a Convention of all the States to consider of the Union; that is, whether the New England States are sufficiently protected by the Union, and whether they should not declare themselves independent. These proceedings have raised great fears among Madison's friends. The Convention was to meet on the 15th of December. Its meeting has been repeatedly alluded to with warmth in the speeches of the partisans of the Government.

We have a singular instance of the atrocity with which the war has been carried on against us, by the confessions of our enemies themselves. A Montreal Paper having given a statement of the public and private property burnt and destroyed in Canada by the American troops, viz. twelve dwelling-houses, three grist-mills, thirteen barns, six stores, three distilleries, one tan-house, and one saw-mill; the New York Evening Post repeats the statement, admits the facts to be highly dishonourable to the Americans, and then notices the case of Harbour Island in the following terms:—"To these facts must be added a case of tenfold iniquity and cruelty, which lately took place at a British port called Harbour Island, New Providence; as communicated in a letter, October 7, which appeared in the Charleston Courier. The American privateer Midas, Captain Thompson, landed his crew, and, finding no force to oppose him, burnt twenty-seven dwelling-houses, besides plundering the inhabitants of all the money and valuables they could find. Is there not too much reason to fear, should not Government immediately take up the affair in a proper manner, that the dwelling-houses of every seaport on our coast will be burnt to the ground?"

A Canada Gazette of the 17th ult. contains an official account from Kingston of the evacuation of Fort Erie by the American troops on the 5th Nov.; they having previously blown up the works of the fortress, and reduced it to ruins. The American troops immediately passed over to their own side of the Lake; but General Drummond could make no use whatever of the fortress for winter quarters. The campaign on the Canadian frontier may thus be considered as closed on both sides. Gen. Brown is gone to visit his friend Chanoccy at Sackett's Harbour, and Gen. Drummond has returned to Kingston.

The late American Ex-president Jefferson

erson has proposed to sell his Library to the State, to supply that lately destroyed at Washington. He puffs his books as being an admirable selection*. Congress had been occupied two days in discussing the terms. The offer was strongly supported by the democratic party, the friends of Jefferson, who proposed to offer 50,000 dollars for the purchase.

Christophe issued on the 20th of October last a Manifesto, asserting the liberty and independence of the people of that interesting colony, and solemnly pledging himself, and the whole of the population under his dominion, to suffer death, rather than submit to the introduction and establishment of any foreign authority. The crimes, the perfidies, and the outrages of the Corsican, form the ground-work of this Paper. The Manifesto is remarkable for the panegyric bestowed upon England in her indefatigable and successful exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade; and does not scruple to express a hope, not marked, indeed, with any extraordinary confidence, that the independence of Hayti will be recognized by Louis XVIII.

Christophe's preparations for defence have been incessant, and his troops are numerous and well-disciplined. At the Cape there are about 5000 infantry, and 1500 cavalry, with a very good park of artillery. The whole of the regular military establishment is calculated at 22,000, and the militia is said to consist of 53,000 men. Fort Henry, or the citadel of Christophe, is a stupendous work, and appears impregnable; it is secured by its extraordinary elevation from any sudden attack: its fortifications are constructed with great skill; and it is amply provided with water within, and with provisions and ammunition for 6000 men for two years.

PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Just as this Sheet was being put to the Press, Dispatches from Ghent arrived in town, very little to be expected from the late hostile determinations, inveterate language, and increased military preparations,

of the American Government (*see the foregoing Article*); announcing, "THAT A TREATY OF PEACE WAS SIGNED BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY THE RESPECTIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THAT PLACE, ON THE 24th INST."

Hostilities to cease as soon as the Treaty shall have been ratified by both of the Governing Powers.

IRELAND.

The Countess of Antrim has, in consequence of the fall in the value of the produce of the land, reduced the rents of her Irish tenantry one third.

A diving-bell (says a Dublin Paper) has been laid before the Dublin Society, and approved by them, which will clear the Bar of Dublin in a month, so as to enable even ships of war, of any size, to come up as far as Carlisle bridge. The inventor is Mr. Holton, an Irishman, a Naval Officer, nephew to Gen. Shirley.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 15. The new bridge lately built over the Till, at or near the Red Scar, fell down with a tremendous crash. The architect, who was below, removing some props, was unfortunately killed, and buried in the ruins.—(*Newcastle Paper.*)

Nov. 21. "As some workmen were employed in digging a road from Burford, co. Oxford, to Barrington, in Gloucestershire; about a mile distant from the former place, they discovered, six inches beneath the surface of the earth, an immense stone coffin lying North and South, which after three successive days' labour, in clearing away the surrounding mould, was found to contain a perfect male skeleton of middle stature, having all the teeth entire. Unfortunately for the curious, the labourers (supposing it to be a treasure) in their haste to be satisfied, broke through the lid of the coffin, which was very closely fitted in a rabbit or groove with cement; and by their rude efforts threw into confusion the bones of one whom it is not improbable had lain unmolested upwards of one thou-

* "In the last American Journals we observe (says the Gazette de France) a kind of offer, strongly characteristic of the spirit of the country; we mean that which the late President Jefferson has made to Congress of his fine library. One would have at first imagined, from the terms in which this offer is couched, that it was an act of patriotism and disinterestedness; but at the conclusion it appears, that Mr. Jefferson means to give away his library just in the same way as Mr. Saip, the tailor, gives his coat; that is to say, he wishes to receive 130,000 francs in exchange for it. But for this, the Congress would, doubtless, not have taken the liberty to examine the books of its old President so minutely as it has done, and to pronounce some of them too philosophical, and others too dangerous. It is rather surprising, that Mr. Jefferson should have chosen so unseasonable a time to propose a superfluous expence to the American Government; especially as he possesses an immense fortune; as, though 70 years of age, he is still a bachelor, and is certainly not so far reduced as to be obliged from necessity to part with his library."

sand years. The coffin in shape differs from any I have ever seen or heard of, and weighs nearly three tons: it was with much difficulty moved to an aisle called *Sylvester's*, in Burford Church. Its admeasurements are externally six feet seven inches in length, two feet nine inches depth at head, two feet three inches depth at feet, width very irregular. Internally it measures five feet eleven inches in length, one foot nine inches depth at head, one foot four inches depth at feet. The lid, of the same shape as the coffin, is six inches thick, and dropt in a rabbit four inches deep and one inch and a half wide. On examining the coffin, a number of short nails with conical heads were found completely oxidated and matted together in pieces of hide; of which materials, from the circumstance of the nails being thickly placed and clenched through several layers of the hide, it is highly probable a shield was formed. From the concurring testimony of the adjacent spot still bearing the name of *Battlehedge*, and from the ancient custom of carrying about the town of Burford the figure of *Dragon ou Midsummer eve*, it may not be deemed presumptuous to fix the antiquity of the aforesaid coffin and its contents as early as the middle of the eighth century, when several of our historians * record a battle to have been fought near Burford, between the Mercian King *Ethelbald* and the West Saxon King *Cuthred* or *Cuthbert*, in consequence of the former's overbearing exactions on the latter, in which contest *Ethelbald* was subdued, and lost his banner, said to have borne the picture of a Golden Dragon. T. H. HUNT, *Oxford*."

Dec. 1. The New Lunatic Asylum of *Glasgow* was formally opened. This is the most magnificent building of the kind in Scotland, and cost nearly 20,000*l*.

Dec. 8. This morning the cotton-mills of Messrs. Turner and Co. at *Llangollen*, Denbighshire, were totally destroyed by fire. The romantic situation of the building, and the vast column of flame, which "shook its red shadow o'er the startled" Dee, and illuminated the castellated mountain and along the Valley, formed a picture terribly sublime.

Dec. 13. The Corporation of the borough of *Liskeard* discovered that a chest in the Town-Hall, which contained the Charter, had been broken open, and the Charter stolen away.

Dec. 18. The high gales of wind have been of extensive injury to our shipping. The British Queen packet, which sailed

with passengers from *Ostend*, was wrecked on the *Goodwin Sands* on the 16th, in very tempestuous weather, and it is much feared every person on board perished. Her boom, mainsail, and part of her stern, were picked up at sea by a pilot boat, and carried into *Margate*; but no tidings have as yet been received of her commander *Capt. Lashmer*, or any of his crew, or passengers.—The *Charles Jones*, from *Drogheda* to *Liverpool*, and the *Charles*, of *Bangor*, have both been lost off *Holyhead*, and the crews have perished.—The bodies of nine men (supposed to have belonged to *Folkstone*), have been picked up off *Dunkirk*, together with several pieces of silk and bandannas.

On the 19th, in the morning, the galliot *Atalanta*, Kapper master, of *Bremen*, laden with salt, and bound from *St. Ubes* to *Altona*, was driven on shore near *Porthleven*, and went to pieces soon after. None of the cargo could be saved. The Captain and four seamen were drowned, and three persons belonging to the neighbourhood of *Porthleven*, who had ventured too near the wreck for the purpose of rendering assistance.—On the 19th, at night, the French brig *Le Jeune*, *Adelie de Val* master, of *Havre de Grace*, struck on the *Mewstone*, at *Plymouth*, and was completely wrecked. The master and three of the crew were drowned.

The storm has visited almost every place on the coast in the three kingdoms, besides many inland towns in England. The accounts from *Plymouth*, *Plymouth*, *Stafford*, *Chester*, *Liverpool*, *Hull*, *Leeds*, *Glasgow*, *Gretnock*, *Newcastle*, *Limerick*, *Cork*, *Dublin*, &c. present a melancholy picture of the ravages committed—vessels and barges sunk—chimneys, walls, trees, and hay-ricks, blown down, with partial inundations. The casualties have been numerous; but the loss of lives fewer than might have been expected. At *Manchester* the high wind has done considerable damage to the churches, and private dwellings; and the widow of Mr. Boardman, late of the Race-horses public house, *Kersal Moor*, was killed by a brick pillar falling upon her. At *Bishopwearmouth*, Mr. Cameron, master mason, was buried beneath a wall in *Villiers-street*, and was taken out lifeless. At *Dublin* a stack of chimneys were blown down in *York-street*; a young lady and two female servants were killed.

Dec. 23. *Thackstead church, Essex*, has been again seriously injured by the stormy weather; the wind blew down part of the scaffolding, about 75 feet out of 100, which surrounded the spire, and which has been erected at the expence of near 400*l*.—46 feet of the spire had been taken down, and the scaffolding took with it about 30 feet more, and much injured other

* See *Speed's Chronicle*, page 343; also *Sammes' Antiquities of Britain*, page 557; who says at *Burford*, *Shropshire*, which is very improbable when situation and distance are considered.

other parts of the church on which it fell. The damage sustained to the scaffolding only is said to be about 300*l*.

Dec. 24. In consequence of the overflowing of the river *Ribble*, two men and horses have been washed off the turnpike road between Penwortham bridge and the coal yard at the bottom of Fishergate-lane, near Preston. The men screamed and called for assistance; but no help could be given them. One of the horses would have escaped, but the other dragged it into the current, and all disappeared. The bodies have not been found. One of the men was a native of Carlisle, and servant to Mr. Dickinson.

A mineral water, of a very salubrious nature, has been discovered on *Ashby Wolds*, in the lordship of Ashby de la Zouch, co. Leicester. New warm and cold baths have, in consequence, been erected, and it is expected, that they will become a place of great resort. Earl Moira's new village, called *Moira*, is near these baths.

Lord Dudley and Ward has presented 2000*l*. towards the erection of a new Parish Church for the town of *Dudley*.

It is well known, that the Bishop of St. David's has founded a college in *Wales* for the education of young men for the Ministry there, who are not able to sustain the expence of the Universities. His Lordship has now invited those who have become qualified for orders, but have not titles, to send in their names to his Secretary.

The Bishop of St. David's is at present laudably enforcing the repairs of the several Churches in his diocese. In some instances, it has been found necessary to institute suits in the Consistory Court of the Archdeaconry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, Dec. 5.* His Majesty has been uniformly composed through the last month; but without any alteration in the state of his disorder."

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The National Education Free School, erected by public subscription, in the open space fronting St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Abbey, was opened. Its object is to disseminate the rudiments of knowledge amongst the poor children of the city of Westminster, to the amount of 1000. A dinner was given in the building to the boys and girls already attached to the institution, to the amount of 400, at one o'clock, previous to which one of the head boys said grace. There were present, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several other Members of Parliament; Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster; Dr. Carey; many of the nobility and gentry, and an immense number of ladies.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Stevenson, a sadler in Bridge-row, near the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, who has worked for Mr. Astley, of the Amphitheatre, for many years, went to inspect the saddles, &c. As he passed the courtyard, Mr. Parker, who was feeding the flying stag (*Zephyr*) that performed last season, asked him to alter the collar of the stag, as it hurt his neck. He approached the stag, which darted at him, pinned him against the wall, and gored him severely in the thigh, two inches and a half in depth. He died in four hours. The stag belonged to Garnier, a foreigner, now in France, who had been repeatedly desired to take it away. Verdict—*Accidental Death*. The stag is forfeited to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a deodand. Ten pounds are to be given as an equivalent.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

A man, employed in repairing the roof of some cottages in the parish of Chiswick, discovered, under the tiling, a coffin, which, on being opened, was found to contain the body of a child, in a perfectly dry and nearly undecayed state. The inscription was as follows:—"Edward Manly Powell Pryce, Esq. only son and heir of Sir Edward Manly Pryce, of Newton-hall, Montgomeryshire, bart. died the 28th of April, 1788, aged five years and a half." An Inquest was held, when it satisfactorily appeared, that the body had been delivered to the late Mr. Moreing, undertaker, by the grandmother of the deceased, with a request, that he would take charge of the body until it should be in the power of the friends to remove it for interment in the family-vault at Newton. The pecuniary embarrassments of the family, however, never admitted of its removal with that degree of funeral splendour which they flattered themselves with the hope of being one day able to bestow upon it, and without which they would not consent to its burial. From the time of its decease, therefore, it had remained in Mr. Moreing's possession, who had placed it in the situation where it was found. The widow of Mr. Moreing refusing to take further charge of the corpse, the Vicar and Churchwardens of Chiswick have ordered it to be deposited in a vault, that the friends or representatives of the family may still have the option of removal.

Two splendid vases were this day presented to Dr. Carey, the late Head Master of Westminster School, upon his resignation, as a token of respect and gratitude; the one by the King's Scholars, the other by the Town boys. The presentation took place on Monday the 12th inst. after the third performance of "*Phormio*," at his house in Dean's-yard, Westminster, where a sumptuous supper was given after the Play. Among the company were, the Duke of York and the Earl of Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. At Paris, the wife of J. Littleton, esq. M. P. a dau.—19. At Wolverton, Bucks, the wife of Rev. Thos. Thurlow, a son and heir.—22. At Theobalds Park, Herts, the wife of J. M. Raikes, esq. a son.—24. In Montague-place, Russell-square, the wife of John Cross Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury-hall, Cheshire, a son.—25. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Countess of Clonmell, a dau.—27. At Government-house, Plymouth-dock, the lady of Sir Orford Gordon, bart. a dau.

Lately. In Welbeck-street, Lady Alicia Pauncefort Duncombe, a dau.—In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Major-gen. Colquhoun Grant, a dau.—In the Isle of Wight, the lady of Sir L. T. W. Holmes, bart. M. P. a dau.—Lady Mary Hay, of Collipriest House, Tiverton, a dau.—At Dunraven Castle, the wife of Hon. W. H. Quin, a dau.—At Dublin, the wife of Robert Shaw, esq. M. P. a son.

Dec. 3. In Welbeck-street, the wife of Major-gen. Beaton, a dau.—13. At Norton Priory, Cheshire, Lady Brooke, a son and heir.—15. At Dodington, co. Glouc. Hon. Mrs. Cudrington, a dau.—At Rotterton-hall, co. Stafford, the lady of Sir O. Mosley, bart. a son.—23. In Wimpole-street, Lady Bridport, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 24. Col. E. Brown, of Gower-street, to Mrs. Hodges, widow of the late Wm. H. esq. of Boulton-court, Oxon.

John Quicke, esq. eldest son of John Q. esq. of Newton-house, Devon, to Fanny, youngest dau. of T. Cuming, esq. of Bath.

25. John Travers, esq. of Highbury Grove, to Maria, third dau. of Rev. J. Lindsey, D. D. Grove-hall, Bow.

Nov. 1. At Leamington, Edward Wingfield Dickenson, esq. Lieut.-col. of the Warwickshire militia, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Col. Thicknesse Woodington, of the E. I. Company's service.

3. Major Parker, Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Popham, dau. of Sir Home P.

4. At Edinburgh, Capt. A. Thompson, R. A. to the eldest dau. of the late Major-gen. Balfour.

7. A. H. Lynch, esq. of Lydigan, to Theresa, youngest dau. of Charles Butler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

J. Salusbury Piozzi Salusbury, esq. of Brynabell, co. Flint, to Harriet Maria, second dau. of E. Pemberton, esq.

9. Capt. Wm. Forrest, E. I. Company's Bengal military service, to Georgiana, dau. of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, of Charlton-house, Sunbury.

10. John Blake, esq. captain in the North Mayo militia, to Eliza dau. of Capt. Aprell, R. N. of Fair-Oak, Devon.

11. J. Tyers, esq. of Field-place, co. Glouc. to Sarah Knowles, of Paradise; in the same county, widow of J. Knowles, esq.

At East Bergholt, Thos. Fitzbush, esq. of Stanhope-street, May-fair, to Philadelphia Eliz. eldest dau. of P. Godfrey, esq. of Old Hall.

15. Rev. William Wilson, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Francis Garratt, esq. of Clapham.

17. Geo. Raikes, esq. to Marianne, eldest dau. of Isaac Currie, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Wm. Piercy, esq. of Bedworth-hall, co. Warwick, to Mary, only child of John Morpott, esq. of East Langton, co. Leic.

T. A. Ward, esq. of Park-house, near Sheffield, to Anne, second daughter of S. Lewin, esq. of Hackney.

21. John Smyth, esq. M. D. of the High Wood, near Uttoxeter, to Eliza, dau. of the late R. Stenton, esq. of Southwell.

W. Loveridge, esq. of Paradise Lodge, co. Dorset, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late T. Langdon, solicitor, Chard.

22. At Bognor, Sussex, Capt. John Octavius Glover, 1st foot (or Royal Scots), to Eliza, only child of the late John Ewing, esq. of Macedon, co. Astrim.

At Longdon, near Lichfield, Robert Henry Hurst, esq. to Dorothea, eldest dau. of John Breynion, esq. of Haunch-hall, co. Stafford.

23. At Presbury, Cheshire, John Brookhurst, jun. esq. to Miss M. Coare, second dau. of the late W. C. esq. of Islington.

24. J. H. Capper, esq. of Welington, Sussex, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Gent, of Stoke by Nayland.

28. At Tottenham, Wm. Coombs, esq. to Miss Sapse, sister of Francis Sapse, esq. of Codicote-lodge, Herts.

29. Rev. E. Marshall, of Dunstew, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Burton, canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Nov. ... Thomas Sansome, esq. to Mrs. Brown, relict of the late Wm. Brown, esq. both of Hinckley.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. S. Rice, 51st foot, to the dau. of the late Capt. James Mansfield.

Lately. Sir Charles Henry Coote, bart. of Ballyfinn, Queen's County, Premier Baronet of Ireland, to Caroline Elizabeth, second dau. of John Whaley, esq.

Col. Richard Keane, eldest son of Sir John Keane, bart. of Belmont, co. Wexford, to Mrs. Penrose, widow of Samuel Penrose, and dau. of Richard Sparrow, esq.

Dec. 3. At Islington, John Morgan, esq. to Mary, dau. of John Nichols, esq. both of Highbury-place.

15. At Exhall near Coventry, George Startin, of Exhall Hall, esq. to Miss Eliza Wilson, of Exhall.

17. At Presteign, co. Radnor, Humphrey Ballard, esq. of Canonbury-lane, Islington, to Miss A. R. Baker.

20. John Bather, esq. of Revdine-hall, Salop, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Gippe, of Baginbald, Kent.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV. JAMES SCOTT, D.D.

Dec. 10, 1814, Died at his house in Somerset-street, Portman-square, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Scott, Rector of Simonburn. His father, James Scott, was Fellow of University college, Oxford; afterwards Minister of Trinity Church in Leeds, and Vicar of Bardsey in Yorkshire; and was Domestic Chaplain to Frederick Prince of Wales. He married a lady of the name of Wickham, who was grand-daughter to John Wickham, Dean of York, and lineally descended from William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, who married one of the daughters of William Barton, Bishop of Chichester, of whom the following remarkable circumstance is recorded in Camden: that he had five daughters all married to English Bishops.

Dr. Scott was born at Leeds in 1733, was educated at Bradford school, and admitted pensioner of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, in 1752, but afterwards removed to Trinity college. He took the degree of B. A. in 1757, and was chosen Fellow the next year. His first employment in the Church was the lecturship of St. John's, Leeds, which he held till he took his degree of M. A. in 1760. There his oratorical powers were first displayed. He had accustomed himself to composition in College; and immediately after his degree, he devoted his time to the study of Divinity: he was therefore enabled to write his sermons; and with so much care did he apply himself to the task, that he preached, after some corrections and additions, some of those sermons in the latter part of his life, which he had written at the earliest clerical age. His mind and heart were in his profession; for no sooner had he preached one sermon than he began to prepare another. The young encouraged his zeal with their applauses; the old gladdened his heart with their prayers. In 1768 he took the degree of S. T. B. and in 1775 that of S. T. P. He served the Curacy of Edmonton from 1760 to 1761, after which he resided in College. He frequently occupied the University pulpit, and whenever he preached, St. Mary's was crowded: the parts of the Church appropriated to the University were filled. Noblemen, Bishops, Heads of houses, Professors, Tutors, Masters of Arts, Undergraduates, all attended St. Mary's to hear this celebrated preacher. The inhabitants of the town expressed the same eagerness; for in hearing Mr. Scott, their understandings were informed, and their affections interested. The discourses addressed to the University are in general uninteresting beyond what can be conceived; the matter studiously abstruse, and the delivery of it unimpassioned and lifeless. Mr.

GEN. MAG. December, 1814.

Scott, therefore, deviated altogether from the usual mode of preaching: the subjects of his discourses attracted attention; the discussion of them awakened the feelings, and the elocution of the preacher captivated and fascinated the hoary sage, the ingenious youth, and the unlettered Christian. He once displeased the Undergraduates by preaching against gaming: they manifested their disapprobation by snapping with their feet, and interrupting him in the delivery of his discourse. The next time he preached, he chose for his text, *Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, &c.* "which he no sooner pronounced than the galleries were in an uproar; but the interposition of the University officers producing silence, he delivered a discourse so eloquent, appropriate, and impressive, as to extort universal approbation." (See Mr. Clapham's 3d vol. of *Selected Sermons, Life of Goddard.*)

About the year 1764, Dr. Scott resided partly in London, and formed habits of intimacy with the father of the late Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Halifax, and with other public characters, who were connected with Mr. Grenville's Administration. Under their patronage he wrote in 1765 the letters signed Anti-Sejanus, which were published in the *Public Advertiser*, and were so popular that they raised the sale of the Paper from 1500 to 3000 a day. These letters unfortunately were never collected, but many of them were published in 1767 in a work called "A Collection of interesting Letters." His intention in writing those Letters was not so much to serve a party, as to expose the mischief of favouritism. He chose therefore the signature of Anti-Sejanus, Sejanus having been the great favourite of Tiberius, who advanced him to the highest situation in Government. There are likewise some others, signed Philanglia, written by Dr. Scott.

In 1768 the Church of St. John's in Leeds became vacant, which, as well as Trinity Church, was built and endowed by an ancestor of Dr. Scott, who left the nomination to the Mayor, the three senior Aldermen, and the Vicar. For this preferment he was a candidate, and had the votes of two of the senior Aldermen: he might have obtained the Mayor's vote also, but it must have been at the expence of truth and honour; in consequence of which he lost the living of St. John's, endowed by his ancestor with lands now worth upwards of 600l. per annum. Being the popular candidate, although his opponent was a man of extensive learning and exemplary character, and the whole of that populous town, including the Dissenters of every denomination, sent a

personal interest in his success; apprehensions were entertained that serious commotions would take place. Happily the general indignation subsided. To compensate in some measure for the grievous disappointment the town sustained, Dr. Scott was urgently requested to preach at his father's Church in the afternoon, when a very munificent subscription was made for the purpose. One inconvenience, however, arose from this new appointment, which was not foreseen. All the principal inhabitants at that time went to Trinity Church, his father having been popular as a preacher; but, that they might get to their seats, they were obliged, in consequence of the vast crowds which uniformly attended, to go when the doors were first opened, and to sit nearly an hour before the service began. An assembly so crowded by both rich and poor, by Churchmen and Dissenters of every denomination, so eager to hear, and so edified in hearing, is seldom witnessed. He continued the lectureship only one year. In his farewell sermon, which was printed, he pathetically addressed his hearers, whilst tears were trickling from every eye, "God is my record that I have wished for nothing so earnestly, have prayed for nothing so fervently, have laboured for nothing so abundantly, as the salvation of your souls."

In 1769, after vacating the lectureship, he was earnestly importuned to resume his political pen, which he did under the signature of Old Slyboots, and several others. These Essays were collected and published by Richardson and Urquhart, in a small octavo volume, which is now out of print. Dr. Scott has often declared upon his word as a clergyman and a gentleman, that he never, during his whole political warfare, received the smallest emolument, either pecuniary or of any other kind. He had promises in abundance from Lord North, but they were none of them fulfilled.

In 1771, after being presented to the Rectory of Simonburn, in Northumberland, he married Anne, daughter of Henry Scott, esq.: they had three children, who died young; she survives to lament the painful separation. The living of Simonburn was obtained for him by Lord Sandwich, who was then first Lord of the Admiralty. It was Dr. Scott's misfortune to succeed a clergyman who was so totally negligent of his temporal affairs, that although he had held the living upwards of 52 years, it produced less to him at his decease, than it did at his induction. A number of surreptitious moduses had crept in, which his long incumbency established; and the parishioners had been so accustomed to pay to the Rector just what they pleased, that they looked upon his demands as oppressive and illegal;

they therefore threatened him that they would lay all their corn-lands down with grass, if he would not take what they were disposed to give him for their tithes, and he then should have no corn-tithe at all. After his arguments were disregarded, his persuasions ridiculed, and his proposals rejected, he was reduced to the necessity of claiming the tithe of agistment for barren and unprofitable cattle; and he accordingly filed a bill in the Court of Exchequer in 1774, to substantiate his claim. He had two decrees in his favour, and several submissions in Court; notwithstanding which his parishioners would not concede to his demands, which he prosecuted for more than 20 years, at the expence of near 10,000*l*. The litigation at length was closed upon the following conditions:—The Rector was to give up the tithe of agistment during his incumbency, reserving the right to his successors; and the farmers were to pay the costs of the suit, amounting to upwards of 2400*l*.; from which concession it is evident, that they felt the ground under them to give way. The agistment tithe has been estimated at 2000*l*. per annum: the parish is 34 miles long, about 14 broad, and 103 round.

Dr. Scott was, as may be supposed, pursued with the utmost rancour and malevolence during his litigation with his parishioners; all which he bore with the utmost composure, until a desperate attempt was made upon his life. He then left Simonburn, and went to London, where he resided in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and preached frequently at St. George's, Hanover-square; at Park-street and Audley Chapels. Many applications were made to him to preach occasional and charity sermons; and when he was solicited to do a favour of whatever kind consistent with his principles, he was never known to refuse. In summer he lived at the pleasant village of Thornton, in the district of Craven, in Yorkshire; the living of which the late Sir John Kaye was so kind to him as to give to his Curate, that he might be accommodated with a house to dwell, and a church to preach in. In the parish of Thornton there are many Sectaries, who had an idea that a Clergyman had not the gift of preaching, as their ministers did, *extempore*; he therefore preached to them *memoriter* for many years. But this indeed may be said to have been his usual mode of preaching. He generally took his sermon into the pulpit, but seldom looked at it; for, being short-sighted, it was of little use to him; he on that account invariably repeated it; some previous labour was certainly requisite, but the effect was astonishing.

Dr. Scott published ten occasional sermons, and printed one for the benefit

of his parishioners on the necessity of receiving the Holy Sacrament. He also published three Seatonian Prize Poems, &c. which exalt him high as a Poet. When he left school, he was an admirable classical scholar; and during his whole life he continued to read the principal Greek and Latin Authors, thereby improving his knowledge, and refining his taste. He devoted the last three years to the revision of some of his sermons for the press, intending to publish two volumes; one of which will, it is presumed, be printed in the Spring. As a public speaker he had scarce an equal: his voice was loud and harmonious; his action solemn and dignified: there was no appearance of vanity, no lure for applause; the glory of his Master, and the salvation of his auditors, seemed alone to engross his mind; it is no wonder, therefore, that in declaring the promises and denouncing the terrors of the Gospel, he produced in an unusual degree the corresponding emotions of comfort and alarm in the breasts of his hearers. These effects have by some been ascribed to the manner rather than the matter, to vehement declamation rather than to genuine pathos. But the occasional sermons which he published evince the fallacy of this criticism. A sermon preached for the Lunatic Asylum at York, is conclusive evidence. That discourse is to be found in Mr. Clapham's third volume of Selected Sermons; and it may be said without offence to that gentleman, whose labours are very meritorious, and without injury to the characters of those excellent authors whose works he has selected, that Dr. Scott's sermon, as an oratorical composition, stands pre-eminently superior to the whole of the collection. Mr. Clapham says, "His elocution is, I think, greatly superior to what I have ever heard either in the pulpit or the senate; and his sermons, whether considered as elegant compositions or persuasive exhortations, will, when published, be esteemed, I doubt not, superior both to those of Blair and Porteus. From his occasional sermons I could select many passages which would abundantly justify the character I have given of his discourses."

In private life he shewed himself influenced by the principles of the religion he so powerfully recommended in his public addresses. His fortune being considerable, and his preferment large, he lived in a manner becoming his distinguished station, exercising the utmost hospitality, and singularly happy when he had his friends around him, whilst his hands were always open to public charities and to private distress. His manners were refined and polished; and his conversation, beyond that of most other men, was entertaining, interesting, and instructive. Such was Dr. Scott! Whether he may be con-

sidered as a polite scholar and possessor of very extensive learning, as a powerful speaker, and an eloquent writer, a chosen instrument in the hands of Providence to turn many to righteousness, or as an amiable member of society, and an exemplary Christian, the Church has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

DEATHS.

1814. [IN his 52d year, Wm. Rich, Mont-Feb. ... gomery, esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service.

March 28. At Murzapore, Tim. Leigh, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Peter Leigh, rector of Lymn, and grandson of Dr. Egerton Leigh, of the West Hall, High Leigh, Cheshire. His name will be long remembered and held dear in India, where he resided 36 years, generally looked up to for his enlightened abilities, strict integrity, and extensive benevolence.

April 10. On his voyage to Mocha, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Benjamin Soppitt, 2d native infantry, Bombay.

June 5. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 44, Mr. Edward Parry, formerly of Leadenhall-street.

June 9. In Moorfields, soon after his arrival by the packet from Demerara for the recovery of his health, on his way to his native county of Cornwall, North Britain, Mr. Robert Williamson, jun.

June 17. At St. Helena, Capt. B. Hodgson, late town-major.

Aug. 6. At Simon's-town, Cape of Good Hope, Rear-adm. George Dundas, commissioner of the Navy at that station.

Aug. ... At the Cape of Good Hope, Claude Monckton, esq. of the East India Company's civil service, son of Hon. Edward M. of Portland-place, and Somersford, co. Stafford.

Aug. 16. Of the yellow fever, on his passage from Jamaica, aged 22, Mr. Andrew Lowry, surgeon of H. M. ship Sapphira, a young man of most amiable dispositions and promising abilities. He was the second son of Mr. Thomas Lowry, brewer, Hamiltou.

Sept. 17. The Bey of Tunis. It was the last day of Rambden (the Mahometan Lent), and this Prince had fasted 24 hours. He was surrounded by the Grandees of the Regency and his courtiers, who had assembled all the bards to celebrate the last day of the Rambden. He shewed no appearance of indisposition; when he suddenly fainted and expired, without convulsions or any symptoms of pain. He was 57 years of age, and had reigned 32. All the Princes of the family were immediately convoked; and Sadi Ottoman, the brother of the deceased Bey, was that very night declared his successor. He assumed the reins of government without any obstacle. The funeral of the Bey was celebrated

brated on the 17th with much ceremony. On the same day Sadi Ottoman was saluted Bey of Tunis by the Divan and the Diplomatic Body. It is said that the new Bey is indolent, and rather remarkable for his taciturnity; but of a mild and pacific disposition.

Sept. 19. At Cape Henry, Hayti, (St. Domingo,) Mr. Robert Milne, late of Old London-street, merchant.

Sept. 24. At Montego Bay, Jamaica, aged 21, Mr. W. J. Birch, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Birch, of Bristol.

In her 81st year, Mary, the wife of Mr. James Lukin of Teddington, co. Middlesex. She possessed the best affections of our nature, and died sincerely lamented.

Sept. 26. In Jamaica, William Clowes, esq. of the Royal Navy, a native of East Kent; he fell a victim to the climate at the age of 23 years. Those who had the opportunity of appreciating the worth and talents of this young man will deeply lament his early decease, and irreparable loss to his family.

In the Isle of France, Capt. Griffith Allen, of H. M. ship Harpy.

Oct. 1. After a short residence in the island, of an intermittent fever, in his 37th year, Mr. Charles Thomas Skurray, of St. George's, Jamaica.

Oct. 20. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr. George Smith, first extra clerk in the Dock-yard.

Oct. 24. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Capt. Cecil, of H. M. ship Electra.

Oct. 28. At Craigherook Castle, Mrs. Mary Willison, wife of Arch. Constable, of Balneil, esq. bookseller in Edinburgh.

At Lisbon, of consumption, Richard Dawson, esq. late captain in the 3d foot or Buffs.

Oct. 29. At Turin, on the way to Nice, Anne, third daughter, and on the 1st of November, Margaret, second daughter, of Dr. Charles Badham; both of putrid sore throat.

Oct. 30. At Lysadell House, co. Sligo, Sir Robert N. Gore Booth, bart.

Nov. 4. In Craven-street, Geo. Tod, Esq.

At W. M. Foster's, esq. Gower-street, Rev. John Cholmeley, brother of Sir M. Cholmeley, bart. of Easton, co. Lincoln.

At Faruham, James, son of Jas. Lampert, esq.

At Bedminster, Rev. John Hammett, curate of Winford, co. Somerset, whose doctrines and life were uniform, exemplifying the blessed effect of the Gospel he so earnestly taught.

At his father's, Rugby Lodge, co. Warwick, in his 18th year, Robert, eldest son of Abraham Caldecott, esq.

Nov. 5. Hannah, wife of J. Y. Fownes, esq. Southampton-row, Russell-square, eldest daughter of the late Edw. Curtis, esq. of Mardyke-house, Clifton.

Mildred, only daughter of Mr. George Hilditch, mercer, Ludgate-hill.

At Walthamstow, Jas. Inglis, esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Walthamstow, in his 78th year, T. C. Blanckenhagen, esq.

Nov. 6. At Islington, Mrs. Sarah Smith, who had for more than thirteen years been the faithful and attentive Mistress of the Charity School in that Village; having been elected by the Trustees in August 1801. One of the most unequivocal testimonies to her merits was the respect shewn to her memory by her young pupils, many of whom attended her to the grave with the most unaffected feelings of sincere regret.—On the 23d of the same month died also, her husband, Mr. Charles Smith, who for the same number of years had been the Master of the Boys' School. He was a very worthy man; and had attended the duties of the School with great diligence and punctuality; but had so nearly outlived his mental faculties, that the Trustees of the School had lately resolved to remove both husband and wife, and give them an annual pension. The Trustees have adopted the plan of Dr. Bell and the National School; and have for that purpose erected a new and spacious building, capable of receiving 500 Children.

In Wood-street, Westminster, aged 85, Mrs. Parker, relict of T. P. esq. late of the House of Commons.

Mr. John Goodland, broker, Little Tower-street.

At Camberwell, in her 76th year, Mrs. Anne Hilton.

Aged 63, he wife of Wm. Row, esq. Page-green, Tottenham.

At Sedbury House, co. York, Sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, bart. He succeeded his father Sir Robert; and married Aug. 23, 1769, Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, bart. by whom he has left issue.

At Bracondale, aged 64, the Rev. Chas. Millard, chancellor of the diocese, rector of Taverham, vicar of Trowse with Lakenham, and perpetual curate of Hemling-ton, Norfolk.

Nov. 7. At Mr. Elliot's, Pipilion, Fyegen Hale, esq. of Old Bond-street, second son of William H. esq. of King's Walden, Herts.

Aged 80, F. Diggens, esq. banker, Chichester.

Nov. 8. Aged 71, Mr. Samuel Kirk, of Leicester, late ensign and quarter-master in the Leicestershire militia. During 50 years he was attached to that corps, his exemplary conduct obtained from the commander and superior officers, numerous proofs of approbation and esteem.—On the 23d died also, aged 68, Mrs. Eliza.

At Dunraven Castle, co. Glamorgan, T. Wyndham, esq. who had represented

that county in eight successive Parliaments. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Dunraven; and so numerous were the attendants on his funeral that about 1000 silk hat-bands were distributed. The following anecdote sets his character in a most amiable light. His father, Mr. Edwin, had left to one of his old servants a small annuity; some time after, Mr. Wyndham, considering the great advance of all the necessities of life, humanely increased this annuity to the amount of one third at least. Being last Spring detained in Bath by a very severe and dangerous illness, he was informed by his steward that his old pensioner was dead, and of course the annual expenditure on his estate to that amount diminished. Mr. Wyndham, ill as he was, called hastily for ink and paper, and in bed with his own hand wrote an order that the annuity should be continued to the old man's widow during her life.—The family of Wyndham originally came from Norfolk in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The name is now extinct in the county of Glamorgan.

Nov. 9. In Allsop's-buildings, New-road, Miss Roper, cousin of Lord Teynham.

At Hoxton, aged 64, Mr. William Fennings, sen.

In her 60th year, Anne, wife of John Watkinson, surveyor, Leicester.

At Hadley, Suffolk, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Beaver.

At Brafferton, near Aycliffe, in his 83d year, Mr. P. Proud, schoolmaster, formerly an officer of the Customs at Stockton.

At Broadway, co. Worcester, John Knowles, esq. formerly of Golden-lane, distiller.

At Bandon, aged 65, Joseph Wheeler, esq. sen.

Nov. 10. At Brompton, in her 22d year, Harriet, wife of Lieut-col. Pasley, Royal Engineers.

At Cambridge, Sir Busick Harwood, knt. M. D. the second son of — Harwood, of Newmarket. His elder brother went to the East Indies, and a third brother was a merchant at Lynn. Busick Harwood was put apprentice to an apothecary; but after a few years, disagreeing with his master, he left him, went to London, passed an examination as a surgeon, and got an appointment in the East Indies, where he met with his brother; and some Nabob having been wounded in the eye, Mr. Busick Harwood was consulted, and rendered the Nabob an essential service, for which he received a very considerable sum. A very bloody battle was fought in India, the consequence of which was, that Mr. Harwood had an opportunity of exercising his chirurgical and medical talents; which he did with great credit to

himself; but the great fatigue he underwent very much impaired his health, and he left India and returned to England; and admitted himself of Christ's college, Cambridge. In 1783 he was elected F.A.S.; in 1784 F.R.S.; and in 1785 took the degree of Bachelor of Physic. He quitted Christ's college, and removed to Emanuel, where he had some good apartments and a garden, and enjoyed the friendship and company of the respectable Master of the Society, the late Rev. Dr. Farmer. In 1785, on the death of Charles Collignon, M. D. the Professor of Anatomy, Mr. Harwood was chosen his successor; and in 1790 completed his medical degrees by that of Doctor. In 1800 he was appointed the Professor of Domestic-Medicine in the new-established foundation of Downing College. In July 1798, he was married, in St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge, to Miss Peshall, only daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Peshall, bart. of Oxford (who died in November 1773, and Lady Peshall in 1795.) In June 1806, Dr. Busick Harwood had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him. He was Vice-Master of Downing college, where he died *sine prole*.

At Bourdeaux, where he went for the recovery of his health, D. R. Dewhurst, son of Mr. J. D. Lad-lane.

Nov. 11. At Malvern, co. Worcester, Wm. Barker Surman, esq. eldest son of John Surman, esq.

At his brother's, Carlisle, in his 73d year, Chas. Nevins, esq. of Savile-row, Bond-street.

Nov. 12. At Windsor, in his 75th year, Jonathan Browne, esq.

The wife of Robt. Christie Burton, esq. of Hotham, co. York, daughter of Henry Walker, esq. of Whitby.

Nov. 13. Mrs. Davis, of Whitehall, widow and relict of Henry D. esq. formerly banker of Bristol.

At Rochdale, aged 50, B. Smith, esq.

At York, aged 76, G. C. Wedemeyer, the Hanoverian veteran, who served his late Majesty George II. and his present Majesty George III. against the French in the war from 1756 to 1763, under Field Marshals Sporken and Luckner, the Marquess of Granby, and Prince Ferdinand. He was born in the city of Munden: his father was a commissary at the Court of Hanover.

At Osberton, co. York, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, esq. many years colonel of the Southern regiment West Riding yeomanry cavalry.

At Bath, Richard Calvert, esq. of Fulme, Bucks.

At Coolras, Limerick, W. J. Harte, esq. only son of Sir Richard Harte.

Nov. 14. In Love-lane, Aldermanbury, aged 45, R. Turner, esq.

At Clapham, in his 69th year, Thomas Mullett, esq. merchant, London, formerly an eminent stationer at Bristol. Well known in the mercantile and political world, his character and talents as applicable to either need no comment. His social virtue and parental kindness can alone be appreciated by his friends and afflicted family.

Very suddenly, the wife of Rev. E. Ralph, of Maidstone, Kent.

At Ramsgate, where he went for the benefit of his health, Edm. Estcourt, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and of Laaborough, co. Gloucester.

At the mansion-house, York, aged 55, Rt. Hon. the Lady Mayoress, only daughter of the late Francis Saunders, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Odensee, in his 38th year, the Landgrave Prince Christian of Hesse, brother of her Majesty the Queen of Denmark.

Nov. 15. Of a fit of apoplexy, in his 60th year, James Nixon, esq.

Nov. 16. T. Brown, esq. solicitor, Rathbone-place.

Of an apoplectic fit, aged 65, Martha, wife of Mr. Charles Wright, Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster-lane.

In her 73d year, the wife of S. Wilson, esq. of Hadley, near Barret.

At Geneva, the most noble John Marquess of Bute, Earl of Windsor, Baron Cardiff, &c. He was born June 30, 1744, succeeded to his Scots titles in 1762, and was created Baron Cardiff in England in 1776. He succeeded to his mother's titles in 1794, and in 1796 he was created Viscount Mountjoy, Earl of Windsor, and Marquess of Bute. He married first the eldest daughter and coheir of the late Earl of Windsor; by whom he had a numerous issue, of whom the eldest son, Lord Mont Stuart, married the daughter of the Earl of Dumfries, and their son, John, the present Earl of Dumfries, as grandson of the Marquess, succeeds to his titles and estates. The noble Lord married, secondly, Frances daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq. the banker, by whom he has left a son and daughter. The late noble Marquess filled for some time the situation of ambassador at the Court of Madrid with great credit.

Nov. 17. In Wellington-square, John Duer, esq. R. N.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Noble. With a liberal mind, and a charitable heart, her life was a continual exercise of benevolent actions.

In her 42d year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Ashfield, solicitor, Mark-lane. (See hereafter, under Dec. 11.)

Nov. 18. In his 70th year, W. Jessop, esq. of Butterly Hall.

At Haverfordwest, aged 73, Right Hon. Elizabeth Baroness Kensington. She was the youngest daughter and coheir of William Warren, of Longridge in Pem-

brokeshire, esq. and married June 18, 1762, Wm. Edwardes, esq. (youngest grandson and heir of Robert Earl of Warwick and Holland) who was created Baron Kensington in 1776, and by whom she had issue one son, William the present Baron.

Mr. William Gunn, gent. of Neithrop, Banbury.

At Edinburgh, Lady Pollock, relict of Sir Robert P. bart. of Pollock.

Nov. 19. At St. James's Palace, aged 69, Mrs. Eliz. Dyer, daughter of the late Rev. T. Dyer, of St. Mary-le-bone, and niece of the celebrated Author of "Green-gar Hill," "Fleeca," "Ruins of Rome," &c. Her amiable manners and her placid and benign disposition endeared her to all her acquaintance. Firmly attached to the Church of England, she never failed attending its sacred ordinances; and though strictly religious, she was a cheerful companion, and thereby proves, in opposition to the Methodists, that the amusements of this world are not incompatible with the life and behaviour of a pious and devout Christian. The old inhabitants of Mary-le-bone, among whom she for many years resided, and by whom she was much respected, will all bear testimony to the truth of this short memorial.

Mr. F. S. Toosey, solicitor, Temple-street.

At Brighton, aged 84, Mrs. Eliz. Ainslie, widow of the late W. A. esq. one of the benchers of the Middle Temple.

In his 89th year, J. Lockhart, esq. of Sheffield-house, father of J. I. Lockhart, esq. M. P. for Oxford.

At Stockton-on-Tees, Nathan Brunton, esq. Vice-admiral of the Red.

Jane Phoebe, fourth daughter of Mr. Alderman Wilson, of York.

Nov. 20. Chas. B. Lee, only son of Mr. C. Beaven, Barnard's-inn.

Aged 20, Louisa Sophia, wife of Mr. T. Thompson, of Camomile-street.

In her 78th year, the wife of Mr. Wm. Hebb, of Old Bond-street, universally regretted for her benevolent disposition.

Aged 31, Wm. Dorr, esq. of Barrowby, co. Lincoln. Proceeding from home on a journey to Melton, his horse became restive, and he exerted himself so much in attempting to check the animal, that he at length fell from exhaustion, and was much hurt that he died on the spot.

C. Parkhurst, esq. clerk of the Court Rents in Ireland, formerly of the 1st dragoon guards.

Nov. 21. At Sandhurst, Arch. M'Lanrin, esq. professor of Geography and History in the Royal Military College, Bagshot.

Aged 58, Mr. Philip Jones, merchant, of Bristol.

At Bath, in his 66th year, Vice-adm. M'Dougall, who had been distinguished from

from the earliest period of his professional career by talent, enterprize, and valour. He was a pupil and favourite of the celebrated M'Bride; and accompanied that Commander when he carried the Queen Caroline Matilda (youngest sister of our King) to the Court of Denmark. During the voyage, the address and conduct of the young midshipman interested Her Majesty in his behalf; and at her recommendation (to her Royal Brother) M'Dougall obtained his Lieutenantcy. Appointed to the command of the Flying Fish, and to watch the movements of the Dutch squadron under Admiral Zoutman, then ready for sea in the Texel, he resisted, with all the indignation of insulted loyalty, repeated and magnificent lures to induce him to relax in his vigilance. The Dutch sailed, and the Flying Fish, hanging on their track, and ascertaining their designs, gave timely intimation to the British (under Admiral Hyde Parker) to come up, and the sanguinary battle of the Dogger Bank was the result. The entire conduct of Lieut. M'Dougall on the occasion merited, and received, the thanks of his Admiral; and he was raised to the rank of Commander. Having been selected to attend on the Royal Family at Weymouth (subsequent to this event), it was the good fortune of Captain M'Dougall, on that station, to meet and engage a French ship of war, fitted out for the express purpose of capturing him; and of nearly double his force. After a very brilliant action the French ship struck her colours, and was towed into Weymouth. For this gallant exploit, almost in view of the Royal Family, he was instantly posted, and offered, in the most gracious manner, the order of knighthood; which, with the liveliest gratitude, however, to the best of Kings, he thought proper to decline. In command of the Vestal frigate, during the earlier period of the late war, Captain M'Dougall was at all times chosen for the conveyance of the various branches of our Royal Family to and from the Continent, as well as those of the Bourbon family now on the throne of France; and the satisfaction afforded to these illustrious personages was evinced by the most generous offers of their interest and assistance. Captain M'Dougall continued in command of the *Edgar*, 74, until severe illness, induced by the discharge of his arduous duties during the very long period of 54 years, obliged him to retire from a service he loved, and of which he was an ornament.

At Bristol, in his 92d year, Josias Taylor, esq. the only surviving King's patent waiter in that port. At this advanced age, the earthly tabernacle only seemed to totter, whilst the stamina remained in full vigour; he could accurately relate all the particular circumstances connected

with the Scotch rebellion in 1745, particularly at the battle of Preston Pans, where he signally distinguished himself as a British Volunteer.

At Durham, in his 91st year, J. D. Bainbridge, esq. senior alderman and father of that city. He was first elected an alderman in 1760 on the decease of G. Bowes, esq. and in 1761 he was elected mayor; into which office he was again chosen in 1767, under the old charter. In the new charter granted 1780, he was nominated the *First* and *Modern* mayor, and again served the same office in 1794. He was surgeon to the 1st reg. or Royals, at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden.

At Pennyland, Alex. Sinclair, esq.

Nov. 22. At Shrub-hill, near Dorking, Rt. Hon. Lady Georgiana Leslie, youngest daughter of the Earl of Rothes.

At Bristol, in his 67th year, Otho Hamilton, gent.

Nov. 23. In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, aged 63, William Riggs, esq.

At Bromley, Kent, Frances, youngest daughter of Edmund Woods, esq. of Shopwick, Sussex.

In her 19th year, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Richards, of Leicester.

At Churchill, Armagh, John Verner, esq. At Tours, France, suddenly, Geo. Taswell, esq. late of Cheltenham and Madras.

Nov. 24. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 81, Mrs. Margaret Manson, relict of James Manson, esq. formerly of Rotterdam.

Mr. F. Edwards, of Tyndale-place, Islington, solicitor.

Nov. 25. At his sister's, Kensington, Lieut. F. Hale, 2d Lt. Drag. eighth son of the late Gen. J. Hale, of the Plantation, co. York.

At Church-hill-house, Walthamstow, aged 70, John Sims, esq.

At Scotney, Kent, in his 31st year, Rev. John Hussey, youngest son of Edward Hussey, esq.

At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 74, Mrs. Craig, widow of the late Col. James Craig.

In Cold Harbour, Gosport, aged 70, John Balmfrough, esq.

At Manchester, aged 40, Mr. Peter Kenyon; and on the 4th of Dec. aged 45, Mr. W. Kenyon, sons of the late W. Kenyon, esq.

At Cottesey Hall (the seat of his nephew Sir George Jerningham, bart.) Charles Jerningham, esq. a general officer in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, knight of Malta, and of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis. He was the youngest and only surviving son of Sir Geo. Jerningham, bart. who died in 1773, and brother to the late Sir Wm. J. bart. His mother was Mary, daughter of F. Plowden, esq. of Plowden, Salop, and niece of Wm. Howard Stafford, Earl and Baron Stafford, and

and at length sole heir of her cousin the Lady Mary Howard Stafford, who died in 1769, the widow of Guy Count de Rohan Chabot, brother to the Duke de Rohan in France. By the French Revolution, having his family patrimony to a considerable amount placed in that kingdom, he was stripped of the whole; and his person being endangered as an Englishman, he was compelled to seek refuge in his native country.

At Hereford, Rev. J. Cam, A. M. chaplain to the Countess of Kinnoul, rector of Quarley, Hants, vicar of Mansell, co. Hereford, and brother of the society of St. Catherine's, London.

At Chester, Mrs. Crewe, relict of the late Rev. R. Crewe, rector of Hawarden and Warrington, and fourth daughter of the late Sir J. Glynn, bart. of Hawarden Castle, co. Flint.

Nov. 26. Aged 39, Anne, wife of Mr. C. Cooke, Buff-cottage, Walham-green, Fulham.

In Lower Seymour-street, Mrs. Brassey, widow of the late Nathaniel Brassey, esq.

At Ilford, in his 64th year, Henry Steppe, esq. distinguished by the integrity of his conduct, clearness of his intellect, and correctness of his taste in literature and the arts.

At his sister's, Bath, Sir Wm. Gibbons, bart. of Stanwell-place, Middlesex.

Nov. 27. Hon. Americus De Courcy, 25th son of Rt. Hon. Lord Kinsale.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, Anne, wife of Joseph Sladen, esq.

In her 56th year, Sarah, wife of John Forbes, esq. Stoke Newington,

In his 62d year, Charles Upton, esq. of Derby.

At Peartree-lodge, near Southampton, Anthony Munton, esq. an affectionate son, husband, and brother, and a warm and sincere friend, ever ready to assist the widow and the orphan. For many years past this worthy man had no business of his own, but his time was most fully occupied in doing good to others.

Nov. 28. At Clapton, Wm. Bowman, esq. banker, Lombard-street.

In King-street, Southwark, aged 73, the wife of Mr. Wm. Fury, an old non-commissioned officer of artillery. This truly good woman, who laboured under a long and painful illness for many years past, was a pattern in humble life of the meek, patient, and perfectly resigned Christian.

J. Knowles, esq. timber-master, Woolwich dock-yard.

Aged 87, Mrs. Hannah Potter, of Prospect-place, Old Brompton, relict of Hanbury Potter, esq. of the Treasury.

At his seat, Clythe, co. Monmouth, in his 53d year, the Right Hon. William Charles Yelverton, Viscount Avonmore, Lord Yelverton, joint Registrar of the

High Court of Chancery in Ireland. The Viscount was born April 5, 1768; succeeded his father, Barry Viscount Avonmore. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, August 19, 1805; married Sept. 1, 1787, Mary, eldest daughter of John Rodes, esq. of East Cams, in Hampshire, by whom he had issue, 1. Barry-John, born Feb. 21, 1790; 2. William-Henry, born Dec. 5, 1791; 3. Augustus, born July 29, 1802; 4. Mary, born Nov. 28, 1786; 5. Louisa Sarah, born Aug. 16, 1795. His Lordship is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. Barry-John Yelverton, now Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, &c.

At Southampton, in his 58th year, J. R. Head, esq. late of Hermitage, Kent.

At Bristol, in his 65th year, Mr. Rich. Burge, many years a respectable sugar-refiner there.

Near Exmouth, A. Gordon, esq. late captain in the 3d or Buffs. His death was the consequence of several wounds, and the severe fatigue and hardship he suffered during the last campaign in the Pyrenees, but particularly on the 13th of Dec. in front of Bayonne, when he was wounded, having been previously exposed for three nights, to all the inclemency of the weather, and the necessary duties unavoidable in such a situation.

Nov. 29. In Queen Anne-street, West, aged 76, Rev. Luttrell Wynne, LL. D.

At Slindon, Sussex, Anthony James Radclyffe Livingston, Earl of Newburgh, last of the noble race of Radclyffe, one of the most illustrious and ancient houses in Great Britain. His lordship was great grandson of Jas. Radclyffe, 3d Earl of Derwentwater, by Lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter of King Charles II. by whom he left issue two sons, James and Charles. Both these unfortunate noblemen fell victims to their attachment to the exiled house of Stuart: James, 3d Earl of Derwentwater, was beheaded in 1715; and Charles, his brother, suffered in the same cause in 1745, when he was taken at sea, and executed on Tower-hill, on a former sentence of high treason passed 30 years before. This Charles Radclyffe (titular Earl of Derwentwater) left issue by his wife Charlotte Livingstone, in her own right Countess of Newburgh, an only son, who succeeded to his mother's Peerage as Earl of Newburgh. Of the immense possessions of this family in Cumberland and Northumberland, amounting to a rent of 100,000*l.* a year, (now appropriated to Greenwich Hospital), the noble heir of this princely wealth was allowed by Government but an annual income of 2500*l.* He married Miss Kemp, heiress of Slindon, which was the only landed property possessed by them, and the late Earl of Newburgh, whose death is now recorded. To those who knew his

lordship's

lordship's heart and many virtues, all praise is superfluous; in him the surrounding poor have lost a kind and bountiful supporter, for with very limited means he was remarkable for that benevolent generosity to the distressed, and kind hospitality to his friends, for which the Radclyffes in the North of England were so pre-eminent. His widow, the present Countess of Newburgh, is sister to Sir Thomas Webb, bart. and grand niece to the 3d Countess of Derwentwater.—The above-mentioned Charlotte Countess of Newburgh, in Scotland, died seized of that dignity to her and her heirs male and female; she was twice married. By her first husband, she left only a daughter; by her second husband, Charles Radclyffe (titular Earl of Derwentwater), a son (as already noticed) and a daughter. The son by the second husband succeeded to the dignity, and upon his death it devolved upon his only son, the late Earl, who having died without any issue, the title in due course of law would pass to the heir of the only daughter, Lady Charlotte, by her first marriage, if any such heir existed capable of inheriting; but that daughter quitted the kingdom, married an alien, and died abroad, having had issue by him only one daughter, who was born in Italy, out of the King's allegiance. This daughter also married an alien, and she and her husband are both dead, and have left issue, born also out of the King's allegiance. The only daughter of the said Lady Charlotte, by her second husband, married Mr. Eyre, an English gentleman, and had issue; and under the sanction of the concurring opinions of two eminent counsel, "that the heir of the first daughter being an alien incapable of inheritance, the dignity devolved as a matter of right upon the heir of the second;" that heir has taken the title.

Aged 70, Thomas Payne, esq. of Edleston-house, near Wem, Salop, late of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Newfield, co. Stafford, William, son of Smith Child, esq. deceased, Admiral of the Blue.

At Ayr, Lieut. Hugh Dalrymple, 6th Veteran battalion.

Archibald, third son of Arch. Hawksley, esq. Dublin.

Nov. 30. In his 44th year, Alexander William Grant, esq. of Brownlow-street, chief secretary to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

Aged 21, George, eldest son of Robert Bright, esq. Hackney.

In Tower-street, aged 28, Mr. Samuel Wilson, many years in the confidential employ of H. Wildman, esq. of Fen-court.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, Mrs. Mazzinghi, relict of the late Thomas M. esq. formerly of Dover-street, Piccadilly.

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

At Great Fenton, co. Stafford, in his 81st year, Daniel Whalley, esq.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Kenneth Stewart, of the late North Carolina Highland regt.

LATELY.—The wife of J. Stephenson, esq. 6th drag. guards.

In Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, Wm. Gattie, esq.

At his chambers in Gray's Inn, aged 49, John Hinckley, esq. F.S.A. The latter part of his life was principally devoted to literary pursuits. He was an active member of the Society for bettering the condition of the poor, and of many of the societies and institutions in the Metropolis for the encouragement of Literature and the Arts. Mr. Hinckley had no regular servant or attendant; and not having been seen for several weeks, it was supposed that he was gone into Scotland, as he had frequently expressed his intention of visiting that country. As no letter had been received from him during several weeks, his absence began to excite some alarm among his friends, who frequently sent to his chambers to see whether the doors continued closed; but, his brother being on the Continent at the time, it was thought proper to defer the examination of the chambers till his return. The porters of the Inn, however, without any communication with the family, entered the rooms by a window; and on undrawing the bed-curtains, they discovered the body of Mr. Hinckley lying undressed in the bed, but much shrivelled up and decayed. It is supposed he had been seized with a fit which terminated his life. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body: verdict—*Died by the Visitation of God.*

Bedfordshire.—At Ickwell, aged 73, John Fyshe Palmer, M. D. who for many years practised at Peterborough.

Berks.—In his 79th year, Mr. William Saunders, of South Moreton.

At High Wycombe, aged 69, John Dutton, esq. late of Harehatch, in this county.

Cambridgeshire.—At Cambridge, having arrived with her son, the wife of Griffith Williams, esq. of Llynwyn-wormwood, near Llandoverly, co. Carmarthen.

Cornwall.—At Callington, in his 60th year, Rev. James Messenger, rector of Petrockstowe, Devon, and chaplain to Lord Aylmer.

At Saltash, John Scott, esq. late master of the rope-yard, Plymouth-dock.

At Penzance, the wife of John Vigers, esq.

The wife of Thos. Helyar, esq. of Treforgas, near Padstow.

Cumberland.—At Bolton Wood, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Stead, principal engineer and manager of Bolton colliery.

Devon.—At Sidmouth, J. B. Pearse, esq. of Houniton, attorney.

Dorset.—In his 87th year, Rev. Philip

Ridout, many years rector of Farnham, to which he was presented in 1763, and which he resigned to his Son in 1799.

At Blandford, Mrs. Vaughan, of Wooly, Hants, relict of the late Rev. Henry V.

At Blandford, aged 76, James Brine, esq. Admiral of the White.

Essex.—At Colchester, aged 43, Matilda, wife of Capt. Bolton, R. N. and daughter of the late Sir Charles Marsh, of Reading.

The wife of Rev. W. R. Brown, vicar of Little Clackton, and daughter of the late Henry Brown, esq. of Diss, Norfolk.

Gloucestershire.—At Stapleton, aged 16, Samuel, son of the late Samuel Span, esq. of Bristol.

Hants.—Peter Kerby, esq. of Winchester.

At Gosport, aged 21, Thomas, second son of Rev. David Bogue.

At Southampton, W. Alston Brandreth, esq. captain R. N.

In Kingston poor-house, Portsea, John Harcomb. He was originally articulated to a solicitor; but, on considerable property falling to him, he launched forth into all those improprieties which soon reduce the most extensive patrimony, and the possessor to comparative misery. When his money was spent, he entered as a private in the 10th Hussars. After serving in this capacity some time, another occurrence placed him again in affluence. He now figured as an officer, kept hunters, &c. spent all his money, sold his commission, and again enlisted as a private in his former regiment, in which capacity he breathed his last, without a single friend to soothe his last moments.

Herefordshire.—Aged 55, Emma, wife of Joseph Woodhouse, esq. of Hereford.

At Ross, Mary, relict of Antipas Church, esq.

Kent.—At Key-street, near Sittingbourne, the wife of John Waker, esq.

At Margate, Mrs. Pegden, widow of Nich. Pegden, esq.

Lancashire.—Mr. Edward Rushtan, of Liverpool, bookseller; and author of many poetical compositions.

Norfolk.—At Norwich, aged 76, Susanna, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Nasmith, of Leverington, Isle of Ely: she has bequeathed considerable sums for the use of public and private charities.

At Eaton Hall, in his 55th year, Jonathan Davey, esq. one of the aldermen of Norwich.

Northumberland.—At Morriek, Charles Grey, esq.

Salop.—Rev. Rich. Lloyd, of Wentnor.

Somerset.—At Bristol, aged 18, Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. D. Jardine, of Bath.

Aged 39, Wm. Tyndall, esq. of Belle Vue, near Bath.

At Congressbury, aged 48, Mrs. Mogg, relict of Richard M. esq.

At his son's, Lympsam, Rev. C. Stephenson, vicar of Olney, late minister of Rowley Regis, co. Stafford. Few ever possessed more fervent and habitual piety, or warmer and more diffusive benevolence.

Staffordshire.—At Rowley Regis, Mr. J. Dowding, who, though possessed of an unincumbered estate of 1000*l.* per annum, almost deprived himself of the common necessities of life; and had lived for many years totally excluded from the world, without even a single attendant.

Suffolk.—At Woodbridge, aged 69, Thos. Wall, esq. many years a commander in the East India Company's service.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 54, Henry Reeve, M. D. of Norwich, member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and F. L. S.; one of the physicians to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Bethel, and to the Lunatic Asylum. After a steady application to his profession for several of his earlier years, he graduated at Edinburgh in 1803; continued his studies at London; and visited the Continent, with the view of improving himself in the science of medicine, to which he was warmly devoted. His exertions were most successful; for, besides his acquisitions in classical and other literature, he became well versed in the primary object of his pursuit, and was far from a mean proficient in the collateral studies of chemistry and natural history. In 1806 he fixed at Norwich. In 1809 he published a short but instructive "Essay on the Torpidity of Animals;" and in 1811 he delivered, with great credit to himself, a course of physiological lectures, portions of which his kindness had prompted him to communicate, at stated periods, to an audience of young students of physic in that city. The talents and acquirements of Dr. Reeve were rewarded by a practice, which was quickly increasing, till the unfortunate period at which he was incapacitated from attending to it by the lingering and painful disease which finally terminated his life.

Sussex.—On the West Cliff, Brighton, aged 46, Rev. Philip Castel Sherrard.

At Brighton, aged 68, Peter Hedman Elliston, esq. of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Westmoreland.—Rev. Matthew Marfit, M. A. vicar of Kendal, formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, A. B. 1785, A. M. 1786.

Worcestershire.—At Worcester, in his 83d year, Thos. Trencham, esq.

At Woresley house, John Baker, esq.

Yorkshire.—At the Vicarage, Ormesby, near Guisborough, Cleveland, North Riding of Yorkshire, aged upwards of 90, Rev. Mr. Tanch, Vicar of Ormesby, and of Normandy.

Normauby in the same county, for nearly half a century. He was an eminent classical scholar; and highly respected for the excellency of his understanding and the amiable qualities of his heart. He will be long and deservedly lamented by his parishioners; for, the amiableness of his disposition, and his unaffected simplicity of manners, gained him the good will of all: he was content with his situation and income, having never raised his tithes from the presentation to his living by Archbishop Drummond to the day of his death. It is not often that any one is seen to recede from the distinction to which he has a claim: seldom can the man of learning forego the satisfaction of making his associates sensible of their inferiority; but nothing of that sort was visible in the subject of this short account.

At Guisborough, in his 80th year, John Anderson, one of the last survivors who fought and conquered with the brave Wolfe, on the heights of Abram, near Quebec. Old John's heart beat high for the honour of his country. He was a native of a village near Stockton, in the county of Durham, whence he removed to London, where he shortly after entered into the army, and was ordered to the West Indies and America. After serving faithfully for many years, he was discharged, and settled in North America at Pensacola in West Florida, where he had land allotted him. The war breaking out again, John preferred the honour of his country to his own personal ease; and being possessed of an ardent disposition, he entered a second time amongst the "Loyal Americans," so called, and was in all the actions and sieges fought in those times; the siege of the Havannah, Quebec, &c. &c. He possessed a great fund of anecdote; and his manly heart dilated with pleasure, in relating the many hair-breadth escapes he had with his beloved Commander Wolfe; with whom he was out on a reconnoissance the evening prior to his lamented fall. After serving his country for 28 years, John retired into private life, without either place or pension.

At Wadsworth, near Doncaster, in her 93d year, Mrs. Wordsworth, relict of Josias W. esq.

WALES.—At Cowbridge, the wife of Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Free School.

At Middleton-hall, co. Carmarthen, Mr. James Greyer, principal land-agent and engineer to Sir Wm. Paxton.

Near Pellshehl, Mrs. Roberts, relict of Rev. W. Roberts, archdeacon of Merioneth.

At North Meols, Rev. J. Mawdsley, who had been curate of that and another parish a few miles distant, above 40 years, during which time it is calculated he had

walked more miles in the performance of his clerical duties than the circumference of the globe.

In Flintshire, aged 52, J. Wood, esq. of Woodville, co. Sligo.

In Carmarthenshire, aged 81, Rev. John Jones, upwards of 50 years officiating clergyman at Lannon.

At Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, aged 76, Elias Jenkins, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Pentre-Voylas, co. Denbigh, Mrs. Knight, relict of J. K. esq. of Gilevach.

At Glasbury, co. Brecon, in his 63d year, Thomas Howell, M. D.

At Dol-y-Vellyn, Radnor, aged 72, John Pritchard, esq. a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

SCOTLAND.—At Seafield, aged 69, Mr. Alex. Gibson, late rector of the Perth academy.

IRELAND.—At Dundalk, Isabella, wife of Lieut.-col. Royal, 61st reg.

At Tandragee, Catherine Letitia Foster, widow of the late Lord Bishop of Clogher.

At the Ursuline convent, Cork, in her 56th year, Mrs. A. Coppinger, one of the religious ladies of that establishment, sister of the venerable Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross.

At Rochford, co. Dublin, the wife of James Dance, esq.

At Lisburne, C. Meade, esq. barrack-master there, eldest son of C. Meade, esq. of Limerick city.

At Limerick, Miss White, who has bequeathed the following in charity—1,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting a Magdalen Asylum in that city, and after the death of an old lady, 100*l.* a year for 20 years, towards its support; 50*l.* a year for 50 years to the Fever Hospital; 40*l.* a year for 21 years to the House of Industry; 80*l.* a year to the four Roman Catholic Charity schools; 30*l.* each a year for 20 years to the poor of the parishes of St. Mary's, St. John's, St. Michael's, and St. Munchin's; 10*l.* a year for 50 years to the Lying-in-hospital; 50*l.* a year for 38 years to St. Michael's chapel; 5*l.* a year for 20 years to the Dispensary; and 50*l.* for the purchase of books for the poor.

At Mallow, Major Nestor, 3d garrison battalion, formerly of the 29th reg.

At Bannahow, co. Clare, the seat of her son, aged 105, Mrs. Anne Butler.

ABROAD.—At Hamburg, killed in a duel, Prince Baratsinski.

At Sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Robert Rankine, of the Union East Indiaman.

At Jamaica, Rear-adm. Brown, commander-in-chief on that station; leaving a widow and nine children. He was the son of the late Suffield B. esq. of Lees-thorpe, near Melton Mowbray.

Dec. 1. Aged 61, Lady Margaret Burges, wife of Sir James B. bart. and sister to the present Earl of Balcarras. She was married, first, June 20, 1770, to Alexander Fordyce, esq.; and in Aug. 1812, after his decease, to Sir James Burges, bart.

In her 31st year, Rachel, wife of Rev. J. W. Burford, of Stratford, Essex.

The wife of Mr. Collingwood, printer to the University of Oxford.

At North-Chapel, aged 99, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Sockett, M. A. Her death was occasioned by a fever following the birth of her fourth child. And on Dec. 5th, Sarah-Ellen, her infant dau.

At Edinburgh, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Turnbull, of Leith-Walk.

At Kelso, Alexander Wilson, esq. late of Gibraltar.

At Killinman Glebe, the wife of Rev. J. Ellard, sister of G. W. Bennett, esq. of Bonnetstown, co. Limerick.

At Nord, Tipperary, E. Power, esq. of Oughterard, co. Kildare.

Dec. 2. At Kentish-town, aged 89, Jas. Unsworth, esq.

At Camberwell, Thomas Wilson, esq. At Beech-cottage, near Rishborough, Berks, Mrs. Mainstone, relict of the late James Mainstone, esq. of Essex-street.

At Barnsley, aged 76, Mrs. Cass, relict of Mr. C. of London, and mother of C. Palmer, esq. of Thurnsey-hall, Doncaster.

Dec. 3. At Brompton, aged 32, Maria, youngest dau. of the late George Woodd, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At Wellsbourn, co. Warwick, the wife of Bernard Dewes, esq.

Dec. 4. At Torquay, Devon, Eliza Banks, fifth daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. of Four Oaks-hall, co. Warwick, formerly M. P. for Leicestershire.

At Bentley, Hants, Rev. G. Tabourdin, A. M. rector of Hannington, and 43 years incumbent of the perpetual curacies of Bentley and Frensham.

In his 71st year, Mr. J. Sisson, of the late firm of Walpole, Clarke, and Sisson, bankers, in which house he had been 24 years clerk, and 25 partner. The misfortunes of the late firm occasioned a depression of spirits from which he never recovered; and notwithstanding his having spent a long life in the most industrious and frugal perseverance, he has left a wife totally unprovided for.

Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in good health, Rev. Mr. Lancaster, vicar of Patney, near Devizes.

Harry Attwood, esq. late an eminent surgeon, one of the aldermen, and twice mayor of Bath.

Dec. 5. At Kennington, Mr. John Brady, many years of the Victualling-office, author of a very entertaining and useful publication entitled "*Clavis Calendaria*," which has already passed through two large

editions. Mr. B. had also carefully simplified and published an "*Abridgement*" of this work for the use of young people.

In his 60th year, Mr. Benjamin Marshall, corn-factor, late of H. M. Customs, At Dover, Susannah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Broadley, esq.

In his 82d year Rev. Peregrine Cytton, rector of Branston and Nocton, co. Lincoln.

In Dublin, Henry Lynch, esq. formerly engaged to a great extent in the Manchester and woollen trade.

Dec. 6. In Newman-street, in her 74th year, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin West, esq. President of the Royal Academy. In the death of this excellent woman, her afflicted relatives have respectively to lament a faithful consort and an affectionate parent; her friends, an object of their warmest regard; and the world, a female whose undeviating integrity and benevolence of disposition have rarely been equalled. For the last two or three years she had been almost entirely confined to her chamber, and unable to move without assistance.

At Swannington, aged 96, Thos. Pich, esq. At Westham-house, near Ripon, co. York, James Lucas, esq.

Dec. 7. In Edgware-road, aged 41, Rev. James-Thomas-Gibson Riddell, M. A. formerly minister of Portland and Portsmouth Chapels.

At Mitcham, aged 59, James Windle, esq. agent for Army Hospitals; regretted by his professional as well as by his more intimate friends, a firm and steady friend to the Country, and a faithful servant to the publick.

Suddenly, having retired to bed in perfect health, Robt. Clarke, esq. of Leicester.

At Slindon, Mr. Parker, house-steward to the late Earl of Newburgh, whose death is supposed to have been accelerated by the decrease of that nobleman.

In Cork, Wm. Worth Newenham, esq.

Dec. 8. In her 83d year, Mrs. Biddy Clarke, widow of the late John C. surgeon, Chancery-lane.

Of a decline, in his 18th year, William-Augustus, eldest son of Wm.-Aug. Skynner, esq. of Moor-hall, Cookham, Berks.

At Cheshunt, in his 27th year, Stratton, second son of Rev. John Fuller.

At an advanced age, Mr. Vincent De Bowdry, of Bristol.

At Walwick-hall, near Haxham, aged 27, the wife of Rev. Robert Clarke. She was a person of good sense, which she evinced by her conduct through life; and a kind friend to the poor. Her courteous and affable disposition gained her a numerous acquaintance, and her sacred affection appeared her to her husband and children. Though her parting moments were very distressing to herself and family, each bore the conflict with resignation and submission to the Divine Will.

Dec. 9. At Pimlico, Joseph Bramah, esq. It is always a most gratifying task to have to place upon record the merits of those who have been in any degree distinguished for their useful talents or moral worth: but how to draw a just picture of his deserts, whose whole career (whether as regards his public or private actions) has been marked by an overflowing and laudable desire to be useful to his fellow-creatures, we confess ourselves to be at some loss. The name of Mr. Bramah, as an engineer and mechanist, is so well known to the whole world, as to render it almost a matter of supererogation to offer any comment upon the profound abilities which he has displayed in the line of his profession: suffice it to say, that the productions of his genius are duly appreciated, and will ever remain a theme for unqualified admiration and unbounded applause, while the Arts and Sciences are patronized and sought after. Intuitive talent in the way of invention and discovery, however, was not the sole distinguishing trait which belonged to Mr. B.: he had an acute, comprehensive, and discerning mind, which made him almost immediately master of the most difficult subjects; and he had a peculiar facility and force of expression, which gave him a vast superiority in all matters under discussion, however diffuse: thus gifted, his arguments seldom failed to convince; and his mode of reasoning being always liberal and unsophisticated, served to stamp them with a character of uncommon value. His integrity and love of principle were, perhaps, the strongest features which marked all his actions; and hence it followed that his society was courted by persons of the highest talent, and of all conditions. Of his religious habits we will briefly observe, that his practical piety and morality, his humanity and active benevolence, will always entitle him to a place in the hearts of good men, who must regard his loss as a public calamity. The deep affliction of his amiable widow and children will of itself speak for him as a husband and a father; and it is at once pleasing and consolatory to know that his death was as easy as his life had been exemplary; and that he sunk into eternity, serene and happy, loving and beloved, surrounded by his whole family, and sincerely lamented by a large and respectable circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dec. 10. At Turnham Green Terrace, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Moody, of that place, at an advanced period of life, but young to the last in her faculties, brilliant as they were. — Blessed with genius by Nature, she took up at an early age a passion for taste in literature, for poetical inequality, for wit, and for the charm of style, whether in verse or in prose: a

passion which formed the innocent happiness of her life, and sustained itself against the weight of years. — But it was no barren impulse; for she acquired in her own talents the distinction which in others had interested her youthful attachment and preference: her Muse, in *jeux d'esprit*, and what are called *vers de société*, was gracefully animated by wit, in elegant and flowing numbers. But her prose was above all power to admire it enough. — Her letters to numerous correspondents had a variety of talent in that branch of written eloquence, which has been seldom equalled in our language by either sex. They reminded her friends of Madame de Sévigné; she had, like her, the talent so well described by Horace Walpole, as the magic of *his* favourite, that “of spreading leaf-gold over all her subjects.” Whatever she wrote, whether serious or comic, was original, flowing, and beautiful, polished off-hand by taste and good sense. — To a husband who deserved her, she was an admirable wife. He is himself a person of excellent capacity, improved by no common share of learning and of critical discernment. — She was loved and revered by her servants: their interest was her own; their attachment was filial, and their gratitude enthusiasm. — She was pious at heart; not in the exterior alone, but in the conduct and spirit of her life — in every social and moral virtue. — The unshaken constancy of all her affections was a most interesting feature of her character: in that view, her loss will be so deeply felt that even Time, the merciful comforter, will be interposed in vain. — But may not the Mourners hope to meet her again, where Death shall part them no more?

Dec. 11. Right. hon. William Hanger, Lord Coleraine. He succeeded his brother John in 1794; and, his Lordship having died without issue, the title and estates devolve on his only brother, Col. George Hanger, of the Waggon Train, who makes the fourth inheritor of the title, which was created in 1762. The first Lord Coleraine purchased the estates of Driffield and Kempsford, co. Gloucester, which now net 2000*l.* per annum, and, with those in the North of Ireland, make a total rental of 3000*l.*; but, should the incumbrances be removed, in four years hence the rental would be doubled.

In Montague place, in his 79th year, William Strong, esq.

In Berkeley-square, in her 69th year, Susan, Countess Dowager of Westmorland, eldest daughter of the late Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, widow of John Earl of Westmorland; married, secondly, to the late Lieut.-col. Woodford.

In Charlotte-street, Portland place, T. Dudley Fitzmaurice, esq.

At her daughter's, (Lady Morris Gore,) Baker-street, in her 100th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gore, relict of the late Ralph Gore, esq. of Barrow Mount, Kilkenny. She was daughter and heiress of Henry Gorges, esq. Somerset, Londonderry.

Suddenly, in his 17th year, James Augustus Des Barres Ashfield, second son of Mr. Thomas A. solicitor, Mark-lane, a youth of amiable manners and rare endowments. It is supposed the recent death of his mother, on the 17th ult. (see p. 606,) brought on the excessive grief of which he died.

At Hackney, aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Heanell, esq.

At Clifton, Sarah, wife of Archibald Armstrong, esq. late of the Island of Grenada.

At Clifton, in her 15th year, Antoinette, youngest daughter of A. Meertens, esq.

In the Navy-yard, Harwich, aged 68, Joseph Graham, esq. then mayor of that corporation for the sixth time. He was an affectionate, kind husband and parent, a sincere friend, an upright magistrate, and an honest man.

At Great Harborough, co. Warwick, Rev. J. Davies, curate of that place, and late curate of St. Martin's, Leicester.

P. 400. a. *Lieut.-col. Drummond.*—It is some consolation to the surviving relatives, as well as common justice to the memory of an honourable man, who, in the strenuous exertions in his military profession, has fallen in defence of his King and Country, that a faithful narrative of his services should be transmitted to posterity. Upon this laudable princi-

ple, we are gratified in recording that the late *Lieut.-col. William Drummond*, of his Majesty's 104th Regiment, and Quarter-master-general, who was killed by the explosion of a mine at Fort Mifflin, in America, after having gloriously led the central column of the Forces to the attack on the 15th August, 1814, was an officer whose life had been uniformly marked by brilliant actions. At St. Vincent's, when a lieutenant in the 2d West India Regiment, he received the most flattering testimonials from *Lieut.-gen. Hunter*, under whom he then served.—At the capture of Surinam, he was aid-de-camp to *Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Green*, Commander of the Forces, and was distinguished by his public Dispatches as an officer of the greatest promise.—In the year 1804, the Committee at Lloyd's voted him a sum of one hundred guineas value, for his just appreciation of his talents and fidelity, in animating by his example the crew of the merchant-ship *Fortitude*, on board which he was a passenger, to a determined and valorous resistance against the united attacks of two French privateers off the Island of Barbadoes, thereby successfully maintaining the lustre of the British flag.—At the attack on *Sackett's Harbour* he was severely wounded; and his zealous and meritorious conduct was marked in the public Dispatches as entitling him to the highest approbation.—At Chippawa, and subsequently in every engagement, he invariably exhibited the most eminent qualities of the soldier; and in private life, his benevolence and urbanity were equally conspicuous. He was the fifth son of the late *John Drummond*, esq. of Keltie, in the county of Perth.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1814.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	36	45	40	29, 72	fair
28	37	44	41	, 53	cloudy
29	46	48	42	, 49	cloudy
30	40	46	40	, 51	fair
D. 1	37	44	41	, 68	fair
2	37	39	33	, 86	cloudy
3	32	33	30	, 89	foggy
4	40	43	40	, 45	fair
5	37	41	40	, 65	cloudy
6	36	39	37	30, 02	fair
7	38	43	43	29, 70	rain
8	47	47	53	, 35	rain
9	52	52	50	, 30	rain
10	33	40	54	, 35	rain
11	52	52	53	, 50	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1814.
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	53	56	55	29, 70	rain
13	55	55	53	, 74	small rain
14	45	52	50	, 72	fair
15	54	55	55	, 60	rain
16	55	55	45	, 45	stormy
17	45	55	54	, 80	fair
18	55	56	50	, 88	fair
19	54	55	40	, 82	fair
20	37	44	35	30, 08	fair
21	35	38	35	29, 98	fair
22	35	37	34	, 62	cloudy
23	34	37	33	, 55	cloudy
24	33	33	32	, 65	cloudy
25	30	30	31	, 32	snow
26	32	35	33	, 32	snow

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 29, to Dec. 27, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 1096	} 2098	Males - 1251	} 2465		5 and 10	114	60 and 70	181
Females - 1002		Females - 1214			10 and 20	83	70 and 80	129
Whereof have died under 2 years old 694					20 and 30	184	80 and 90	80
Peck Loaf 4s. 1d. 4s. 2d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d.					30 and 40	219	90 and 100	18
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.					40 and 50	250		

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending December 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.																																							
Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans					Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.													
Middlesex	61	9	36	11	35	10	27	1	57	9	Essex	64	11	33	6	34	8	27	10	38	3																												
Surrey	63	0	41	8	37	6	29	0	38	6	Kent	66	0	41	6	36	4	27	0	38	0																												
Hertford	62	8	32	0	35	10	27	0	45	0	Sussex	64	0	00	0	35	0	23	6	00	0																												
Bedford	66	3	00	0	33	6	26	0	59	9	Suffolk	61	9	33	0	33	8	24	10	32	3																												
Huntingdon	65	10	00	0	33	4	21	4	35	1	Camb.	59	4	00	0	30	10	18	11	37	4																												
Northamp.	62	0	40	0	29	0	21	8	40	6	Norfolk	59	3	32	6	31	3	23	9	41	5																												
Rutland	64	6	00	0	34	6	25	0	41	6	Lincoln	63	11	40	0	34	1	19	8	39	4																												
Leicester	74	0	42	0	37	6	26	0	43	0	York	65	7	45	4	36	0	23	7	41	2																												
Nottingham	74	0	37	0	38	6	27	6	47	0	Durham	68	10	00	0	00	0	28	6	00	0																												
Derby	82	2	00	0	42	2	28	8	49	6	Northum.	66	8	56	0	32	4	26	5	00	0																												
Stafford	74	3	00	0	35	10	26	2	45	7	Cumberl.	68	5	42	8	23	8	25	6	00	0																												
Salop	78	4	48	10	39	3	37	6	00	0	Westmor.	73	9	54	0	36	9	28	6	00	0																												
Hereford	78	4	41	6	34	0	30	0	42	11	Lancaster	72	9	00	0	31	6	27	3	47	9																												
Worcester	81	9	49	10	37	8	37	4	51	0	Chester	71	10	00	0	40	4	32	6	00	0																												
Warwick	74	0	00	0	38	6	29	4	52	2	Flint	80	0	00	0	42	8	25	6	00	0																												
Wilts	64	4	00	0	33	4	30	0	50	8	Denbigh	78	3	00	0	41	11	26	8	00	0																												
Berks	62	10	00	0	33	3	26	9	42	11	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	30	0	20	0	00	0																												
Oxford	75	9	00	0	31	1	25	0	40	6	Carnarvon	69	4	00	0	37	4	24	0	00	0																												
Bucks	67	6	00	0	33	0	25	6	40	3	Merioneth	80	8	00	0	47	0	32	6	00	0																												
Brecon	87	8	00	0	36	6	26	8	00	0	Cardigan	78	0	00	0	34	0	21	0	00	0																												
Montgom.	77	7	40	0	36	9	29	3	00	0	Pembroke	62	4	00	0	36	2	22	4	00	0																												
Radnor	80	4	00	0	36	1	30	4	00	0	Carinart.	70	8	00	0	35	1	21	8	00	0																												
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.										Gloucest.										Somerset																			
70 9 41 5 35 2 26 2 42 10																				73 7 00 0 33 1 28 8 47 9										77 1 00 0 33 5 25 6 41 9																			
Average of Scotland, per quarter :										Monmouth										Devon										Cornwall																			
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0										76 4 00 0 33 6 00 0 00 0 0										71 8 00 0 32 5 21 9 00 0										71 2 00 0 31 2 24 2 00 0																			
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Dorset										Hants																													
										69 7 00 0 32 7 06 6 47 4										69 10 00 0 32 9 25 10 51 0										00 0 00 0 30 0 00 0 00 0																			

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, December 26: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from Dec. 12 to Dec. 17:

Total 8,138 Quarters. Average 66s. 5d.—1s. 0½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Dec. 17, 32s. 3d.

[AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, Dec. 21, 77s. 5d.]

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 26:

Kent Bags	6l.	0s.	to	8l.	8s.	Kent Pockets	6l.	10s.	to	9l.	9s.
Sussex Ditto	6l.	0s.	to	6l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	6l.	0s.	to	7l.	10s.
Essex Ditto	8l.	0s.	to	9l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	10l.	0s.	to	13l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 26:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 13s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 17s. 6d.
Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d. Straw 1l. 11s. 6d. Clover 5l. 18s.

SMITHFIELD, December 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	8d.	to	6s.	6d.	Lamb	none.
Mutton	6s.	0d.	to	7s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 9;	
Veal	6s.	0d.	to	8s.	0d.	Beasts about 710.	Calves 150.
Pork	6s.	0d.	to	8s.	0d.	Sheep	3,100. Pigs 240

COALS, December 26: Newcastle 52s. 6d.—67s. 6d. Sunderland 61s. 0d.—62s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 81s. St. James's 5s. 6d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 8d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Dec. 1814 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Birmingham Canal, 710l. dividend 30l. clear per annum.—Oxford, 499l. 19s. dividend and bonus 31l.—River Medway, 290l. last dividend, 19l. clear.—Grand Junction, 216l. 219l. ex half year's dividend 3l. 10s. clear.—Old Union, 190l. 131l. ex half year's dividend 2l.—Rochdale, 58l. dividend 2l.—Kennet and Avon New Shares, 2l. discount.—Ellesmere, 83l. ex dividend 2l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 42l.—Croydon, 12l.—West India Dock, 156l.—London ditto, 96l.—Globe Insurance, 108l. 110l.—Imperial, 49l.—Eagle Insurance, 2l. 2s.—Hope ditto, 2l. 2s.—Rock, 11s. premium.—Strand Bridge, 20l. 10s.—Ditto Annuities, 10l. premium.—Southwark Bridge, 4l. 10s. discount.—Kent Fire Office, 38l.—East London Water-Works, 65l.—Grand Junction Ditto, 30l. 25l.—London Institution, 39l. 18s.—Drury-Lane Theatre, 100l. Share, 52l. 10s.

Days	Bank	Spec Cl.	3 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	R. Long	Irish	Imp.	Imp.	India	Sou Sea	3 per Ct.	India	Ex.	Com.
1	Bank	Spec Cl.	3 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	Ann.	Spec Cl.	Spec Cl.	Ann.	Stock.	Stock.	South Sea	Bonds.	Hills.	Value.
2	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			18 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
3	250	65l	81l	97l	16l		63	3l	shut			17 pr.	4 pr.	11 dis.
4	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut		64l	17 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
5	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			17 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
6	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			16 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
7	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut		64l	17 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
8	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut		65l	17 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
9	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut		65l	19 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
10	250	65l	81l	97l	16l			3l	shut			19 pr.	4 pr.	11 dis.
11	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			19 pr.	4 pr.	11 dis.
12	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			18 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
13	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			17 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
14	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut		65l	16 pr.	5 pr.	11 dis.
15	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			16 pr.	3 pr.	11 dis.
16	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			16 pr.	3 pr.	11 dis.
17	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			12 pr.	3 pr.	11 dis.
18	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			14 pr.	4 pr.	11 dis.
19	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			14 pr.	4 pr.	11 dis.
20	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			14 pr.	3 pr.	11 dis.
21	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			1 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
22	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			13 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
23	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			13 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
24	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			13 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
25	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			13 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
26	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			13 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
27	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			13 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
28	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			13 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
29	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut			13 pr.	2 pr.	11 dis.
30	250	65l	81l	97l	16l				shut		66	14 pr.	3 pr.	11 dis.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1814.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

1911-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-

[illegible]



North and Front View of Toward Hall,
Westmorland.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXIV, PART II.

Embellished with a Front View, from the North, of TEVERSALL HALL,
co. Nottingham; and a View of KIRKBY-MALORY CHURCH,
co. Leicester.

MR. URBAN, *Teversal, March 6.*
I HAVE sent you a front view, from the North, of Teversal Hall, in the county of Nottingham, as it appeared in 1811; but which has since been pulled down.

The House was of stone, and appeared to have been erected at different periods; the middle part was the most ancient, and was probably built by Roger Gresshalgh in the reign of Henry VIII. which the style of building and coat of arms over the porch seem to confirm.

The grand entrance was through a porch (over which, in 1811, were enshrined the arms of the Grenville family, impaling Babington,) leading at the farther end a massy oak door, bearing date 1612; and which once opened into a spacious hall, the North end of which was the principal part.

The suite of rooms, though not on an extensive scale, were nevertheless stately, and handsome in their appearance.

The principal ones most deserving of observation were, the dining-room and the drawing-room; the former having its sides embellished to correspond with white embossed stucco, representing a variety of rural scenery, and the story of the life of the hero.

The edifice stood on high ground, from which the offices are now inhabited by the principal farmer in the county (and overlooked to the South by an extensive and hanging garden descending to terraces by different flights of steps, and ornamented with some venerable yew-trees.) The prospect around, though not very picturesque, and presented to the eye a rural and cultivated appearance.

The antique mansion, after having been the residence of the Grenvilles, descended from them to the

Molyneux family before the reign of James I., by which Monarch the Title of Baronet was conferred on John Molyneux June 29, 1611.

The estate, at the time the view was taken, was the property of Sir Francis Molyneux, knight and baronet, Gentleman-usher of the Black Rod; but since his death, it has devolved on Henry Howard Molyneux, esq. M. P. for Gloucester, brother to the heir-presumptive of the Dukedom of Norfolk, and nephew to the late Sir Francis Molyneux.

An account of the church of Teversal, with its monuments, was published in your Magazine for February 1810, vol. LXXX. p. 121.

Yours, &c. R. R. RAWLINS.

MR. URBAN, *Essex-street, Dec. 12.*

DR. Priestley, in his inquiries into the doctrine of the primitive Christians concerning the person of Christ, was led to maintain that the early Hebrew Christians were known by the name of Ebionites, that they all agreed in believing the simple humanity of Christ, and that they only differed upon the question of his miraculous conception: and, to establish these facts, he appealed to the testimony of Origen*. This is the main question upon which the two learned polemics are at issue.

The Bishop peremptorily denies the facts stated by Dr. Priestley, and boldly challenges the credibility of his evidence. "I tax," says he, "the veracity of your witness." Origen might say it, but he could not believe it. He knew the contrary: and "I would not take his testimony upon oath." The Bishop then proceeds to state, as

* Hist. of Corrup. vol. I. p. 7. Letters to Dr. Horsley, p. 18.

an ascertained fact, that in the reign of Adrian, after the total destruction of Jerusalem, the majority of orthodox Hebrew Christians returning from Pella, whither they had fled for safety, abandoned at once the rites of Moses, and joined with a church of Gentile Christians for the sake of being admitted to the privileges of the colony of *Ælia*, which had been founded by Adrian near the site of Jerusalem: and from which all Jews were excluded upon pain of death. The Bishop refers to Mosheim as an authority; but does not mention what afterwards appears to have been fact, that all the incidents were borrowed from that learned writer upon whose authority the Bishop seems implicitly to have relied *.

Dr. Priestley, having never in the course of his reading met with any account of this church of orthodox Hebrews at *Ælia*, and having only consulted Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, instead of his Commentaries, to which the Bishop referred, and not finding there all the circumstances which he had stated, rather too precipitately charged the Bishop with having alleged facts without sufficient authority, and in plain language, as a falsifier of history and a defamer of the dead †.

The Bishop, conscious of innocence, repels the charge with indignation: and now for the first time acknowledges the extent of his obligation to the German Professor. "If," says the offended Prelate, "Dr. Priestley had consulted Mosheim, he must know that these were Mosheim's assertions before they were mine. He must know, that I have added no circumstance to Mosheim's account but such as every one must add in his own imagination, who admits Mosheim's representation of the fact ‡."

In the mean time the Bishop, finding the facts disputed which he had alleged with such unhesitating confidence, thought it advisable to consult Mosheim's authority; and, to his great surprise and disappointment, he finds them nothing to the purpose. Sulpitius is silent upon the most material points: Orosius is admitted to be "a feather in the scale:" and Epiphanius

was a witness to be brought forward with great caution, and upon his testimony little stress could be laid §.

Unwilling, however, to abandon a favourite hypothesis, and with the express design of rescuing himself from the imputation "of relating that upon Mosheim's authority which he related upon none," and "to state the principles which determined him to *abide* by Mosheim's account," the Bishop now brings forward a formal proof of the fact in question: namely, that the Christian Church at *Ælia* was composed chiefly of orthodox Hebrew fugitives, who had returned from Pella, and had discarded the rites of Moses for the sake of participating in the privileges of the *Ælian* colony ¶.

To this end, "I take for granted," says his Lordship, "these things." He then assumes six preliminary propositions, which it is quite needless to repeat here, because at the conclusion of them the Bishop very judiciously and candidly adds, "It may seem that my six positions go no further than to account for the disuse of the Mosaic law upon the supposition that the thing took place:" and "that they amount not to a proof that a church of Hebrew Christians not adhering to the rites of Judaism actually existed at *Ælia*." "To complete the proof, therefore," continues the learned Prelate; "I might appeal to Epiphanius's assertion of the return of the Christians of Jerusalem from Pella." But, conscious that this was very tender ground, he adds, "I will derive the proof from a fact which I think more convincing than the testimony of Epiphanius."

This fact is contained in the Bishop's seventh proposition, "*viz.* that a body of orthodox Christians of the Hebrews were actually existing in the world much later than in the time of Adrian." And he rests the credit of this proposition upon "the mention which occurs in St. Jerome's Commentary upon Isaiah of *Hebrews believing in Christ as distinct from the Nazarenes* &c." His Lordship contends that in Jerome's style Hebrews be-

§ Horsley's Tracts, p. 411.

¶ Ibid. p. 409.

¶ Ibid. p. 419. If Jerome's testimony is more convincing than that of Epiphanius, what must Epiphanius's testimony be?

* Horsley's Tracts, p. 173.

† Dr. Priestley's Second Letter, p. 192.

‡ Horsley's Tracts, pp. 408, 409.

believing in Christ must mean orthodox Hebrew Christians who had renounced the rites of Moses. And these were of course the legitimate representatives of those pious emigrants from Pella, who had discarded the institutes of their ancestors for the privileges of the Ælian colony in the reign of Adrian, two hundred years before. Nevertheless, as his Lordship seems to have thought it possible that this argument, however forcible in itself, might not carry conviction to the mind of his prejudiced opponent, he concludes it with a concession which could not fail of producing the happiest effect. "If," says the learned Prelate, with an urbanity of which this celebrated controversy unfortunately affords but few examples, "if the orthodox Christians of the Hebrews, actually existing somewhere in the world, from the reign of Adrian to the days of St. Jerome, were not members of the Church of Ælia, dwelling at Ælia, and in the adjacent parts of Palestine, Dr. Priestley, if he be so pleased, may seek their settlement *."

Dr. Priestley, however, held out even against the *convincing* testimony of Jerome. And, notwithstanding the ingenuity of his Lordship's comments, he presumes to insinuate that Jerome's "Hebrews believing in Christ" might be no better than downright Ebionites under another name: but that, at any rate, allowing them to be as orthodox as the Bishop could wish, he discovered no connexion between the existence of a body of orthodox Hebrew Christians in Jerome's time, and those circumstances attending the origin of the church at Ælia in the reign of Adrian, two hundred years before, which, having been first alleged by Mosheim, the Bishop had so generously undertaken to support and verify. And as to the labour of tracing out the settlements of the supposed orthodox Hebrew Church for two centuries, the learned writer appears to have left it to those whom it might more immediately concern †.

Now, Mr. Urban, comes the *dénouement* of the piece. The Bishop, no doubt, began to be apprized that, in laying the whole weight of the

church of Ælia upon the shoulder of St. Jerome, he had imposed upon that holy father a heavier burthen than he was able to support; and therefore, in the last of a series of Disquisitions which he annexes to there publication of his Tracts in one volume, after his accession to the mitre, he very fairly releases St. Jerome from his task, and very adroitly retracts the whole of his argument.

It has been already shewn that, in stating his argument, the learned Prelate expressly acknowledges "my six positions go no further than to account for the disuse of the Mosais law upon the supposition that the thing took place;" they "do not amount to a proof" of the facts. This proof his Lordship derives from his seventh proposition, the credit of which rests wholly upon the testimony of Jerome, viz. that "a body of orthodox Christians of the Hebrews were actually existing in the world much later than in the time of Adrian."

But in the Disquisitions his Lordship's language is very much altered indeed. "The learned reader," says the Bishop, "will be pleased to recollect that my proof of the existence of such a church rests in part only upon Jerome's evidence. The entire proof rests upon seven positions; and St. Jerome's evidence goes barely to the proof of the last of those positions." "St. Jerome's evidence is brought for the proof of this position *singly*: and this, proved by St. Jerome's evidence in conjunction with six other principles previously laid down, makes the whole evidence of the main fact which I affirm, that a church of orthodox Christians of the Hebrews existed at Ælia from the final dispersion of the Jews by Adrian to a much later period ‡.

Thus, Mr. Urban, by the Bishop's own concession, the whole evidence, the entire proof of his main fact, the existence of his orthodox church at Ælia, rests upon seven propositions, of which "the first six go no further than to account for the fact upon the supposition that the thing took place," and the seventh rests wholly upon the testimony of Jerome, which is alleged *barely and singly* to prove, that "a body of orthodox Hebrew Christians existed in the world much later than

* Horsley's Tracts, p. 421.

† Dr. Priestley's Third Letter, No. 4, p. 25.

‡ Horsley's Tracts, p. 549.

the time of Adrian;" that is, that such a body did exist, not indeed at the time when *Ælia* was founded, which was the fact to be proved; but in the time of Jerome, two hundred years afterwards.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the true and correct state of the main question at issue between Bishop Horsley and Dr. Priestley. Let any of your learned Correspondents disprove it if they can. It would be a poor compliment to the penetration of so acute a dialectician as the learned Prelate, to suppose that he did not see the futility of his own argument. Nor is it at all improbable that Lord Thurlow should have said what it is credibly reported that he did say, that in argument Bishop Horsley was no match for Dr. Priestley.

Nor did the Bishop himself at the close of the controversy claim the victory in this essential article. "The disturbed foundations of the church of *Ælia*," says his Lordship, "are again settled, I could wish to trust them to their own solidity to withstand any future attacks." And this the learned Prelate found to be the most convenient way of disposing of them at last: for though, after a pompous flourish of his polemical weapons, and a harmless dash or two at his undaunted opponent, he concludes with the declaration, that whatever Dr. Priestley may think proper to do, "he is not pledged to reply, or to be silent;" yet, after his indefatigable adversary's triumphant reply, and his spirited challenge to meet him again in the field, his Lordship judged it to be most prudent to retire from the conflict, and to enjoy the rich fruits of his past labours in dignified repose.

Thus much, Mr. Urban, I have thought it necessary to state, in order to vindicate myself from the charge of having provoked the imputation of Bishop Burgess, by a similar imputation upon Bishop Horsley. I do not desire to load your pages with polemical theology, much less to stain them with opprobrious language, which ill becomes a *Gentleman's Magazine*. Nor do I see any reason why a controversy upon a question of Ecclesiastical History should be conducted with intemperate warmth on

either side. If any of your pious Readers cannot satisfy their consciences without believing in the existence of an orthodox Hebrew church at *Ælia*, let them by all means enjoy their faith peaceably and unmolested. But, in the name of charity, let them not deal out anathemas upon their unoffending neighbours, who, from the evidence before them, can only regard this famous church as a castle in the clouds.

I have been accustomed, Mr. Urban, for more than half a century, to regard your *Magazine*, as in the foremost rank of respectability amongst our numerous periodical publications; and I am persuaded that in this age of increasing light and liberality it will not render itself less worthy of estimation by admitting a charge without allowing the party accused an opportunity of stating his defence.

Yours, &c.

T. BELLAMY.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 17.

ON the 6th of this month, as we are informed by the daily papers, a grave in the church-yard of *Lewis-ham* was opened in the dead of the night, and the body of a man who was interred the preceding day taken away; this was discovered early in the morning, by the grave being left open, and the apparel of the dead lying on the ground: the village, as may naturally be supposed, was soon in uproar, execrating these spoilers of the grave. The church-wardens, as we are informed, have offered a trifling reward for the apprehension of the robbers; but we suspect this is done more with a view of allaying the irritation in the minds of the inhabitants than with a hope of bringing the delinquents to punishment.

If young surgeons must have dead bodies, it is much to be wished that some plan could be devised to procure them without recourse to this horrible violation of the rites of sepulture.

The affection of mankind for their dead relatives and friends is a virtue strongly implanted in the human breast: and this affection is inherent in our nature; for we see it among the least informed, as well as in the most enlightened state of civilized society: it is as strong in the savage as in the philosopher: does not man,

in the rude state of nature, keep sacred, and pay veneration to the grave of his friends? and the wretch who destroys and robs their grave is shunned and abhorred. The Egyptians, we all know, from a love and desire to preserve their dead relatives and friends, embalmed them. Some nations are accustomed to burn their dead, enveloped in the asbestos, that they may preserve their ashes in urns, to which at certain periods they paid veneration and wept over. The Indians have their *Morars*, the enlightened Europeans have their Sarcophagi, and their cathedrals, in which they deposit the remains of their great men and warriors.

I presume it is right that young surgeons, and gentlemen who are educating for the medical profession, should inspect and dissect the dead, that they may know how to relieve the many disasters and infirmities to which the living are subject; but this should certainly be done with as much privacy as possible, and they should not converse and boast on this topic so indiscriminately in company as they often do, to the terror of females, and the disgust of others. It is apprehended this kind of business may be done without violating the sanctuary of the cemetery. The body of every criminal that is executed should be given up for this purpose. What right has the being who has violated the laws of society, of which he was a member, in so flagrant a manner that his life must be the expiation for his offences, to expect that that society should respect his dead carcase; and as he did no good while living, let his body be of some use when he is dead. There is a motto affixed over a dissecting room at Paris, importing that Death rejoiceth to assist the living.

“*Hic locus est ubi Mors gaudet succurrere Vitæ.*”

But, Mr. Urban, if we view the wretch who violates and robs the grave with so much detestation, what shall we say to the well-educated and enlightened Clergymen who suffer horses and cows and pigs to be feeding over the graves of their fellow mortals, and who trample down and tear up the frail memorial that affection and gratitude has placed over a relative and a friend, to implore, as the pathetic

Poet expresses it, “the passing tribute of a sigh.”

In this respect the churchwardens are perhaps to blame, they being the proper custodians of the church, and they ought to take care, as far as is in their power, that no depredations are committed.

We want a new law on this subject. If I mistake not, the miscreant who is detected in robbing a church-yard is subject to whipping and the pillory. But what heart would not pity the poor wretch who should be subjected to either mode of punishment: for who could, and who would, attempt to restrain the fury of the mob on such an occasion? it would be miraculous indeed if the wretched victim escaped a miserable death. The severity of such a punishment, it is apprehended, often influences the magistrates before whom the culprit is tried; and, to the honour of our English magistrates, the godlike attribute of mercy is ever predominant over the strict letter of the law: and for this reason many a culprit escapes the punishment which he highly merits. Solitary confinement appears a proper punishment, if the magistrate has it in his power to order it: solitude would induce reflection, and nothing would be more horrible to these unthinking wretches than retrospection, and the silent voice of conscience; even echo would affright them when alone.

L.

Mr. URBAN, *Grosvenor Square,*
Sept. 2.

THE accompanying Tithe Cause, which this day appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, is of so interesting a nature to the great body of the Clergy, among whom your respectable *Miscellany* is known to have such extensive circulation, as to demand preservation in the lasting columns of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

“At the Hereford Assizes came on to be tried a cause of very great importance to the community, particularly to the Clergy, wherein the executors of the late Reverend Doctor Henry Ford, Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, were Plaintiffs, and Miss Raxter, of Cripplegate, near Worcester, Defendant. The Case appeared as follows.

“The Defendant being proprietor of a wood containing about 170 acres, situate

situate in the parish of Cradley, in the county of Hereford, of which the late Dr. Ford was Rector, gave the latter notice, in Dec. 1812, of setting out the Tithes of underwood, which she had been falling in a part of the wood in question, and which were collected in pursuance of such notice. Previous to the month of May following (the time for bark stripping), Defendant apprized the Rector by letter, that she was about to cut down a quantity of black poles that grew in a part of the wood from which the tithes of the underwood had been taken; but that they were not titheable, being upwards of forty-five years growth. These poles the Defendant accordingly cut down and carried away, without setting out the tithes thereof. The Rector dying * soon afterwards, the Plaintiffs, as his executors, brought their action in the Court of King's Bench, on the Statute of Edward VI. for subtraction of those tithes. The Plaintiffs produced a great number of witnesses, chiefly timber and coppice dealers, resident in the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, to prove the wood in question was a coppice; that it had been regularly and progressively fallen every fourteen or fifteen years, from time immemorial; that the black poles were not timber, being only from six to twenty inches in circumference: and that they germinated from old stools or stubs. The Plaintiffs farther proved that Tithes of the same sort of wood, growing in the same parish, had been paid to Dr. Ford and his predecessors for a series of years; and also that a composition for the fallages in the wood in question had been actually paid to him by the Defendant and her father from 1795 to 1812. And to shew that such wood was titheable by law, the Plaintiff's Counsel quoted several cases on the subject; the chief of which were, 'Turner v. Smith, 2d. Gwyl. cas. 529,' and 'Walton v. Lady Mary Tryon, Amb. 133,' in the latter of which Lord Hardwicke said, 'that germins arising from old stools (which was the case of most coppices in England), no tree remained from

which the privilege of timber was derived; therefore all kind of wood was titheable; and if it were otherwise, the Clergy would be deprived of great part of their tithes.'

"The Defendant's Counsel, after calling witnesses to prove the age of the poles, quoted 2nd Inst. 643, and several cases, in opposition to Plaintiff's claim; and also contended, on the authority of those cases, and on the statute of 45 Edward III. that 'all trees above the growth of twenty years were exempt from Tithes.'

"Mr. Dauncey, in a reply of great length, in which he combated the cases and arguments urged by Defendant, observed, that the case of Walton v. Tryon, ever since its determination, had been acted on and recognized as law; and particularly in a recent case in the Exchequer, wherein it was decreed, that an account should be taken of the Tithes of coppice wood above the growth of twenty years.

"The learned Judge, after stating the evidence, and observing thereon, left it to the Jury to determine, whether the trees in question were timber trees, according to the custom of the country. The Jury immediately found they were not timber trees according to such custom. On which finding, a verdict was ordered to be entered for Plaintiff, with liberty for the Defendant (if she thought fit) to apply next term for the opinion of Court on the question of Law, Whether trees of this nature, of twenty years growth, are discharged of Tithes by the Statute of *Sylva Cædua*."

Yours, &c.

RECORDED.

Letters from Mr. T. GURDON to his Brother, the Rev. BRANFORD GURDON, Senior Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge,*

DEAR BROTHER, *Norwich, May 14, 1711.*

LAST Thursday I had two Letters from Col. H. Walspole of the same date, for fear one might miscarry, and both brought the same news, viz. that Sir John Wodehouse and he had prevailed with the Lords of the Treasury to promise me the General Receiver's place, which is worth £.500 a year, and that I should have a warrant as soon as I sent up the names of my

* His death is recorded in our vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 197. The living in question, with others, was given to Dr. Ford by his wife's uncle, Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford, so translated from the see of Oxford.

sureties, of which I hope you will be one. It is natural to make use of our nearest friends when sure not to hurt them; and you may be sure I would not offer at any thing that is likely to hurt your fortunes in order to improve my own. To render you safe from any danger from your being surety for me, I will give you a land security on some of my estate that is free from entails; to indemnify you, and tie it in such manner as Counsel shall advise. A Receiver's own security as well as his sureties are under much more safety than formerly; for it is now made a standing rule in the Exchequer, that no Receiver shall keep any money in his hands forty days after the limited time for paying it; and I own that, if there was no such rule, my own cautiousness would determine me so to do for the safety of myself and sureties. I determine against putting the public money into banks and funds, as others have done, for the lucre of interest; I shall be very well content with the salary, and remit all money as soon as received into the Treasury. I run no danger in this office through ignorance, being many years acquainted with the greatest part of it. And sure I am to spare no application to any thing I undertake; and if it was in my nature to be negligent, my own security will answer more than the present rules of the Exchequer will suffer me to keep in my hands; so that my sureties are only form, as bail or surety for my good behaviour, which none that know me can doubt of.

I sent your Letter to Mr. Sotherton last Saturday. I this day received the Scheme of the Lottery as altered to two millions, which alteration is, in my opinion, a good improvement, there being more prizes than before; but I say no more of that, because you, to be sure, have seen it. Cousin Lyonell has subscribed £.100 for me, and paid in but the first payment; if you have a mind to go in another hundred pound, I have £.75 still in his hands, of which you may make use of twenty-five for one hundred, or £.50 for the first payment for two hundred, at your choice. If you design anything further, upon first notice from you I will give order accordingly. My wife joins with me in service. I am your affectionate brother and servant,

T. GORDON.

Dear Brother, *Norwich, Feb. 16, 1712.*

I am glad you took Brampton with you and brother Gordon to Bala-ham, &c. Looking out of Cambridge in such company is a very useful diversion. I wish my brother Gordon complete success in your affairs, and I dare say his application will not be wanting, for I know he has a sincere kindness for you. Such chaplainships as I mentioned are out of date when you fix as you now design; but Queen's Chaplain still agreeable, and that shall be my province as soon as the Parliament meet, to press my friends very hard to get that honest for you.

I have desired brother Salter to send you a box of tobacco, for my last is very good and very cheap, under eighteen-pence per pound, all charges borne, of box, porter, carriage, &c. I have a letter this day from Dr. Gooch: what relates to you is thus, "I had a letter the other day from your brother Brampton; I wish our scheme for him may succeed, as I do every thing else that is happy for you and your family." And indeed he has reason to be serviceable to me and my family in retaliation for the service I have done him and his family this year, which perhaps nobody but I could have done, having a more than ordinary influence over Sam Townshend: but, not to set too high a value upon his friendship, I really believe he will serve you to the utmost of his power, because his own interest is concerned in it; if he can get you out of the College, he has the easier game to play. My wife joins in hearty service, with your affectionate brother and servant,

T. GORDON.

Cursory Remarks by way of Introduction to a proposed Collection of the Reliques of Antient Scottish Poetry.

MR. URBAN, *Simon's-square, Edinburgh, June 8.*

AMONG the historical monuments of the various Nations of the world, none are so valuable as the Reliques of their earliest Poetry and Songs. Antiquities, after a series of ages, become mutilated and unintelligible: the statue of an emperor may be mistaken for a buffoon; and the once glorious processions of conquerors and kings, branded with the name of a Bacchanalian dance. History,

tory, in like manner, when it endeavours to ascend beyond a certain period, becomes vague and undefined. Conjecture in place of fact, and romantic hypothesis in place of accurate description, are all that can reasonably be expected from the "prima semina disjuncta rerum," the jarring principles of things.

The habits and manners of a people, however rude or uncivilized, present to our minds a picture worthy at all times of contemplation; and where are these pictures to be found so faithfully accurate as in National Poetry and Songs?

What can be of greater utility; what can give a stronger impulse to the investigating and philosophical mind, than the history of imaginations and passions, hopes, desires, and fears; their particular bias, their preponderancy over the human heart; and the invigorating effect which they have upon society and manners?

All writers, of whatever age or country, agree in one point, that Poetry was the primary language of the world: its origin is conjectured to be coeval with creation, and man is generally supposed to have delivered his sentiments in measured cadence*. A celebrated French author has very judiciously remarked, "That the dance, and accompaniment with instrument or voice, is to be found wherever society exists, no matter however rude or uncivilized†." It is also affirmed by a learned and elegant Critic of our own country, that the bold and energetic language, the hieroglyphic personifications, of original States, must have burst forth in spontaneous numbers: hence, says he, an American chief at this day harangues at the head of his tribe in a more bold and animated style than a modern European would venture to use in an epic poem‡. Thus far then we are led to believe that Song was the original effusion of man in the infancy of his being, while Nature was as yet in the golden stage of her existence, and Astrea remained in the peaceful habitations of mortals. How curious, how interesting is it, to be made acquainted with the genuine effusions of

the human mind in the state of primitive innocence and simplicity, before interest or avarice had warped and polluted it! There is an original Charibbean Ode preserved in Montaigne's *Essays*, which is remarkable for its beauty and native simplicity.

"Snake, stay; O snake! loveliest of insects, stay, till my sister has drawn from thy painted skin the pattern of a rich ribbon, which I mean to present to my mistress; so may thy beauty and thy disposition raise thee above all other serpents: Stay, O snake, stay &c."

The manners of the earlier ages of society were, in general, highly favourable to the cultivation of Poetry and Song. Covetousness had not as yet sapped, nor effeminacy shackled, the march of the human understanding. Free from the anxieties and cares of life, men wandered on heedless of the present, and careless as to the future. Hunting and fishing were their principal employments; and their domestic amusement, the music of the Bard, listening to the descriptions of those who had passed away, or training their children to the use of the lyre and the bow.

When war, in after ages, became in a great measure the principal object of their attention, still the Song had its predominant effect, and to "receive their fame" was the height of their ambition. He was deemed an unfortunate warrior who had fallen unnoticed and unknown: his name was not recorded on the four grey stones; his bow and his dogs had not accompanied him into the land of the shadow; and his ghost was unpropitiated by the Song of the Bard.

But there is, perhaps, no species of composition which so universally captivates the mind, and conveys so accurate a delineation of men and manners, as the Metrical Romances or Historical Legends of the early Minstrels. In these representations we become doubly interested: to know what our forefathers said or thought upon the various situations of human affairs, must be to enter at once into their most secret recesses, and to lay open to our view the whole of the arcana of their ways and manners, customs and superstitions. Hence the avidity with which they are in general received by the publick, and treasured up from

* Burney's Hist. of Music, Book I.

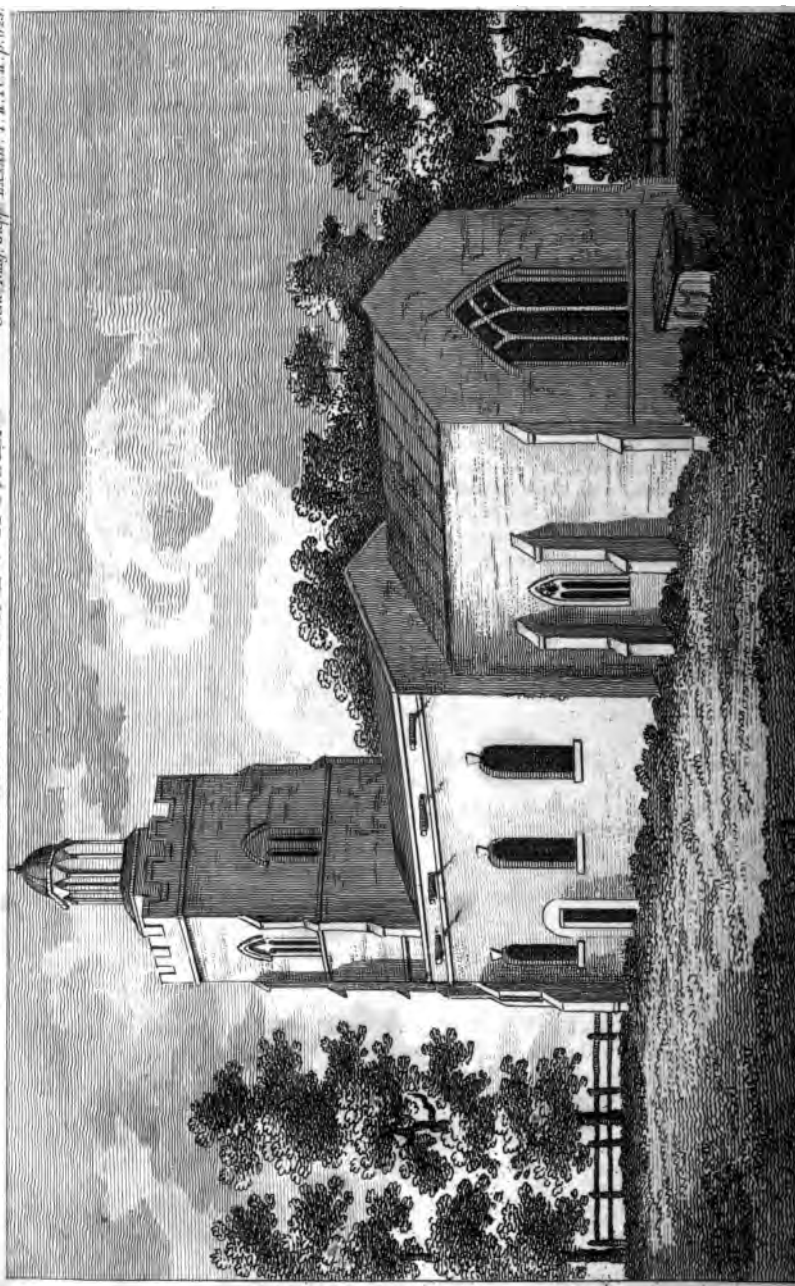
† Querelun, *Memoire sur la Chanson*.

‡ Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian.

§ Montaigne's *Essays*, B. I. C. 30. the

KIRKBY ALLORY, S.E.

Gen. Mag. Suppl. LXXXV. Pl. II. p. 625.



age to age with so much ardour and attention. But the pleasure to be derived from this source must be in proportion to the interest taken in the narrative related, in the prominent feature of the story, or in the judicious arrangement and happy *denouement* of the whole. In these *Metrical Romances* we have indeed a source of amusement superior to the dry and voluminous disquisitions of the *antient* Chronicler. The fancy is interested, and the mind is improved. The data of facts and assertions are vague and inconsistent: still there is much to be praised in that bold and vigorous delineation of character, those minutiae of description, and that pleasing alliteration, the characteristics of our *antient* rhyme. This was the storehouse from whence the Muses of our immortal Bards, Shakspeare, Spenser, Milton, and Thomson, drew their choicest materials; and from thence alone has every writer who would be thought original, transfused images and ideas warm and picturesque, vivid and beautiful.

A Collection of the Reliques of *Antient Scottish Poetry* is a desideratum in our Northern Literature. There have been collections published worthy of the names prefixed to their pages; but a judicious selection, in the manner of Percy's "*Reliques*," would be a work highly useful and amusing.

Yours, &c. W. L. RIVERS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

KIRKBY Malory, so called from the Malorys some time lords of it, is in the hundred and deanery of Sparkenhoe, in the county of Leicester, five miles distant from Hinckley, four from Market Bosworth, and ten West of Leicester.

The first of the family of Malory that I have met with was Geoffrey Malory, rather to that Sir Anketill Malory, knight, who, being governor of the castle and town of Leicester under Robert Blanchmaines in the time of his rebellion against king Henry II. marched thence to Northampton; and after a sharp fight, having defeated the burghers there, returned to Leicester, with the spoils and plunder of that town; for which his lands being forfeited, they were, in 1174, seized by Henry II. nor was he ever restored

to them; but Henry, his son, paying a fine of 60 marks to King John in the first year of his reign, obtained a restitution to this manor, and all his father's lands in this county and Warwickshire.

In 1220 Richard Malory was lord of this place. He gave to the Priory of Thelesford, co. Warwick, in pure and perpetual alms, the land called Barlichevong, in which the church of Kirkby was erected, together with the advowson of the said church, and the chapels of Peckleton and Shilton, with all their appurtenances.

Sir Anketill Malory sold this manor in the reign of Edward III. to the abbot and convent of Leicester; in whose possession it continued till 1540; when, falling into Henry the Eighth's hands, it was by him, the next year, granted to Thomas Harvey, then of Elmesthorpe. He died in 1544, and his tombstone is still remaining in the neighbouring church of Peckleton. He probably lived at what is now called *The Moats*, the *antient* residence, as is supposed, of the Malory's. They are still remaining, being a few hundred yards from the village. The area in the centre, as well as the square canals of water which encircle it, are tolerably perfect; and the whole being surrounded with majestic trees, afford an object at a distance, and, on a nearer survey, form a gloomy appearance, consistent with the notions of those rude times in which it was inhabited.

The three surviving daughters and a grand-daughter of Thomas Harvey were found to be his coheirs. The grand-daughter, Anne Fowler, was afterwards the wife of John Noel, esq. of Whellesburgh; who, in her right, became possessed of the lordship of Kirkby-Malory.

William Noel, esq. of Whellesburgh, is noticed by Mr. Burten, in 1622, as lord of the manor of Kirkby. He served the office of Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1604, and that of Warwickshire in 1624. He died 1641, and was buried at Kirkby. His second son Veracy Noel was advanced to the dignity of a baronet in 1660. His son Sir William Noel married Margaret eldest daughter of John lord Lovelace, by Anne daughter of Thomas earl of Cleveland, and in her own right baroress Wentworth of Nettlested.

His second grandson, William Noel, esq. was one of the king's counsel, recorder and M. P. for Stamford; chief justice of Chester, and justice of the Common Pleas in 1757.—His eldest brother, Sir Clobery Noel, was M. P. for Leicestershire 1727, and died 1733. His eldest son Sir Edward Noel succeeded to the barony of Wentworth, on the death of Lady Wentworth 1745, and was created Viscount Wentworth of Whelleshburgh 1762. He died 1774; and was succeeded by his only son, the present Viscount Wentworth, who is now lord of the manor, and patron of the rectory, of Kirkby Malory.

His Lordship resides at Kirkby Hall, a handsome and commodious mansion, which was (except the South front) rebuilt by the late Viscount Wentworth. It consists of many good and comfortable apartments, in which are several antient and modern family portraits. The library contains a large and excellent collection of books. The offices and stables are spacious and convenient. The ground in the park is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, well wooded with fine elms and oaks, and ornamented with a canal of running water. Good views of this Mansion are given in Nichols's "History of Leicestershire."

The Church (*see Plate II.*) dedicated to All Saints, is neat within, and consists of an embattled tower, surmounted by a light and handsome pinnacle; a long nave; and a chancel. The church is well pewed, and has a good gallery.

The Parsonage, a neat house, situated on a beautiful spot, commanding one of the finest views in the county, was built by the Rev. Clobery Noel; and it was altered and enlarged by his successor, the Rev. Rowney Noel, D. D. Dean of Salisbury. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Noel, M. A.

The following epitaph in the church seems to demand insertion, as a tribute to a Naval Hero:

"This monument is erected to the memory
of Thomas Noel, esq.

Captain in the Royal Navy,
third son of Sir Clobery Noel, bart.
who in every station performed the part
of a diligent, skilful, and gallant officer;
and, persevering in his duty with true
courage to the last,

fell with honour in the service of his Country,

Being commander of his Majesty's ship
Princess Louisa,
in the engagement with the French near
Minorca,

on the 20th of May, 1756,

he was mortally wounded;
and dying on the 5th of June following,
in the 39th year of his age,
was buried in the English Church at
Gibraltar."

The Church contains many other epitaphs, particularly of the Noel family, all of which are given in the "History of Leicestershire," with a full history of the place, and its noble owners; and from which work the preceding particulars have been extracted.

By the Return to Parliament in 1811, Kirkby Malory contained 2 uninhabited houses, and 51 houses occupied by 53 families, (48 of which were employed in agriculture, and 3 in trade, and 2 not comprized in the preceding classes,) consisting of 122 males, and 126 females, total 248.

Yours, &c.

B. N.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

RETURNING to London by Penrith and Brougham last Summer, my attention was attracted by a Pillar, standing on a gently-rising ground on the South side of the road, about a mile this side of the latter place. On examination, I found it to have been erected in the year 1656, by the Countess Dowager of Pembroke; a woman so justly celebrated for her many excellent qualities, that a little description of this memorial, with four of the numerous castles belonging to her, and which, under her munificence, were repaired and preserved from demolition, may, I presume, not be unacceptable. This pillar is between seven and eight feet high, and about three in diameter, of an octagonal form, with capital and base: it supports a square block of stone, on two sides of which are sun-dials, on a third the arms of Veteriponts and Clifford, impaling Russell, surmounted by an earl's coronet; and on the fourth, the following inscription, on a brass plate:

"This pillar was erected, anno 1656, by the Right Honourable Ann Countess Dowager of Pembroke, &c. and sole heiress of the Right Honourable George Earl of Cumberland, &c. for a memorial
of

of her last parting in this place with her good and pious mother, the Right Honourable Margaret Countess Dowager of Cumberland, the 2nd of April, 1616. In memory whereof she also left an annuity of four pounds to be distributed to the poor within this parish of Brougham every 2nd day of April for ever, upon the stone table here hard by. *Laus Deo.*"

A few paces towards the South is the base of a small stone table, the upper part of which has been thrown down, and lies near the spot: how long it has been in this state, I know not; but with very little trouble it might be replaced, and both preserved from destruction. Gratitude to the benevolent distributor of so many charities would, I think, be alone sufficient to preserve this and all other of her works from wanton demolition; and when we reflect on the doubly pious intention of this little monumental tribute, as expressed in the inscription, it is a duty absolute and indispensable. This exalted female character (the daughter of George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, by Margaret Russell his wife,) was born at Skipton Castle on the 30th of January, 1590. She first married William Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and afterwards Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1649. After his death the Countess devoted her attention to many pious works, and the restoration of six of her noble castles, which had suffered dilapidations during the civil wars. Of these, SKIPTON in Yorkshire first claimed her notice, it being the place of her birth, and which was afterwards her chief residence. The situation of this building, although not very commanding, is nevertheless beautiful, and much admired for the finely-diversified scenery which surrounds it. The chief entrance is through a gate protected by four round towers, a short distance North-east of the church, near the market place. It has been much altered from its original state, and now forms a convenient lodge. On entering the court-yard, a large and ponderous square building presents itself, with a venerable circular tower at each angle: within this is a small ancient quadrangle, picturesque from its variety of windows, buttresses, &c. and a fine old yew tree standing in the centre. The parts of the castle now inhabited are attached to the North and East of these more

antient apartments, the whole forming a picturesque group.

Skipton Church is a spacious handsome structure, consisting of body and chancel, with a well-proportioned tower at the West end, and is entered by a porch on the South side. Some portions of it are antient, but the prevailing style is that of Henry VII. The interior contains nothing remarkable but several monuments of the Clifford family.

BROUGHAM CASTLE, near Penrith in Westmorland, was repaired by the Countess Dowager of Pembroke in the year 1651, having been in a dilapidated state nearly five and thirty years. After her death it was entirely neglected, and all the materials sold for £100 to two attorneys in Penrith. It is now a mouldering venerable ruin on the banks of the river Eden. The keep and chapel are the most prominent features, the former of which is very ancient, of massy construction, having several circular arches in front, and has probably been considerably higher. To the North-east angle is attached a gateway of less antient erection. The chapel was very small; part of the East window, stalls, and holy-water recess, with large corbels of the roof, remain. The old church at Brougham, being considered in a dangerous state, was taken down, and rebuilt by the Countess of Pembroke, in the year 1659.

BROUGH, (or Brough under Stanimore, to distinguish it from places of a similar name,) one stage on the London side of Appleby, is a town of no great importance, except that its Castle was one of the number belonging to the great Dutchess of Pembroke; it is a fine remain, on a grand and commanding situation, towards the North of the town. A great fire happened here before the year 1521, which destroyed nearly all the internal timber work, with the lead roofs, &c. But the Dutchess began to repair these extensive damages in 1660, and over the gate placed an inscription to that effect, which has long since been beaten down and destroyed. The strength of this Castle was very great. In addition to its defence by Nature, it had several deep fosses with high banks and ramparts between, the whole rising with very steep ascent.

With APPLEBY I shall conclude, being the last of the four Castles I visited belonging

belonging to the Countess of Pembroke. This is the county town, an extensive place, of very high antiquity, though some doubts exist about its ever having been a Roman town, which many assert; but no fragments of this kind ever having been found, it rests upon mere conjecture. The Countess herself believed the keep of the Castle to be of Roman construction; but there is no appearance of such character. It may probably claim a date as early as the Conquest, which the general form and circular arches induce us to believe is near the time of its erection. It has received the appellation of *Cæsar's Tower*, but from what circumstance is not exactly known. It has a square turret at each angle, rising above the battlements, terminated by a leaden cupola and vane, is surrounded by a high rampart wall, extending Eastward a considerable length, with two bastions; the North has one bastion and the entrance gateway. In the East and part of the North side are the dwelling buildings, which have been much altered from their original state. The whole of this is encompassed and farther protected by a deep foss, which in addition to its lofty situation must have rendered it a very formidable place of defence. The quantity of ground in the Castle Park, including the Castle, &c. is twenty-two acres and eight perches. The whole is now finely wooded; and the beautiful river Eden, flowing under the steep declivity towards the East, renders the scene particularly grand. Towards the North end of the town stands the Church, dedicated to St. Laurence, near an old bridge of two arches, at the West end of which was formerly a small Chapel, likewise dedicated to that Saint. The Church is large, having a long body of three aisles, a small chancel, a low tower embattled at the West end, and a porch on the South side. Great part of the Church was rebuilt by the Countess in the year 1659, and a vault made during her lifetime near the North-east angle of the chancel. On the North wall is her monument of black marble, on which are distributed twenty-four shields bearing arms, the pedigree of her illustrious family. In the base is this inscription:

"Here lyes expecting y^e second come-
 inge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,

y^e dead body of y^e Lady Anne Clifford, daughter and sole-heire to George Clifford, third Earle of Cumberland, by his blessed wife Margaret Russell, Countess of Cumberland, which Lady Anne was born in Skipton Castle in Craven y^e 30th of January (being a Friday) in the year 1590, as y^e year begins on New-year's-day. By a long-continued descent from her father and his noble ancestors, she was Barronesse Clifford, Westmorland, and Vesey, High Sherifesse of the county of Westmorland, and Lady of y^e Honor of Skipton in Craven, aforesaid. She married for her first husband Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and for her second husband, Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, leaving behind her only two daughters that lived, which she had by her first husband; the eldest, Margaret Countess of Thannett, and the younger Isabella Countess of Northampton. Which Lady Anne Clifford Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, deceased, at her Castle of Brougham, y^e 22nd day of March, in y^e year of our Lord 1675, Christianly, willingly, and quietly, having before her death seen a plentiful issue by her two daughters of thirteen grandchildren; and her body lies buried in this vault."

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 10.*
 THE following passage in Xenophon's *Memorabilia* appears to have occasioned the critics considerable trouble.

Lib. i. cap. vii. sect. 5. speaking of the manner in which Socrates dissuaded men from a false estimation of their own powers, and from seeking reputation for fictitious qualities, the elegant author, (according to Benwell's edition, Oxon. 1809, p. 55,) thus expresses himself:

Ἀπατῶνα δ' ἰκάλας, ὃ τὸν μικρὸν μὲν, εἰ δ' ἢ τις ἀργύριον ἢ σκυῖος παρά τινι πωδοῖ λαβὼν ἀποστρέφει, πολὺ δὲ μέγιστον, ὅστις, μηδενὸς ἀξίος ὢν, ἱξηπατήκευ, πᾶσι ὡς ἰκανὸς εἴη τῆς πόλεως ἡγεῖσθαι.

Benwell, with great gravity, tells us in a note, that he has admitted the *emendationem optimam* of Leucclavius, instead of the vulgate τὸν ὃ μικρὸν μὲν, εἰ δ' ἢ τις. It is observable that those copies which admit the τὸν, omit the εἰ, and *vice versa*. Rubenkenius has found this reading — μικρὸν μὲν, τὸν ἢ τις, &c. leaving out εἰ and εἰδ. Unquestionably this is preferable

These lines make me conclude that our beloved Mr. G. T. had resumed his chair. Besides Nichol, Emmett and Toosey were above me: never afterwards did we meet! W. P.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec. 8.*
YOUR excellent Magazine has already very justly eulogised "The general Institution established in Birmingham for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children." (See Review for May, p. 471.) I herewith send you *The Second Report of the Committee to the General Meeting, 29 Aug. 1814*; and the elegant *Lines written by the Rev. Rann Kennedy**. Surely, Mr. Urban, too much encouragement cannot be given to an undertaking so truly sublime in its character, and so incalculably beneficial in its tendency, as THE BIRMINGHAM INSTITUTION. Long after their remains shall have mouldered into the elements whence Man originally was created, THE PATRONS of the *Deaf and Dumb* shall be remembered with pious veneration by the children's children of the helpless objects now relieved.

Yours, &c. WEEDEN BUTLER,
Lecturer of Brompton.

"Gentlemen,

"Your Committee, in laying before you an Account of what has been done since your last Meeting, are happy to report favourably of the state and prospects of your Institution. The same spirit that was manifested towards the Institution by the public at its birth, has continued to befriend its progress. The warmest interest has been testified, on all occasions, for its success; the number of its Supporters has been continually increasing; and the state of its funds, at this early period, encourages the most confident expectation of its continued prosperity. The flattering testimony in its favour, which had already been officially given on public occasions, in this and two neighbouring Counties, has lately been renewed in two more distant ones; and the Society, within the same period, has had the gratification of seeing its highest office honoured by the name of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Your School, which was opened by Mr. Braidwood in January last, has been carried on with great zeal and assiduity on the part of its Instructor, and with as much advantage and improvement to its Pupils as could reasonably be expected. In the beginning of a School of this kind, to which

almost every Pupil brings a mind quite new to instruction, some time, it was naturally to be supposed, must be spent in conducting them over the difficulty of the very first steps. You know what that difficulty is to minds which have every avenue open to the communication of knowledge; you may conceive how much greater difficulty there is to those to whom the natural means of all communication are wanting; and it is apparent what time and labour, in the outset, must be bestowed on merely qualifying a mind to follow the guidance of its teacher, where the very means of intercourse, the language itself of explanation and instruction, must in the first place be established between them, and where the importance and the ends of instruction cannot be understood. You will easily perceive, therefore, that what ought to be looked for at present in the School, as giving the surest promise of future attainment, is not any striking instance of sudden proficiency, but some proof that the first obstacles to any instruction at all have been effectually overcome, and that much is already done, if it can be shown that all have begun to learn. In the few lessons which your Committee will request you to allow the Pupils of the Institution to go through in your presence to-day, they think you will find this evidence of successful instruction, that without any thing calculated, as might easily have been done, to surprise you into admiration, these Children will shew you, that their minds have really been opened to instruction, and are already in clear and secure possession of some portion of the elements of knowledge. You will also have an opportunity of tracing, in the different degrees of attainment of the different Pupils, the kind of progress through which the minds of the most advanced have gone, and of forming from it some judgment of that continual progress, through which, we trust, they will be conducted. Hereafter you may expect that the general advancement of the School will be more rapid, as the number of those Pupils increase whose minds are enough improved, by the progress they have made, to assist in their own further progress, and to second the instructions of their Teacher, by the exertion of their own intelligence. The number of Children admitted has been designedly small; because it was conceived that where a system of instruction was to be introduced, which was altogether new to the Pupils, it could be much more effectually, as well as more easily, established in the School, by limiting the number at first, among whom

* See our Poetry, p. 661.

PART II.] *The Deaf and Dumb.*—*Colossal Statue of Wallace.* 631

whom the attention of the Teacher was to be divided. There are now fifteen Children attending the School, three of whom are not of this town, but sent to it from a distance, and their support provided for, without expence to the Institution.—The primary object of your Institution was to establish, in this place, the means of Instruction for the Deaf and Dumb; and this was effected by opening a Day-School in the town. But your further intention of extending the benefit to greater numbers, by receiving them into an Asylum of your own, was borne in mind by your Committee; and the generous dispositions which, on all occasions, had been shewn towards your Institution by the publick, encouraged them to make no delay in endeavouring to carry this part of your plan into execution. Their wishes were met by the liberality of a Nobleman, who had already shewn himself a zealous friend to the diffusion of Instruction, Lord Calthorpe, who, on the representation of one* of the Members of the Committee, whose zealous and important services they are happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging, made an offer to the Society of Land, and a Building already erected, on terms exceedingly liberal, and peculiarly adapted to the condition of an infant Institution. This offer was gladly accepted. What preparation was necessary to fit the building for the reception of the Children, is in considerable forwardness, and in a very short time it will be ready to receive them. The building will be found to be very convenient, and its situation particularly well suited to its purpose. It stands single, on a very pleasant spot of ground, quite spacious enough for the amusements and exercises of the Children, and at such a distance from the town, as, both for the advantage of air, and in other respects, makes it very desirable as a place of abode for Children. A plan and elevation of the Building will be shewn you. The next care that fell to your Committee was the selection of a Matron to take charge of the Household, as well as of the Instruction of the Girls in those points which would naturally fall under her superintendence. They have appointed a person to the situation, from whom they have every reason to expect the most satisfactory discharge of its duties.—There is now one point more to which they think it necessary at present to call your attention:—the means of supporting the Children. As the number whom you can receive and instruct is greatly beyond what your pre-

* Edward Johnstone, M. D.

sent funds will enable you to support, they would recommend for the present year, in order that the utility of the Institution may as little as possible be limited by the state of your funds, that the charge of the maintenance be undertaken in part only by yourselves, and that a part be defrayed by those who have already the charge of their support. Your Committee have already found, in two instances of Children sent from a distance, that where the Parents were unable to do it, the Parishes to which they belonged have been ready to undertake the increased charge of maintaining them in this Town, to place them within reach of the advantages of your Institution."

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

ON Thursday, the 22d Sept. being the Anniversary of the Victory obtained by the brave Sir Wm. Wallace, at Stirling-Bridge, in 1297, the Earl of Buchan dedicated the Colossal Statue of that Hero, on a rock at Dryburg, in the following very laconic and impressive manner:

"In the name of my brave and worthy Country, I dedicate this Monument as sacred to the memory of Wallace—

'The peerless Knight of Ellerslie,
Who wav'd on Ayr's romantic shore
The beamy torch of Liberty!
And roaming round from sea to sea,
From glade obscure, or gloomy rock,
His bold compatriots call'd, to free
The realm from Edward's iron yoke'."

The situation of this monumental statue is truly striking, and commands a lovely view. When the work is quite finished, it will have a fine effect. The simple and sublime inscription, from Thomson's *Autumn*, is to be,

"Great Patriot Hero! ill-requited Chief!"

Yours, &c.

SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 18.

THE exploits of the Combined Armies in the late Campaign have naturally thrown into shade the services to which Germany owed her fame in former wars; and might have, under a wiser conduct, owed her independence. But the memory of Schill is still honoured as that of the most distinguished and gallant partizan that all those wars produced. As he died under the reign of Buonaparte, all public honours would have only drawn down vengeance: but the spirit

spirit of the people was not to be totally quenched, and the actions of this officer were recorded in all the more secret and safer forms of memorial. A pillar, in an open field near Stralsund, bore the following inscription (in German). The popular attention was too strongly attracted to it, and it was shortly removed.

"Who rests this nameless mound beneath rudely pil'd upon the heath, [neath, Naked to wind's and water's sweep?— Does here some gloomy outcast sleep? Yet many a footstep freshly round Marks it as lov'd—as holiest ground."

"Stranger! this mound is all the grave Of one who lived as live the brave: Nor ever heart's devoted tide More nobly pour'd than when he died. Stranger! no stone might dare to tell His name who on this red spot fell!

These steps are steps of German men, That, when the Tyrant's in his den, Come crowding round with midnight tread

To vow their vengeance o'er the dead. Dead! no, that Spirit's lightning still. Soldier! thou see'st the grave of SCHILL!"

Yours, &c.

MILES.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

ALLOW me to offer the following Sonnet for a place in your Miscellany. The doctrines which it inculcates may be of more importance than many of the strenuous advocates for modern charities, and modern modes of propagating true Religion, may be inclined to admit. Not only experience, but the Word of God sanctions the opinion that divisions are a curse upon any Land. But as amongst all parties in the State, and all sects in Religion, many sincere, pious, and honest men may be found, who are anxious to obtain, and believe that they have acquired, a knowledge of the Truth; it is to be lamented that the means of reconciling such characters have not yet been duly considered or investigated.

To submit the opinion of sincerity on the method of producing a union of conscientious Dissenters with Churchmen, may be thought by some too presumptuous an undertaking: nevertheless, if each individual who has such union at heart were to make public what measures he thought would benefit in the prosecution of so noble an end; and if the respective merits of each one's plan were duly weighed by the discernment of true

wisdom, an expectation might be reasonably indulged, that much good might one day be the result. Before any plan of union be proposed, the causes of disunion should be distinctly stated. As a preliminary step, I will venture to affirm, that one grand source of secession from, or of indifference to, the Established Church, and which has often been the subject of sincere regret with me, is the *weakness of the officiating Ministers* in many, in very many Churches and Parishes: which weakness is not at all times to be ascribed to the faults of such Ministers. The support of a Minister, when the Legislature has not provided a sufficiency, must come from the people; and in proportion as the duty of the Legislature and the people is neglected by either, the officiating Minister is in danger of having his moral and intellectual powers weakened and depraved.

Yours, &c.

GULIELMUS.

A SONNET

On the respect which is due to the officiating "Priests," who are, and must be considered, "The Lord's Ministers" (Joel i. 9.)

"Is not the meat cut off before our eyes; yea, joy and gladness from the House of our God?" (Joel i. 16.)

OH Reader! while thy soul in flesh is clad,

Thy Priest support—ne'er grudge him Neglect and poverty may drive him mad*, And th' Holy Temple then becomes prophane.

The Shepherd, smitten, leads the sheep astray;

If joy and gladness are not in his breast, His heart from sacred ground will turn away;

Nor will his prayers with holy zeal be In whate'er house ye enter, there abide, The Son of God to his Disciples said— Then let it not throughout this Land be cried,

God's Priests do mourn,—God's Priests If so, in England mournful tears may flow; An angry God may bring upon her woe†

* Or, with equal propriety, it may be rendered

"Neglect and poverty may make him bad." —But *mad* is preferred to *bad*, as the Author is of opinion that partial insanity is the lot of more of the inferior Clergy than moral turpitude!

† This inference is considered as justified by a perusal of part of the third chapter of the Prophet Malachi, from verse 7 to 9 inclusive.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

I HAVE long intended to address you on the article of *Briefs*; a subject which, if I mistake not, has been frequently adverted to in your widely-circulating Magazine, as well as in many other Diurnal and Periodical Publications.

In the last eight years, including 1814, I have extracted from the circulated Briefs, the amounts of sums collected under former Briefs, where 2d, 3d, 4th, and even 5th Briefs (see Adderley Church, Salop.) have been issued for the same purposes; and I find, that, on the average, each Brief has produced a trifle above 190*l*.

It has been asserted that Briefs are circulated at this time in at least 12,000 Parishes and places of Worship; but, perhaps, though not absolutely asserted, 15,000 would be a more correct statement. It must therefore be a matter of painful surprise, that such an inconsiderable sum as 190*l*. should be the average nett produce of a Brief; and more especially as, exclusive of the large collections in the more extensive, wealthy, and populous parishes, there are many hundred, if not thousand parishes, which, in lieu of collections, subscribe out of the parochial funds or assessments to each Brief, various sums in proportion to their wealth or population, or to the occasion of the Brief.—And thus, if it be permitted to state the Parish Churches and places of worship wherein Briefs are read at 15,000, the gross amount of the collection on each Brief, at one shilling only in each Church and place of worship, would be 750*l*.

That a large proportion of each gross collection must be expended in the various charges attendant on the procuration, &c. of a Brief, must be admitted; and an account of such expenditure may be seen in Burn's *Eccles. Law*, under the title *Briefs*. But though the items specified in that account are stated at 330*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. yet many of the incidental charges amongst those items must have been greatly increased since that statement first appeared in the original edition of Burn's *Eccles. Law*, about 50 years ago.

I am not aware of any charge of peculation against the persons connected with the management, &c. of Briefs. But I can assert, that within

the last 30 years, when some not ill-disposed, though perhaps inquisitive, Parochial Trustees, have desired to be informed of the gross sums collected on the Briefs in which they were interested, and of the items of the deductions thereout, their inquiries have been shortly answered, by replying to them that such and such sums awaited their orders, as the whole, or in part of the nett produce of the Briefs in question; and that, upon repetition of such applications, similar answers have been returned, and sometimes no answer at all.

Hence, Mr. Urban, a suspicion has arisen, that something is not quite correct in the concern of Briefs; and as all information is refused to inquirers, authorised surely as Trustees are to make such inquiries, this suspicion has gradually increased amongst the ignorant part of mankind, and those of evil minds, to a persuasion, if not a conviction, of a want of integrity in the management of Briefs, and particularly in making unwarrantable deductions out of the collections on each Brief. And I am satisfied, that such an idea, whether founded or unfounded in truth, has spread very widely, and has and does most extensively prevent the contributions of many persons; either in religious aid of the repair or enlargement of the Churches of our Establishment, or in the benevolent aid of the distresses and calamities of their fellow creatures.

The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty having refrained from giving any public account of the receipts and disbursements of their body from 1735, a similar opinion had prevailed very much to the discredit of their Society; viz. that they had not duly applied the funds committed to their management; and though frequently and publicly called upon for an account of their proceedings, they would not satisfy the feelings of many well-affectioned inquirers. Their official conduct, in refusing such an account, was dishonourable to them, and injured their reputation as a body, and thereby prevented the co-operation of private persons with them in promoting the objects of their Society. I will not attempt to account for their refusal, which must have appeared unfavourable to all serious and well-disposed minds, and which

seems to have been most indefensible; because, when the House of Lords, about the close of the last century, was pleased to order such an account to be laid before them, the production of it proved not only the integrity, but the extreme honour and ability, of the Right Reverend and other Governors in the management of that well-meant, though inefficient fund.

I have heard that a Member of the House of Commons has been collecting information whereon to found an inquiry in that Honourable House, on this subject of Briefs. As his attention has been turned towards it for some time, I hope that the day is not far distant, when the hands of the humane and charitable may not be checked in the kind distribution of their Christian beneficence, by a suspicion that one half of their contributions to Briefs are exhausted in receipt and remittance of the other half to the distressed objects of their charity.

Yours, &c.

K. L. M.

The Path of the Just. A sacred Essay.

"The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." *Prov. iv. 18.*

OF all the numerous beauties peculiar to the glorious volume of Divine Revelation, there is none which perhaps more strongly challenges our attention, than the accuracy of allusion and strict analogy of the metaphors with which it abounds, to the great and essential truths they are intended to convey. Employed under the guidance of Infinite Wisdom to inculcate and enforce doctrines of the highest importance both for the glory of God and the best interests of his rational and intelligent offspring, their close resemblance to the several objects with which for this purpose they are associated, is generally exact in all its bearings, and remarkable not merely for some points of casual coincidence, but for consistency in every part. Of the truth of this observation, the passage before us assuredly exhibits a striking confirmation. With what strength of imagery does it paint the glorious natural object, selected in the instance before us, for the medium of accomplishing its les-

son of instruction, and with what forcible effect does it impress on our minds the leading circumstance that lesson is calculated and designed to convey and elucidate, viz. the gradual improvement of the human character under the influence and operation of divine grace, a principle essentially necessary to its ultimate perfection!

And first: For the exact allusion and strict analogy of the imagery employed in the passage under our consideration, we need only appeal to any one who has attentively watched the gradual progress of a summer morning, from the first streaks of dawning lustre, which in our own climate faintly irradiate the Northern region of the heavens, even at the season of midnight, to the increasing lustre of the North-eastern quarter till the rising of the sun; and has further traced the progress of that unrivalled luminary, struggling, as he often appears to do, to penetrate the congregated mists and vapours which for a while seem to defy his power, and shed a chilly damp to check the beneficial influence of his early beams. How irresistibly does the potent energy and ardent glow of his increasing strength at length overpower all their accumulated opposition, breaking through the temporary veil they at first interposed, as he advances in plenitude of splendour towards his meridian altitude?

Secondly, To be convinced of the full effect, with which the metaphor employed on the present occasion is calculated to impress on the attentive reader, the leading circumstance which it is the more immediate object of the Scripture here selected to enforce and elucidate; let us consider the degrees of imperfection inherent in the best of men.

What a strong resemblance do these bear to the mists and vapours of the early morning; and how much do they frequently, in the outset of the Christian's career, obscure the clear display of those excellencies which should adorn his character! Yet how does that character, if genuine, break through the veil of errors and failings that at first obstructed the effulgence of his example! how does it shine with increasing power at every stage of its advancement, and

prepare the happy subject of its beneficial efficacy for those regions of pure and celestial joy, where "they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that (by the power of their good example) turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever!" How earnestly then should we, who possess the advantages of divine knowledge afforded by the Scriptures, pray that "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, may shine into our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, so aptly styled in the metaphoric language of the Bible the Sun of righteousness; and that, rejoicing in this light, as it becometh Christians to do, we may be enabled by its aid to advance in the path of holiness and virtue, from strength to strength, here below, so as finally to rise from glory to glory in that city which hath no need of the sun or of the moon to shine in it; for the glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.

M. CHAMBERLIN.

Blandford, Sept. 18.

"Let us consider of the means of making two blades of grass or two grains of corn, grow where but one grew before."—*Lord Bacon*.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

THE National importance of the object of this letter, particularly at a crisis when the adjustment of the most delicate interests depends on the increase of the produce of the soil, will, I trust, be considered as a sufficient apology for imposing on your Readers the trouble of perusing it.

It is too well known that, in spite of every exertion of the Board, and of the various local Societies for promoting Agricultural improvements, the force of custom and prejudice has hitherto counteracted those exertions; and the introduction of better systems appears to depend on the more extensive diffusion of knowledge, which must result from the circulation of books and the gradual conviction of experience.

At the same time, it is deeply to be lamented that the Scottish Farmer, by applying all the aids of art, and even many English Farmers who have adopted the best modern practices, find it as easy to pay from five to

to eight pounds per acre, as many who pursue obsolete and erroneous systems find it to pay but 20s. or 30s.; and as the necessities of the State cannot well diminish the burdens of the farmers, and as consumers cannot pay much higher prices, the only practical alternative is to increase the produce of the land by improved modes of cultivation.

Such is the appeal of common sense to the patriotism and loyalty of the country; and the mode of answering that appeal is to meet the exigency of the case, by augmenting by every means the knowledge of the practical farmer. How is this to be done? Will they attend Lectures on Agriculture? No! If lecturers were to preach with religious fervour in every village in the empire, they would be treated as theorists and visionaries, and be neglected and despised. Will they read the Reports of the Board? No—seventy volumes of detailed facts are beyond the patience of most men, and wholly repulsive to those whose literature seldom extends beyond the Provincial Paper, or their Bible and Prayer-book! What then is the means by which this great purpose is to be achieved?

I conceive success would be rendered certain by the general introduction to every farmer's fire-side of that practical volume, Young's "*Farmer's Calendar*;" a book which teaches whatever ought to be known, while it neither prosers nor dilates so as to perplex or weary its readers. Following the succession of business month by month, and describing the operations of each period, according to the best practical systems, it does not offend the unlettered reader by its systematic arrangements or logical subdivisions, but treats on every thing that is to be done on every kind of farm and soil, plainly, intelligibly, and practically.

Mr. Young, as is well known, has devoted a long and very active life to the perfection of this volume; and his opportunities in travel, as Secretary of the Board, and as the personal acquaintance of every improving farmer in the empire, have never been exceeded, and perhaps never can be equalled by any man. His book is therefore all that can be desired as a manual of improved practice, while, as a composition, it is of all others,

in

in its form and manner, the best adapted to the purpose of spreading that information which affords the only chance of enabling the farmer and the country at large to triumph over the difficulties of the times.

Farmers who value their own interests will of course not fail to possess themselves of so desirable a treasure; but it is incumbent on all great landholders and their stewards to give every possible currency to the volume, by a gratuitous distribution at rent-day, the returns to which it would be the most certain means of augmenting, with increased profit and facility to the tenantry.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

A Letter from John Metcalf, the extraordinary Blind Man at Spofforth, in Yorkshire. (See Vol. LXXX. p. 597.)

SIR, *Spofforth, Nov. 15, 1794.*

I ASK pardon for the freedom of this, which is to acquaint you that since you saw me, I have recollected something that happened in my former passage of life*. In the year 1760, I agreed to make between 20 and 30 miles of turnpike road leading from Wakefield to Manchester. The Trustees were very anxious to have it speedily done; so I was obliged to employ about four hundred men. I had them in five companies; each company a few miles distant from each other. I stationed myself and family, with a number of horses and carts, at a place called Lepton, near the road side, about five miles East of Huddersfield, and eight West of Wakefield. I frequently went to the present Colonel Ratcliff's. He was Captain then of a Company in the Militia, he being one of the principal commissioners and subscribers to the turnpike road. One time I found a coach standing in the Court: I asked the reason of its standing there: he told me, he had been building a new Hall, but had got up no out-buildings; besides, he said, he had no occasion for it, though it cost his father a hundred guineas. I told him, as he had no lady, I would buy it of him for my lady. After a good many words betwixt us, I agreed for it for four guineas, though it was worth four or five times the money. Colonel Ratcliff was Justice of Peace then; his clerk was

* Metcalf must have dictated this to some familiar friend. An account of him was compiled by the late George Allan, esq. F.S.A.; and sold at Harrogate.

rather of a merryish disposition; and he said, I would have you to come on such a day for it; the Justice will be from home, and I will ride with you in it to Huddersfield; and accordingly I did; and we both got into the coach. A man who was rather short of understanding rode the fore-horse, with a short pipe in his mouth, and without a hat. We had a pick-ax on one side of the coach, and a spade on the other. Lest they should mention any duty to us, we meant to say we were removing tools for the use of the turnpike road. We drove to the best Inn in Huddersfield. We had plenty of company, as very few coaches passed in that quarter, and particularly in the situation we were tackled in. Then we proceeded home to Lepton, and the Sunday following yoked six cart-horses to the coach, and told my wife she should ride in a coach and six of her own; though her relations reflected on her marriage, yet she had risen to a greater pitch than any of her generation before her. The late Sir John Kay lived at Grange-hall, about a mile off us; he being a good-natured gentleman, and often being free in talking to me, I sent to let him know that I and my lady were going an airing on to Grange Moor, with my coach and six, and would be glad if he would accompany us with his chaise. Sir John was very much diverted with the joke. A few days after I said to my lady, if we continue this equipage, we shall want new liveries for servants, and new harness for six horses: so I put my former intention into execution, which was to pull the coach in pieces, and take off the leather and iron for proper use, and put the wheels on to two little carts. I can't say but it caused rather a sadness in my lady, to see her splendid equipage so suddenly demolished. So, if I should be so fortunate as you would be pleased to rectify the forementioned book, this matter might be put in if you think it of any signification; but I leave every thing to your taste, whether to add or diminish in every matter: though it is all fact, yet the eye will want to be pleased; but if time will not permit, or any other matter should invade to prevent this weighty matter from being done, I should be obliged to endeavour to apply to some inferior person, who would want a sum of money. I can point out no method nor measure how it should be done; so it is most probable they would be more anxious to receive the money, than do it perfectly: therefore I shall think it a great happiness, if I shall not have to make use of other people; but if this should meet with success, it perhaps might be as proper to

get it printed at Richmond, or in that neighbourhood, as at any other place, if a reasonable person could be met with; but, for encouragement of the same, I should send 20 guineas to buy paper with as soon as the book was ready. But 20 guineas, I think, will not be sufficient to buy paper enough. By what inquiry I hear of this book, I think it might not be amiss to print 3000 at the first; so, if the book get finished, I think it would be best to buy paper, and agree with the printer for his trouble. From your humble Petitioner,
JOHN METCALF.

P. S.—Our name came by a noble, vigorous action in former times. It is supposed England was almost covered with wood, and a great many wild creatures in the wood; and what men there were, were without name; but two being together, they saw a red four-footed creature; they could not imagine what it was: one said, 'Have you not heard of lions being in these woods?' He answered 'he had; but never had seen any such thing.' So they conjectured that that was one which they saw. The creature advanced a few paces towards them. The one ran away; the other determined to meet it. This happened to be a red calf. So he that met it got the name *Metcalf*; and he that ran away got the name of *Lightfoot*.

An Epitaph upon the Grave-stone of JOHN METCALF, alias BLIND JACK, in Spofforth Church-yard, (between Wetherby and Harrogate, co. York,) who was buried there April 26, 1810, in the 93d year of his age.

Here lies John Metcalfe; one whose infant sight [night:
Felt the dark pressure of an endless
Yet such the fervour of his dauntless
mind, [fin'd,
His limbs full strong, his spirit uncon-
That, long ere yet life's bolder years be-
gan, [man:
His sightless efforts mark'd the aspiring
Nor mark'd in vain; high deeds his man-
hood dar'd, [shar'd,
And commerce, travel, both his ardour
'Twas his a guide's unerring aid to lend,
O'er trackless wastes to bid new roads
extend;
And when Rebellion rear'd her giant size,
'Twas his to burn with patriot enter-
prize,
For parting wife and babes one pang to
feel, [weal,
Then welcome danger for his country's
Reader: like him exert thy utmost ta-
lent given!
Reader: like him adore the bounteous
hand of Heaven!

MR. URBAN, *Hackney, Dec. 5.*
I CANNOT enter fully into the views promulgated in page 438, in an extract "from a London Newspaper." I do feel, in common with all your Readers, the lamentable state of those unfortunate persons who are in slavery on the coast of Barbary; but permit me to ask, is Great Britain to be the Knight Errant of the World and for all Europe? and are there not the ports of Carthage, Toulon, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, &c. of sufficient magnitude to furnish vessels to protect their own subjects from these Barbarians? I beg to ask, are there any Englishmen in slavery? If there are, the British Navy can furnish *Blakes* to execute that brave Commander's threats. I would also beg leave to lead your Readers' attention to the transactions of late in Spain, where the blood of British heroes spilt in her cause, has not disappeared from the surface of their ground, and yet the "beloved Ferdinand" and his ministers have forgotten the circumstance; those shamsull gentry who wear cowls have said the English are all hereticks, and ought to be d—d. It has been also said (and nothing more frequent) "that England fought her own battles on Spanish ground." In addition to this liberal observation, permit me to add, that, unless the whole Continent had had a most woeful squeeze, they never would have come "to the right about face." It is not the love for England, but the dreadful necessities that they were reduced to by that miscreant Nicholas Buonaparte (for that is his real name), that have produced such pleasing events. Britain is envied, but not loved: and happy is it for John Bull that he is not to be pitied.

Britannia, seated on the rock of a glorious constitution, surrounded with her iron-bound shores, viewed with calmness the convulsions of Europe, but was not a listless spectator; she became the rallying point for every thing great and noble. There is to be a period to her efforts—she cannot for ever be a "nursing mother" to every State, to take them on her lap and feed them with a spoon—to some she affords money—to others credit—to others the blood of her citizens—and the right hand of fellowship to all:

all: "but what thank have ye for these things?"

Do not therefore let us contrive to propose duties on ourselves; but let those Powers who feel the smart apply the remedy. Neither let us impose heavier duties on our Plenipotentiary at the Congress, than he has to accomplish already. I only wish that under the same table where he places his knees, there may be found those whose views and instructions are as liberal as his own; if so, a happy conclusion may be hoped for.

One word more, Mr. Urban: the daily papers frequently hint that Nicholas wishes much to settle in this country—settle in England! what a disgrace to it! Never let such an event paralyze our feelings: but rather let us dwell on the sentence expressed by the amiable Alexander when he landed at Dover, "Now (says he) I set my foot on the land that has saved us all."

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

ONE of your Correspondents has justly observed, that a Magazine should be considered as a farrago of *quicquid agunt homines*; and as your valuable and long-established publication has an extensive circulation, not only amongst antiquaries, philosophers, and divines, but also amongst land-holders, land-occupiers, and merchants, I trust you will not consider the following observations upon the present temper of a very important and numerous class of our fellow-subjects, as foreign to the general purposes of your excellent Miscellany.

The blessings of a general peace seem to have created much greater alarm in all the rural districts of the country, than was ever occasioned by the evils of war: to so great a height indeed is this feeling carried, that, upon my lately conveying to a neighbouring farmer the intelligence of the pacification with America, he exclaimed, with evident terror of mind, "Then we are completely ruined!"

The explanation of this seeming paradox is easily found in the present depressed price of the grower's produce, whilst his expences remain stationary; but should it not be recollected, that there was a time, when the contrary was the state of the case,

when the prices of corn were exorbitant, whilst all the other objects of commerce were comparatively low. It may be said, the merchant and tradesman were ready enough to follow the example set them by the agriculturist; but ought not this very reasoning to convince the latter, that the same effect will again be produced by the same cause? The simple truth is, that the relative value of things must obtain their usual proportions; it may not be effected all at once, but it must happen.

I have been led into this train of reasoning, not only by the almost general despair of my agricultural neighbours, but by the remedies that have been proposed to alleviate the pressure of the present evil. One set of politicians propose, that a stop should be put to all importation till the price of corn is advanced so as to afford the grower what he is pleased to consider an adequate compensation for his labour, risk, and capital. Another set of men deprecate the total extinction of the Income-tax; but conceive that the land should be exempt from its operation, and the deficit supplied by increased taxation upon the mercantile and monied men: whilst a third set, in the ardour of their patriotism, modestly suggest, that the farmer may be saved from the ruin that threatens him, by the suppression of tithes! Now, Mr. Urban, I trust I shall not intrude too much upon the columns of your Magazine, if I offer a few remarks upon each of these proposed remedies; and first upon the proposal for preventing or limiting importation.

Let us inquire, Sir, in what the preventing the free importation of corn differs from affixing a minimum to its price? and granting for a moment, that a minimum in the price is essential to the interests of the grower, is not a maximum equally essential to the interests of the consumer? But would any of the great land-holders, or the still greater land-occupiers, consent to such an arrangement? That they would not, is certain: then why should they raise this immediate clamour for corn-bills, and other restrictions upon the importation of foreign corn? Are all classes to be sacrificed to one, and is the landed the only interest worthy consideration? Have not the farmers had ample means of en-

riching

riching themselves? and if they have not *all* availed themselves of the *golden opportunity*, are the comforts of others to be abridged, that their luxuries may not be diminished? Yet this would be the certain effect of a non-importation law, to which I believe it is now pretty well ascertained the Legislature will not agree. Some other means less obnoxious than must be had, to meet the difficulties with which the occupier has now to contend; but these cannot be found in removing the weight of taxation from the shoulders of one set of men, and placing it upon those of others. When all classes are wearied with the burthen, all have equal claims to relief; and, without entering at large into the argument, I believe there are few but will agree in the opinion, that even supposing the farmer to have borne his fair proportion of the public burthen during the war (a fact, by the way, not very easily established) he has been most amply repaid for the sacrifices he may have been called upon to make.

I will now, Mr. Urban, proceed to the consideration of the third scheme of amelioration, and one which is much more extensively cherished than either of the two preceding—the proposed suppression of Tithes. By confounding all distinctions of right and wrong, it is now the custom to class tithes with rates, taxes, and in short, with what the writers on this side of the question are pleased to term *national impositions*!! But is this proceeding just or honest? Is there any analogy between a *temporary import* enacted by the Legislature, and a property which, without the support of a divine origin, which yet ought not to be forgotten, is secured by as sacred a title as any landholder in the kingdom can produce. There would be as much justice and propriety in a proposition for selling any portion of the lauded property, and applying it to the reduction of the national debt, as there is for stripping the ecclesiastical and lay possessors of their vested property in tithes. Surely the good sense of the land-holder and the land-occupier ought to convince them, that it is not by any violent seizure of the property of others, they can permanently secure the best interests of their own; let them wait with becoming fortitude the issue of events; and they will

find, that as the great increase of the price of corn was the primary cause of advancing the price of labour, of tradesmen's bills, of tithes and rents, rates and taxes, so will the decrease in the value of this article of prime necessity be followed by a general reduction in all these particulars.

No one is more strongly convinced than your Correspondent, that the grower cannot afford his produce at the present prices, unless his expences are reduced; but, Sir, it must be a general reduction in the whole scale of his expenditure, and not a partial alleviation in any particulars of his account (*e. g.* rent or tithe) that can enable him to go on. This general reduction will, nay, must take place; and when it has, the farmer must be less ambitious, less expensive in his habits, less ostentatious in his pursuits; or he will still find himself involved in difficulties which he will not very easily be able to surmount. The farmer ought always to be able to enjoy his comforts; but he must in many instances retrench his *absolute* luxuries; in short, Sir, the Squire must once more become the Yeoman, and the Squire's lady the farmer's wife! These, Mr. Urban, are harsh-sounding truths; but they are plain ones; and by giving them a place in your pages, you will confer a favour upon,

Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 1.

I BEG the favour of you to insert an answer to some strictures against one of the Psalms of David, as being opposed to the Christian temper. That it is the 109th which is here meant, need hardly be expressly pointed out. I apprehend that the translation of it in common use is not correct; and that it is only to the unfaithful version that the censure of uncharitableness can justly apply. Some well-meaning people have taken great offence against it: and one gentleman of my acquaintance, who was in the habit of only attending the afternoon service in the Church of England, declined going there on the 22d day of the month, if it happened to be a Sunday: for it is on that afternoon that it is read. David is represented in the common translations, both the old one of the Liturgy, and that of the Bible, as imprecating direful judgments upon his enemies; whereas

whereas it is they who imprecate, according to my way of rendering it. And this my translation is not a forced one; it follows naturally from the context. The points of the masora, however, must be discarded, and we shall see the idiom no way offended, and no violence done to the passage. David, in the beginning of the Psalm, complains that his enemies are praying against him, as well as making their comments upon his measures with great freedom. "Keep not silence, O God of my praise; for the mouth of the injurious, and the mouth of the deceitful, are opened against me." Then he reports what they say. "In return for my kind treatment, they vent their malice against me myself in their prayer." The Bible translation has it, "For my love they are my adversaries: but I give myself unto prayer." But here italics must be resorted to; for there is no *give myself* in the Hebrew. The Liturgy, less scrupulous than the Bible, renders at a venture without italics. Though the עֲנִי (*eni*) as a nominative may to some be thought to imply an elliptical verb, that is not the case. We have similar instances of the use of that nominative without a verb in Hebrew. Those to whom the language is familiar, will see that my translation is correct. Then there is no preposition to עָלַי: but there we have no difficulty at all, as any Phil-hebraist may perceive. Indeed in my own way of reading without points, I always supply a particular short vowel where that preposition is wanted. However, that makes no difference. This elliptical preposition is of very frequent occurrence. My "their" is only used for the occasion, to make the sentence more clear. I apprehend the history to be, that David wanted to enforce the Mosaic law; and that he found great difficulty to do it, as the people had not been accustomed to such rigour while the Philistines were lords of the country. And that he did not find it easy to maintain his authority at first, appears from Psalm 94. "Who will rise up for me against the evil-doers?" &c. verse 16. For I suppose him to be King in Hebron at this time; and to have been punishing somebody for a breach of the law of God, and to have thereby given displeasure to many more: for that the Philistine Magistracy had never been willing to

take cognizance of such sort of transgressions: and that made David appear very severe. Then we may conclude the "Set a tyrant to be ruler over him," verse 6, Psalm 109, to be their prayer, and not the King's: for he could resort to other methods than imprecation. The enemy at the Judge's right hand, was to correspond with Nathan, or whoever had prompted the new regulations. "When he is judged," &c. verse 7. would be better rendered, "When he is plaintiff, let him be non-suited; and more than that, let him be convicted." The 16th verse: "He persecuted the poor man who was entitled to compassion," is an expression to excite sympathy in favour of him who had been punished. The "cursing" in verse 17. is neither an execrating nor an imprecating curse: נִלְחַץ is a railing curse. David: it may be believed, had very sharply reprimanded some others; and the construction they put upon it was, that it was downright railing. David on his own side says, verse 22. "It is I that am the person entitled to compassion: I suffer in mind." If I do not in estate. He does imprecate too at last in verse 29; but it is only for shame upon them. He excuses his own alleged severity under the plea that he had only executed God's command; not made any new law himself, verse 27.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, you may not think my feeble attempt unworthy of insertion, when considered as a means, in one particular, to remove the scruples of the feeble-minded, as far as relates to introducing the Psalms of David into any place of religious worship.

RICH. EDWARDS.

Mr. URBAN,
THE Lion carved in wood, which was the head of the Centurion, Commodore Anson's ship, was afterwards set up against an Inn, on a stone pedestal, at Goodwood, in Sussex, with the following inscription: "Stay, Traveller, awhile, and view One who has travell'd more than you: Quite round the Globe, through each degree, Anson and I have plow'd the sea; Torrid and frigid zones have pass'd, And, safe ashore arriv'd at last, In ease and dignity appear, He in the House of Lords; I here." Yours, &c.

S. VOL.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Manilla, Feb. 24, 1814.

THIRTY years had elapsed, since the Volcano of Albay, called by the natives Mayon, had remained in undisturbed silence; so that it was contemplated without those feelings which volcanoes generally raise in the minds of the neighbours. The last eruption took place in the year 1800, when great quantities of sand, stone, and ashes were thrown up, and caused great damage to the neighbouring villages. From that period nothing occurred to mark a volcano; so that the terror which it had occasioned, began by degrees to evaporate. The lofty brow of the mountain was converted into a pleasant and beautiful garden; and was cultivated with hemp, cocoa-nuts, and many kinds of fructiferous trees, with a great quantity of roots and leguminous plants, which, at the same time that they afforded a delightful prospect for the eye, gave support to many industrious families.

In this state the volcano was on the 1st of this month. The dangers which it had occasioned were almost obliterated from the memory; and the mind became satisfied that the volcanic fire had become extinguished, and that the subterraneous conduits by which it attracted the combustible matter in the bowels of the earth were closed. The mountain gave no sign to indicate the eruption; on the former occasion, they were preceded by subterraneous noises and thick volumes of smoke: but, in the present instance, nothing of the kind occurred. It is true, on the last day of January, some slight shocks of earthquakes were felt; but were hardly noticed, similar shocks having become very frequent since the dreadful eruption in October 1800. During the night the earthquake became more severe, and at two o'clock in the morning was more violent than had at any time been known. It was repeated at four o'clock; and from that time continued without intermission till the eruption commenced. A morning more fair, or an horizon more serene, than attended the approach of the day, had never been known. The hills contiguous to the volcano were observed, however, to be covered with mist, which was sup-

posed to be the smoke of some house that had been burnt during the night. No sooner, however, had the clock on that fatal morning struck eight, than the volcano began to emit tremendous quantities of stone, sand, and ashes, which were instantaneously thrown up into the air, higher than the eye could reach, and caused terror and consternation among the inhabitants, who saw the summit of the mountain assume a most terrific appearance. The eruption was more tremendous than had ever before been known, and every one expected instant death. The first effort was to offer up prayers to the divine mercy, and then fly to seek shelter in the caves and remote parts of the mountains; but the efforts of many were fruitless, being overtaken in their flight by showers of stones and burning matter, which spread death among them. The misery of our situation increased as the day became darkened, and the subterraneous noise of the volcano more severe. The eruption continued for *ten days*, and during the first four was accompanied by almost total darkness. About noon on the tenth day the noise of the volcano began to lessen; and at two o'clock the horizon was entirely clear, and enabled us to see distinctly the horrid and lamentable destruction which the darkness had concealed from us. Five populous towns in the province of Cumarines, and the principal part of Albay, were destroyed; more than twelve hundred persons were reckoned among the dead, and many that survived were dreadfully wounded or burnt.

The mountain now presents a melancholy picture. Its brow, which was before so cultivated; and offered a beautiful prospect, is now a dry and barren desert. The matter thrown out by the volcano covers the ground in some places from ten to twelve yards in depth, and in others it reaches the top of the loftiest cocoa-nut trees. Its ravages extend over the whole of the beautiful province of Cumarines, where scarcely a tree has been left standing or uninjured. The opening of the mountain, which forms the crater of the volcano, has extended itself twenty fathoms below the level; whilst on the Southern aspect of the mountain

three new apertures have been opened, out of which smoke and ashes still continue to be occasionally thrown. The population of the province was calculated at 20,000 souls; and all who have survived the eruption have been ruined, or deprived of every thing they possessed."

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Dec. 13.*

AMONGST the number of Institutions formed for the preservation of ancient, and accumulation of modern knowledge, it is much to be regretted that, at this momentous period, when the astonishing progress of science seems rapidly approximating that period when (in the words of the Inspired Writer) "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the goodness of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea;" that no Society has been formed for transmitting to posterity an account of those antique relics which almost exclusively belong to this Island—the long neglected and almost forgotten remains of the ancient Druids.

To those who consider them as a race of men somewhat advanced beyond a savage state; or, as others, who rest satisfied with Julius Cæsar's description; enough has already been said by various writers: but those who conceive Druidism to have been of divine antediluvian origin, and will patiently investigate the remains of Abury, Stone Henge, and Rowdrich, and endeavour to develop their mysterious construction, must be convinced that the little which is known of their early scientific acquirements serves only as a distant beacon, pointing out a path at whose termination the astonished spectator will be overpowered by their long-concealed light bursting on his senses with effulgent splendour; and irrefragably convince him that numerous modern discoveries are only a renovation of their doctrines as communicated in an enigmatical shape to the initiated.

May I presume to recommend an attentive consideration of this subject to some one whose rank in life, talent, and abilities, are sufficient to insure success in the establishing a Society for the preservation of the little that now remains of their works by drawings and description, and

forming a repository for tracts which have been or may be written on this subject by those who have made it the object of their research.

Had this been adopted only at the beginning of the last century, how great a mass of Druidism would have been transmitted to the present generation, which is now irrecoverably lost by its tremendous enemies, agricultural innovation, and wanton destruction! Much, however, yet remains undescribed and unnoticed; and a vast field still presents itself to those who are inclined to explore the apparently exhaustless subject.

Yours, &c. *AN EUVATE.*

Mr. URBAN, *Piermont, Thanet, Dec. 14.*

HAVING observed in a late Magazine a request from Biographical, to be informed of the issue of Sir Watkinson Payler, who was living in 1698, I (who succeeded to the Thornaby estates, in the East Riding of York,) have to inform you, that Sir Watkinson left one daughter, "Mrs. Mary Payler," who left my father (her brother) the above-mentioned estate, and entailed it on me, requesting that I might be christened *Watkinson*, in hopes that the title might be recovered and continued. This has never been done, although often thought of, in compliance with her wish. The Lady Staughton, mentioned by Biographical, was my grandmother. My father was her only child. I mean to make an immediate petition for this baronetcy, having a right to the revival in my family, and am bound so to do by the consideration of Mrs. Mary Payler's most earnest wish.

T. W. PAYLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 15.*

IN a work of such general and deserved celebrity as *Leland's History of Ireland*, I was surprized to meet with the following inaccuracies: viz. in Vol. II. p. 182, where he speaks of Murrrough O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, he adds, "*his son Connor, to whom the Earldom was limited, was by another patent created Baron of Ibraeken.*" Now this is manifestly erroneous. — Murrrough O'Brien, Chieftain of Thomond, was created Earl of Thomond, for life; and Baron of Iachiquis, with remainder

mainder to his male issue.—His nephew, *Donogh O'Brien*, (the son of his elder brother) was at the same time created Baron of Ibrackan, and Earl of Thomond; the latter title to take place on the death of his uncle, Earl Murrrough.—The reason of this limitation was, that Murrrough had, according to the custom of Tanistry, assumed the principality of Thomond, though his elder brother Connor, Prince of Thomond, had left a son *Donogh*, an infant; and on his submitting to Henry VIII. was rewarded with the Earldom of Thomond, with reversion to the right heir, *Donogh*, whose possessions he had usurped. On Earl Murrrough's death, the Earldom devolved to his nephew *Donogh* (from whom sprung the Earls of Thomond in Ireland, Viscounts Tadcaster of England, extinct in 1741 in Henry eighth Earl of Thomond and Viscount Tadcaster); but the Barony of Inchiquin devolved to his son, *Dermod*, second Lord Inchiquin, whose descendant Murrrough, sixth Baron of Inchiquin, was created Earl of Inchiquin in 1654, and was ancestor of Murrrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, created, in 1800, Marquis of Thomond, and Baron Thomond in the English Peerage, thus uniting the honours of Thomond and Inchiquin.

The other inaccuracy in Leland is in page 232, where he speaks of *M^r Carthy*, chieftain of Desmond, being created Earl of Clancarty.—This chieftain was created (vide *Beatson*) Earl of *Clancare*, and Baron of *Valentia*.—The Earldom of Clancarty was not conferred until more than half a century afterwards, on another branch of the MacCarthy family.

Yours, &c.

H. M.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 16.

AN Oxford Correspondent states his opinion, that, under the patent of Charles II. to Sir John Clotworthy, the first Viscount Massereene, as quoted in your volumes, Lady Harriet Foster is not entitled to the honour, which he supposes to be limited to the male descendants of Sir John Skeffington, and Mary Clotworthy, daughter of the grantee. The present Earl of Massereene is the last male descendant of that marriage; but his daughter, Lady Harriet Foster, in the event of surviving

her father, certainly becomes entitled to the Viscounty as "heir general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy."

I conceive also, that the Viscounty of Massereene thus devolving on the heir general, will in future descend, like a Barony in fee, to the heir general, being a female, in preference to the collateral heir male;—and that Lady Harriet's grand-daughter (through her eldest son) would take the precedence in succession from her second son. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 17.

IN Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. II. p. 71. —for Edward, third son, read *Ewan*, third son.

In the same Volume, p. 715. for Massareene, read Massereene.

Elizabeth Tonson, (see *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. p. 293.) was first married to Major John Reading, of Saintoff, in Yorkshire, (see *Smith's History of Cork*): the Rev. Percy Meade was her second husband. She was the eldest daughter of Henry Tonson, esq. of Spanish Island, co. Cork, who died Nov. 25, 1703, ætat. 37, (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Hull, knt. of Leameon) the only son of Richard Tonson, esq. of Spanish Island, temp. Charles II. who had a grant of lands from that monarch for his services during the civil wars.

Mrs. Seymour (see p. 301.) was descended from Dr. Cassan, a French medical practitioner, ancestor also of the *Cassans* of Sheffield, Queen's County. BIOGRAPHICUS.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST STATE CRIMINALS WITHOUT TRIAL.

Proceedings against ELIZ. BARTON, the Nun, commonly called THE HOLY MAID OF KENT, and the Monks her accomplices, for High Treason, 1533 and 1534, the 26 Henry VIII.

THE prisoner, *Eliz. Barton*, was charged with pretending to prophecy that if the King pretended to divorce his Queen and marry another wife, he should not survive it a month, but die a villain's death; and several Franciscan monks were charged with countenancing and encouraging these dangerous speeches; and particularly that one of them, preaching before the King at Greenwich, denounced

denounced Heaven's judgment against him to his face; telling his Majesty, that many lying prophets had deceived him, but he, as a true Micajah, warned him that the dogs should lick his blood, as they had done Ahab's: they also encouraged Queen Catherine to stand it out, and not submit to the King.

The King hereupon, in November 1533, caused the said Eliz. Barton and her accomplices to be apprehended, and brought before the Court; among whom were the following monks, viz. Richard Master, Dr. Bocking, Richard Deering, Henry Gold, Edward Twaites, and Thomas Laurence; and here, before a great appearance of Lords, they all confessed the cheat, without being put to the torture; whereupon they were all ordered to stand exposed in St. Paul's during Divine Service, and read their respective confessions, which they did, and were afterwards committed to the Tower; but the Nun and the rest pretending afterwards that they were terrified into those confessions, the King brought the matter before the Parliament; and the Nun, with Master Bocking, Richard Reily, and Henry Gold, were attainted of High Treason; and Thomas Gold, Thomas Laurence, Edward Thwaites, John Addisson, and Thomas Abel, her confederates, were adjudged guilty of Misprision of Treason. Sir Thomas More, and Dr. Fisher Bishop of Rochester, had so far countenanced the impostor also as to converse with her in person, and send their chaplains to attend her, for which the Bishop of Rochester was attainted of Misprision of Treason by the same Act of Parliament, and Sir Thomas More's name was at first inserted in the bill of attainder, but struck out at the instance of his friends.

The Nun, with the said Master Bocking, Deering, Reily, and Gold, were executed at Tyburn on the 20th of April; where the Nun declared, that she justly deserved to die, though those who suffered with her, she said, were more to blame: they were learned men, but she a poor illiterate wench, whom they praised beyond measure, because they profited by what she feigned, and suggested to her that it was the Holy Ghost, and not she that spake; that she, being puffed up with their praises, thought

she might feign what she would, and that had brought her into this condition; she begged God's and the King's pardon, and desired the prayers of the multitude.

The King also, to shew his resentment against the Observant Friars who principally encouraged this imposture, expelled from their houses those of Richmond, Greenwich, Canterbury, Newark, and Newcastle. And the insolence of those friars is supposed to be one of the principal inducements the King had for suppressing the rest of the monasteries, where visions and miracles were too often pretended, to advance the interest of the monks in general, or of their respective houses.

This Nun was originally an inhabitant of the village of Addington in Kent; and, being subject to hysterical fits, which distorted her limbs and features, she said many things that carried an air of piety and devotion in those fits; and was generally taken by the people of the neighbourhood to be inspired, of which the said Richard Master, Vicar of the parish, being informed, proposed to make great advantage, as it is said, and taught her to counterfeit trances, and inveigh against the wickedness of the times, and particularly against heresy and innovation in religion. Master afterward confederating with the abovesaid Dr. Bocking, a canon of Christ Church in Canterbury, they persuaded her to chuse Bocking for her confessor, and to remove to the Nunnery of St. Sepulchre, in Canterbury, where she took the habit, and pretended to prophecy, as related already.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 26.

I N general I hate the pedantic affectation of a formal query; but a satisfactory answer to my present question, your Readers will find neither unamusing nor uninteresting.

No Author or Antiquary has yet, I think, decidedly mentioned for what precise purpose the Holly and Evergreens are placed in houses and churches at Christmas. One venerable Antient assures us, with an excellent grace, that the "mistletoe was hung in houses and churches at the end of the year, to disperse the Evil spirits which at that time assembled." Another wisely informs us, that "it is

is a custom copied from our Pagan ancestors;" but keeps us quite in the dark with respect to their intentions in making use of it.—From another Reverend Father we learn

"—Then they use the Bacchus weed, Because they mean then Bacchus-like to feed."

Dr. Chandler says, "the houses were decked with evergreens in December, that the Sylvan spirits might repair to them, and remain unrippd by the frost and cold winds, until a milder season renewed the foliage."

All these learned and ingenious surmises are equally likely, and equally fantastic.

Bourne, Stow, Dekker, Coates, and Herbert, are good authorities, that it has been a custom time immemorial; but they are all silent with respect to its origin and intention: at least I can collect from them little else than that it was more used in the Universities and the Southern parts of Britain than in the North;—and that the mistletoe was not allowed to be used in Cathedrals and Churches, because it was considered to be a prophane plant, on account of the uses to which it was applied by the Druids. Now, Sir, I am well assured that your Correspondents are both numerous enough, and sufficiently skilled in ancient lore and antiquarian research, to solve all the doubts, and answer all the questions (which will admit of solutions or answers) that can be put to them upon the subject of the manners and customs of our forefathers. Some one of them will perhaps give himself the trouble, and me the pleasure, of a satisfactory answer to this hitherto unanswered question. W. D. W.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 27.

IN Vol. III. p. 65. of the last edition of "*Evans's Old Ballads*," the Editor appears much dissatisfied with the reading of Town of "*Fortune*," and less disposed to agree with *Weber's* conjectural Amendment into "*Turn of Fortune*." And not without reason was the Editor averse to the Reading and Amendment.

In the direct line from Milford Haven (where the Earl of Richmond, Henry VII. landed) to Shrewsbury, lies the market town or large village of "*Forden*" in Montgomeryshire, being

situated a few miles Northward of Montgomery, and bounding on the West side of Shropshire.

The town of "*Forden*" is therefore most undoubtedly the true reading; and I have great pleasure in communicating this restoration of the text to the Editor of the late edition of "*The Old Ballads*."

Yours, &c. GAVEN CROOM.

Mr. URBAN, Duke-street, Portland-place, Dec. 10.

THE following List of *Clerical Peers*, and of heirs presumptive to Peerages, who are in holy orders, you may, perhaps, deem worth preserving in your lasting columns.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR C.

English Peers.

Rev. Will. Nelson, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, Earl Nelson.

Rev. Charles Belasyse, D. D. of the Sorbonne, Viscount Fauconberg. (Church of Rome.)

Heirs Apparent.

Hon. and Right Rev. James Cornwallis, LL.D. Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. To the Earldom of Cornwallis.

Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Savile, Rector of Winttingham. To the Earldom of Scarborough.

Hon. and Rev. Robert Digby. To the Earldom of Digby.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Cust. To the Barony of Brownlow.

Hon. and Rev. Geo. Rushout. To the Barony of Northwick.

Hon. and Rev. Richard Ponsonby. To the Barony of Ponsonby of Imokilly.

Scotch Peers.

Rev. B. Fairfax. Lord Fairfax.

Rev. W. H. Aston, M. A. of Oxford, Lord Aston.

Irish Peers, &c.

* Rev. Rich. Geo. Barrington, Viscount Barrington, Preb. of Durham.

Very Rev. James Hewitt, LL. D. Viscount Liford, Dean of Armagh.

Hon. and Right Rev. Will. Beresford, D. D. Archbp. of Tuam, Lord Decies.

Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord John Geo. Beresford, D. D. Bishop of Raphoe. Heir Presumptive to the Marquisate of Waterford.

Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Rob. Loftus, Bishop of Killaloe. To the Marquisate of Ely.

Hon. and Rev. Aug. Barry. To the Earldom of Barrymore.

* Nephew of the Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham.

Rev.

Rev. Will. Crosbie. To the Barony of Bandon.

Hon. and Rev. Fr. P. Stratford. To the Earldom of Aldborough.

* Hon. and very Rev. Richard Bourke, Dean of Ardagh. To the Earldom of Mayo.

The Hon. and Rev. Hamilton Cuffe. To the Barony of Desart.

P. S. I should be glad, in my turn, to learn from some Correspondent who may be considered the *heir presumptive to the Marquisate of Sligo*, none being given in Debrett, or the other Peerages of the day?

Mr. URBAN, *West-Ham, Nov. 26.*
ON turning over the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, which contain a valuable collection of letters on subjects of Antiquity, I do not recollect any Essay on the Numerical Roman Characters now used in England; and wish therefore some Correspondent fond of such research, would oblige the publick with his thoughts relating to them. I apprehend they were introduced into this Island in the first century, but in what year, remains a question yet involved in obscurity. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 30.*
I THINK the following Epitaph, which I copied on a late tour over the Continent, from a plain, but neat and appropriate monument near Leipsig, may not be an unacceptable communication. If the closing lines of it are *ipso facto* true—there may be in the Polish regiments some common soldiers, who, perhaps, could graduate at one of our Universities.

Yours, &c. COSMOPOLITES.

"Hic in undis Elystri Josephus Poniatowsky Princeps summus, exercitus Polonorum præfectus, Imperii Gallici Marescallus, tribus vulneribus letiferis acceptis, ultimus ex acie discedens, dum receptum magni Gallorum exercitus tue-

* Son of the late Earl of Mayo, and Archbp. of Tuam, who was son of John Earl of Mayo, by the grand-daughter of John Parker, Archbp. of Dublin. Dean Bourke, above named, is married to a daughter of Rob. Fowler, Archbp. of Dublin, and is brother of the Hon. Joseph and George Bourke, both clergymen of the Established Church. Few noble families can boast such intimate and such repeated connexion with the ecclesiastical order.

tur, vitâ gloriæ et patriæ sacratâ functus est die xix Octobris 1813, anno ætatis impleto 52.

"Popularis populari duci miles hoc monumentum lachrymis suis irrigatum posuit Alexander Roznieck."

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's-inn, Oct. 25.*

MUCH has been said, and with good reason, of the rapidity of Buonaparte's journey, or rather flight, about this time two years, from his army in the North to Paris.—I know not whether the following extraordinary performance has ever been noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine; but if not, it deserves to be recorded.

Upon the Coronation of his present Majesty, the late Doctor John Wasdole, (who was then a medical practitioner at Carlisle, but latterly resided in Spring-Gardens), travelled on horseback from Carlisle to London, being a distance of 306 miles, in 28 hours; and immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony, he set off for Carlisle, also on horseback, and arrived at home in less than 29 hours; being a distance of 612 miles in 57 successive hours, and at the rate of about 11 miles an hour the whole way. What rendered the expedition of this arduous journey the more remarkable was, that the Doctor encountered much difficulty in procuring post-horses, owing to the number of carriages that were passing along the road on that memorable occasion.

Yours, &c.

P. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 22.*

A STONE with the following inscription was lately found in digging the foundation of a new church at Norton, near New Malton, Yorkshire; and near the same place were found also one entire urn, some fragments of urns, parts of a patera, and one of the ears with the mouth of a vase or guttus. The stone is 13 inches by 9 inches, and appears to have been inserted in a building as one of the walling-stones.

Yours, &c. CANULODUNUM.

FELICITER SIT
GENIO. LOCI
SERVILETTERE
FELIX TABERN
AM AVREPI
CI NA M.

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Mr. URBAN, Oct. 15.
AMONG the Old Ballads published in Queen Anne's reign, is that of "Tom and Will were shepherd swains." The description of them is,

"Tom was young, but somewhat bald,
 It seem'd no imperfection:
 Will was grey, but yet not old,
 And browner of complexion."

They were both in love with "Pastora," who favoured neither of them particularly, though, as the song says,
 "Tom thought he, and Will thought he,
 Was chiefest in her favour."

Pastora was sent for to Court, to attend the Queen.

"Unto the Court Pastora's gone,
 There were no Court without her:
 The Queen among her train had none
 Was half so fair about her."

Now, Sir, if any of your Correspondents can explain and inform me, who the two gentlemen and lady were, as they must be persons of some distinction, I shall esteem it a favour.
 Yours, &c. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Elmesthorpe, near Hinckley, Feb. 14.*

IHAVE before me a small book, printed by John Matthews, 1706, called, "The Testament of the twelve Patriarchs, the sons of Jacob, translated out of Greek into Latin in 1242, by Robert Grosthead, sometimes Bishop of Lincoln: and out of his copy into French and Dutch by others, and now Englished. To the credit whereof, an ancient Greek copy, written in parchment, is kept in the Universallibrary of Cambridge." Is there any new edition of this curious book since the year 1706; or would republishing it be a religious treat to the world at large?

Yours, &c. RICH. FOWKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Elmesthorpe, near Hinckley, March 14.*

IWOULD beg the favour to ask this question from some of your ingenious Botanical Correspondents: Why does Wild Thyme in low cold pasture-land grow upon Ant-banks, and not upon level ground, or the spaces between them? Is it from some virtue or effluvia emitted from the Ants, that causes this to grow spontaneous-

ly on the banks, and not upon the adjoining level surface? Shakspeare says, "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows."

Yours, &c. ANTE BOTANICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Surinam, July 5.*
IHAVE seen in Part I. p. 216, my letter of the 2d December last; and referring thereto, I have now to acquaint you, that the Lamb soon died, having been very weak at first; the Marmouset Monkey, being loose, became so troublesome, that I gave it to my A. D. C. Lieut. Thornhill of the 25th regiment. The Kitten has become a very fine large Tom Cat, and although he lives well (I believe he is too lazy to catch rats or mice) he frequently sucks in company with three puppies which the bitch has since borne.
 Yours, &c. P. BONHAM,
Major-general and Governor.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 16.
ALTHOUGH individual observations are oftentimes overlooked in the contemplation of general measures; yet, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, the recommendation of being in good company may aid a remark or two upon a subject which is already anticipated in the public mind, and will of course be argued upon as it affects different classes of persons—I mean the Property-Tax—which, it is pretty plainly intimated, is to be continued or renewed. Without entering either into the objects of the Tax—or the original pressure which gave it birth—the principle must impartially be allowed to be objectionable, inasmuch as it lays the foundation of its sources too deep, when it seeks to raise them from such disproportioned means. An income of 60*l.* per ann. and even up to 400*l.* incapable of any increase to meet the unabating expences of the times, and liable, from situation, to the whole weight of assessment besides, are too low in the scale to contribute 10*l.* per cent. upon the amount. Such a contribution must lie heavy upon the annuitant in the funds, the life-holder of small estates, and with aggravated grievance on many benefited clergymen, who, compelled to reside on one particular spot, not always with equal advantages, a house perhaps disproportioned

tioned in size and expence to the living, or, *vice versa*, the living to the house, and amenable in common with the commercial or the wealthy man to the same burthen of assessment, can hardly give out of a limited income, under these circumstances, 10 per cent. upon the gross amount of his tithes, in addition to other taxes, without considerable privations; and, if his health fail him, or he has a family, considerable distress in the event of his death.

But it may be said, a general rule cannot admit of these minute exceptions: yet, if they are known to exist, it cannot be deemed invidious to mention them, for indeed they are not likely by other means to reach the walls of St. Stephen;—where, until a late exertion of the Legislature in favour of the Clergy, their advocates seem to have been few, while the Philippics against them have been loud. Nor can it escape notice, that, destitute of some expedient to render the incomes of many of this useful body of men more adequate to support their residence, while the Bill was passing, more effectually to secure that object, no saving clause had been thought of, to protect the parsonage-house from being liable to assessment, under certain provisions and restrictions.

Charitable foundations, and the great trading Companies of the Metropolis, give to their spiritual persons, houses free of taxes—and, surely, are the labours of the exemplary conscientious Parish-priest less deserving at the hands of the State?

It will no doubt be said, that the Clergy are part of that State, and therefore to bear its burthens. But if Religion and sound morals be proved, from the highest antiquity, to be the animating and preserving principle of all good policy, more efficacious than any other in promoting the public security;—surely, they who labour in such concern, contribute in no trifling degree to the permanency of all political society, and have a peculiar claim to the suffrages of a well regulated Government.

It may be said, Mr. Urban, that I am a cleric, and partially advocating for my brethren—or I am an annuitant—or a life-estate man—or something more insignificant; yet, if it should appear that the tax in question is

in these particular bearings unequal, not perhaps theoretically laid down as a general principle—but in the consequences of its operation as it respects life-incomes, and property depending on personal exertion—and if the aged, the annuitant, and what is called the *inferior* Clergy, should find a friend when this question be again agitated in a certain grand assembly, and the tax be modified or ameliorated to this description of persons, no matter how obscure the source from whence the hint came.

Yours, &c.

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Mr. URBAN, *Pentonville, Nov. 14.*

PERMIT me to state that the inhabitants of Pentonville and Islington (and probably other places) have lately been honoured with visits by two well-meaning gentlemen, whose design is, as they state, to erect, or establish, some sort of Charitable Institution, which no one ever heard of, nor they perhaps intend putting into execution. These worthy persons, so desirous of subscriptions, after inquiring for the gentleman of the house, make their obeisance, begging pardon for the great freedom of calling; and humbly submit for inspection a long list of names from whom, they say, have been received liberal donations for carrying into effect their laudable design. If they fail of drawing from the hard hearts of the solicited the assistance so absolutely necessary, they present a six-penny pamphlet, and demand the small charge of three shillings for the benefit of their munificent Institution. Now, Mr. Urban, I take the liberty of suggesting that the most effectual method of obtaining the requisite support would be, to publicly pronounce and declare their magnanimous intentions, most distinctly explaining the nature of the intended relief, and the characters engaged to superintend it; whereby the gentlemen would save themselves much travelling and superfluity of language, and the petitioned much anxious apprehension of being duped by needy designing persons.

If these gentlemen are actuated by disinterested motives, and should peruse this friendly hint, they may improve their charitable scheme with much less exertion than in the manner at present adopted.

Yours, &c.

T. WILLIAMS.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

71. *Enstace's Classical Tour through Italy; (continued from page 560.)*

IN treating of the villas in the neighbourhood of Rome, the Author shews superior taste; and his descriptions are always glowing and satisfactory.

"We shall now proceed to the Villa Borghese, or Villa Pinciana (so called from the proximity of the Porta Pinciana, now shut up), which, from the space it occupies (supposed to be about four miles in circumference), its noble vistas, frequent fountains, ornamental buildings, superb palace, and almost innumerable antiquities, is justly considered as the first of the Roman Villas, and worthy of being put into competition with the splendid retreats of Sallust or of Lucullus. It stands upon a continuation of the Pincian hill, at a little distance from the walls of the city, about half a mile from the Porta Flaminia, or del Popolo. It covers the brow of the hill, and from the terrace has a noble view of the City, and of the Vatican. The gardens are laid out with some regard both for the new, and for the old system; for, though symmetry prevails in general, and long alleys appear intersecting each other, lined with statues, and refreshed by cascades, yet here and there a winding path allures you into a wilderness formed of plants abandoned to their native luxuriance, and watered by streamlets murmuring through their own artless channels. The ornamental buildings are, as usually happens to such edifices, deficient in correctness and purity of architecture. The temple of Diana is encumbered with too many ornaments. The Ionic temple in the little island is indeed graceful, but rather too narrow for its elevation,—a defect increased by the statues placed upon the pediment. One of these ornamental buildings contains a considerable collection of statues, &c. found on the site of Gabii (for ruins there are none), the territory of which now belongs to this family.

"The Casino, or palace itself, is of great extent; but, though erected on the plans and under the inspection of the principal architects of the age, and though built of the finest stone, yet it neither astonishes nor pleases. The reason of this failure of effect is evident; the ornaments are so numerous, and the parts so subdivided, as to distract the eye, and to leave no room for any one predominant impression. The basso-

relievos and statues scattered with such prodigality over the exterior of this Casino are sufficient, if disposed with judgment and effect, to adorn the three largest palaces in Europe. The interior consists of several large saloons and apartments, and a gallery; all of which, particularly the latter, are lined and inlaid with the richest marbles, and supported by the noblest pillars, intermingled with bronze and gilding, and adorned with the best specimens of ancient art in sculpture and in painting. Such, indeed, is the value of this collection, and such the splendour of the apartments in which it is displayed, that no Sovereign in Europe can boast of so rich a gallery, or of a residence so truly imperial. This Villa, with its valuable collection and furniture, escaped undamaged during the French invasion, owing to the apparent partiality which one of the Princes of the family is supposed to have manifested towards the Republican system*. Its gardens are always open to the publick, who, in a Latin inscription, by no means inelegant, are welcomed, or rather invited, to the free enjoyment of all the beauties of the place, and at the same time entreated to spare the shrubs and flowers, and to respect the more valuable ornaments, the urns, statues, and marbles. The Romans accordingly profit by the invitation, and resort in crowds to the Villa Borghese, particularly on Sundays, when the walks present a very lively and varied scene, composed of persons of all descriptions and ranks, moving in all directions through the groves and alleys, or reposing in groupes in the temples or near the fountains. This liberal mode of indulging the publick in free access to palaces and gardens, and thus sharing with them, in some degree, the advantages and pleasures of luxury, a mode so common in Italy, merits much praise; and may be recommended as an example that deserves to be imitated by the proprietors of parks and pleasure grounds, particularly in the neighbourhood of great towns and cities."

We pass over a great number of interesting articles in order to meet our Traveller at Naples, a city which offers a variety of most important subjects for description and discussion.

* "This Prince has since married a sister of Buonaparte, and made over to him his unparalleled collection: he has, in return, obtained his contempt."

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART II.

In common with all other writers, Mr. Eustace exclaims with delight on the first view of the Bay, and the edifices that border its shores. When he awoke on the morning preceding his arrival, the azure surface of the water was as smooth as glass, over which glided countless boats.

"On the right, the town extended along the semicircular shore, and Posilipo rose close behind it, with churches and villas, vineyards and pines scattered in confusion along its sides and on its ridge, till, sloping as it advanced, the bold hill terminated in a craggy promontory. On the left, at the end of a walk that forms the quay, and skirts the sea, the Castel del Uovo, standing on an insulated rock, caught the eye for a moment; while beyond it, over a vast expanse of water, a rugged line of mountains stretched forward, and, softening its features as it projected, presented towns, villages, and convents, lodged amidst its forests and precipices, and at length terminated in the Cape of Minerva, now of Surrentum. Opposite and full in front rose the island of Caprea with its white cliffs and ridgy summit, placed as a barrier to check the tempest and protect the interior of the Bay from its fury. This scene, illuminated by a sun that never shines so bright on the less-favoured regions beyond the Alps, is justly considered as the most splendid and beautiful exhibition which Nature perhaps presents to the human eye, and cannot but excite in the spectator, when beheld for the first time, emotions of delight and admiration that border on enthusiasm."

Earthquakes, and the inroads of barbarians have deprived Naples of even the vestiges of its antient magnificence; and the moderns have not supplied the deficiency by structures which our Author considers as equivalents; the churches and palaces being less remarkable for taste than their magnitude and riches. In speaking of the blood of St. Januarius, supposed to liquefy on particular occasions, we find the following candid admission of the Author partly expressed in a note.

"His *supposed* blood is kept in a vial in the Tesoro, and is considered as the most valuable of its deposits, and indeed as the glory and the ornament of the Cathedral and of the City itself. Into the truth of the supposition little inquiry is made; and in this respect, the Neapolitans seem to have adopted the maxim of the antient Germans: '*Sanctius*

ac reverentius de Deo credere quam scire.' The blood of St. Stephen in the Church of St. Gaudioso, belonging to the Benedictine Nuns, is said to liquefy in the same manner, but only once a year, on the festival of the Martyr."

We should have rested perfectly satisfied with this account of the liquefaction, from which the Author's opinion might be readily gathered; and, with reference to the general liberality of his sentiments, we cannot but feel hurt that he has considered it necessary to be more explicit in the note alluded to.

"The Author (he adds) has been accused of a want of candour, in not having expressed in a more explicit manner his opinion of the miracle alluded to. Few readers, he conceives, will be at a loss to discover it; but, if a more open declaration can give any satisfaction, he now declares that he does not believe the liquefying substance to be the blood of St. Januarius."

Whatever want of taste the Neapolitans have discovered in the instance adduced, the charge of a paucity of Charitable Endowments cannot be brought against them. Hospitals are very numerous, and adapted to every calamity of mind and body; many are richly endowed; they are all clean, well regulated, and equally well attended. To the infinite honour of the individuals so employed, the Hospitals are abundantly supplied with attendants, whose sole reward is the certainty of being useful to their fellow-creatures; and the government of them is administered by persons of the highest rank and best educations.

"Besides, to almost every Hospital is attached one, and sometimes more Confraternities, or pious associations, formed for the purpose of relieving some particular species of distress, or of averting or remedying some evil. These Confraternities, though founded upon the basis of equality, and of course open to all ranks, generally contain a very considerable proportion of noble persons, who make it a point to fulfil the duties of the Association with an exactness as honourable to themselves, as it is exemplary and beneficial to the publick. These persons visit the respective Hospitals almost daily, inquire into the situation and circumstances of every patient, and oftentimes attend on them personally, and render them the most humble services. They perform these duties in disguise, and generally in the dress or uniform worn by the Confraternity, for the

the express purpose of diverting public attention from the individuals, and fixing it on the object only of the Association."

The number of Charitable foundations in Naples is upwards of sixty: seven are Hospitals, in the general acceptance of the term; thirty are receptacles for orphans, foundlings, &c.; five are Banks for the supply of the industrious Poor with small sums of money; and the remainder are Schools and Confraternities. The incomes of most of these establishments are considerable; but, whatever may be the annual deficiency, it is amply supplied by donations, most of which are from unknown benefactors.

We cannot conclude this sketch of Neapolitan charity in a way more honourable to the inhabitants than by the insertion of one paragraph more on the subject.

"When a patient has recovered his health and strength, and is about to return to his usual occupations, he receives from the Establishment a sum of money sufficient to compensate for the loss of time and labour unavoidable during his illness; a most benevolent custom, and highly worthy of imitation. A long illness or dangerous accident deprives a poor labourer or artizan so long of his ordinary wages, and throws him so far back in his little economy, that he cannot without great difficulty recover himself and regain a state of comfort. From this inconvenience the small sum granted by the charity of the Hospital relieves him, and restores him to his trade in health, strength, and spirits."

A long and ingenious disquisition on the site of the tomb of Virgil will amuse the classical reader. On the Author's last visit to it, he found that it sometimes afforded an asylum to assassins, and was at the moment used as a place of concealment for several Sbirri, or soldiers of the Police, who waited to seize a murderer.

(To be continued.)

72. *The History of the Town and Port of Dover, and of Dover Castle, with a short Account of the Cinque Ports. By the Rev. John Lyon, Minister of St. Mary's, Dover. In 2 vols. The Second Volume, illustrated with 10 plates: 2l. 2s. Longman and Co.*

THAT mutilated but venerable remain of antiquity, Dover Castle, is amply and accurately described in this Second Volume of Mr. Lyon's work.

About 1780, what the Author calls the reforming, or rather deforming system began in this Castle; and, had not he taken correct plans of it previous to that period, all knowledge of its original features and structure must have been lost for ever. He is hence enabled to give an historical and ichnographical account of this building, from its reputed foundation, by P. O. Scapula about A. D. 47, rejecting the fable of its erection by Julius Cæsar, down to the present age. A Pharos having been erected at Boulogne by Caligula, the utility of such a thing was no less obvious at Dover, and accordingly one was erected within the fortress. The form of the building was octagonal without; and within, a square with equal sides, each measuring about 14 feet, and the walls to the first floor were 10 thick. Time has rendered it impossible to discover if the walls retained the same thickness, or to what height they were carried.

"It is a singular fact," observes the Author, "which has for ages escaped the prying eye of the Antiquary, that the Roman masons built the walls of this Tower with a stalactical concretion (*tophus*) * instead of stone. It was formed under water, and they cut it into small blocks about a foot in length, and 7 inches deep; but they were not all of equal size or solidity. The walls were raised first with seven courses of the stalactical blocks, and then two courses of tiles; and this work was continued alternately: but the tiles are of different dimensions, and some of them were cast in moulds peculiar to the makers of them at this place. The tiles of the course on the Eastern side of the Tower, and nearly level with the first arch, were about 22 inches in length, with a projecting part at one end on each side, and an open space at the other, of equal dimensions, so that, when they were laid in the wall with their ends reversed, they might fit into each other. The surface of the tiles on one side had many curved furrows, and four hemispherical knobs, or one equi-distant from each angle of the tile. There were originally two windows, and as many passages, on the ground-floor, in the middle of each side of the square. The entrance on the North-East is about six feet wide, and the durability of the ma-

* This is the *calc tuf* of Jameson and Werner; the *chaux carbonatée concretionnée tuf* of Brogniart; and the *truverlin* of Breislak. REV.

terials, and of the workmanship, seem to bid defiance to time; for, in the course of 1750 years, there is no visible decay in the arch over the passage. The arches over the windows have suffered much more by an idle curiosity, in breaking off pieces by force, than they have by the weather, or the gradual decay of time."

The Author has learned that some specimens of the *tophus* or *tuf* used in the Boulogne Pharos have been discovered there, similar to those in Dover Castle; and thence fairly concludes in favour of its great antiquity, that this Pharos "is one of the oldest pieces of masonry now remaining in this kingdom, and probably one of the first erected in it." Some slight alterations were made in this building by Bishop Gundulph after the Norman Conquest; and in 1259 it was cased with flint, which is now falling off, and the original masonry again exposed to the weather. The Board of Ordnance also sold the lead which covered it for a trifling sum; and the Tower has remained open ever since, and must soon fall to decay, if no patriot-hand be raised to preserve so valuable a monument from the all-destructive powers of rain, frost, and the vicissitudes of the seasons. Now that a glorious Peace has crowned the labours of the present Constable, we cannot believe that he will forget the preservation of this solitary remnant of Roman art in our Island. Yet should it, like many other sumptuous Roman buildings, be leveled to the ground, "some fragments of it may still remain for ages scattered about the Castle, to shew that there was once a light-house erected on the Castle-hill by the Romans, to guide their ships into the bay of Dover."

The Church adjoining this Pharos is of a much later origin. The idea that it is of Roman workmanship Mr. L. considers as fully disproved by the fact, that no remains of bases, capitals, or columns, no vestiges of Roman temples, have ever been found in this place; hence he infers that the Romans never had any religious edifice here, and consequently that the existing building could not be constructed of Roman materials. He also observes that the Imperialists built for posterity; and had they raised a Temple here, it must have been as durable as the Pharos, and

"too strongly cemented together to fall into ruins in one or two centuries." The supposed irregularity of the masonry he shews to be erroneous; and, from all the circumstances of the case, concludes, that this Church was erected about the 7th century, when artists were returning from Rome to Britain. The church is in the form of a cross, with a square tower, 28 feet in diameter over the intersection of the nave and transept, and supported by four arches; its length from the tower to the end of the body* is 60 feet. The pilasters and lofty semi-circular arches supporting the tower next the transept, are built with tiles, and one of the arches is nearly perfect after a lapse of many ages. In the sides of the tower are several circular holes, and windows with semi-circular arches, all formed of tiles after the manner of the Romans. Probably it was originally intended as a place of observation and defence. After all, although this Church cannot be considered an undoubted work of Roman artists, it may nevertheless be fairly deemed one of the oldest religious edifices now extant in our Island. It seems probable that it was built within the fortifications, in order to protect the Religious from the ruthless devastations of savage invaders; and from time immemorial it had three Chaplains, who, in honour of the antiquity of their situation, were allowed to wear the habit of Prebendaries. The ceremonies of saying masses, and the routine of religious duties, are very curious, and in some respects singular; but it would extend this article to an unreasonable length to give even an abstract of them here.

The Author gives a brief but interesting account of all the Constables of Dover Castle, and Wardens of the Cinque Ports, amounting to 138, from the Conquest to the present day. Every reader of the General History of England should turn to these sketches as a convenient kind of key to the state policy and feeling of the respective Sovereigns and their Ministers. The expences of Royal visits also will convey some idea to the

* By an error of the press, the word *chancel* is repeated in the Author's description, which renders it somewhat obscure. REV.

present generation what were the grievances of Dover and its vicinity in former times, and how the general circumstances of the Country have meliorated to a degree little comprehended by superficial observers. Some curious items of Republican honesty are likewise recorded, by which it appears that Cromwell and his followers raised the rents of land threefold, and upwards. One piece of land belonging to the *Maison Dieu*, let at 12*l.* 10*s.* a year, was valued by the Parliamentary Commissioners at 155*l.* 15*s.* yearly, although it was not worth above one fourth this sum. The purveyors, during what was called the Commonwealth, plundered the Yeomanry in the neighbourhood of Castles so enormously, that, after the Restoration, a statute was passed that no pre-emption should be allowed or claimed on behalf of the King, which ever after effectually shielded the defenceless inhabitants against the lawless exactions of those petty tyrants, the Governors of Military Castles. The farmers in the vicinity of Dover suffered more by such exactions than those near any other Castle, in consequence of the frequency of Royal visits, going to or coming from France.

But the most novel and perhaps curious feature in this work is, the complete copy of "the *Customals* or Usages of the Cinque Ports, which they claim, by prescription, time out of mind." The general charter, published by Jeake, which is now become scarce, is of very secondary importance compared with the present publication.

"It was a rule," observes Mr. Lyon, "with the Barons of the Cinque Ports, that their antient customs were not to give place to new statutes or new laws; and as their *Customals* were once considered by them of so much importance, they are now, for the first time, made publick."

They contain what has been deemed a complete code of civil and criminal laws; and in different sections regulate the election of Mayor and Jurats; and, if they refuse the office, the people may pull down their houses; the office of Bailiff, Coroner, mode of holding Courts, &c. right of Sanctuary, Dower, Guardian of Orphans, and all other matters for the regulation and preservation of society, are clearly and explicitly defined. The

law making the Mayor guardian of orphans evinces much deliberate respect to justice and the interests of the helpless. Among the penal laws, which are by no means very numerous, (a circumstance highly honourable to the people, for, had crimes existed, punishments would have been devised for them,) we find a singular chastisement for pickpockets, or "cutting a purse." If a cut-purse or private picker be found guilty, he is to be pilloried, have his ear cut off, and expelled the place; should he return again, the other ear may be cut off. This was the Customal of Dover; but in Sandwich if any person without an ear, or marked as a thief, came or returned there, he was condemned to death. Another severe, if not unjust, law of Sandwich is, that the chattel property of orphans dying under age does not descend to the heir, but to the Mayor; in 1351, during the reign of Edward III. many orphans died, when their chattels devolved to the Mayor, and, by the assent of the Jurats, one-third was given to their heirs, and the rest for the celebration of masses for the souls of the late owners. Many antiquated phrases occur in these Customals, of which the Author has given an explanation at the end of the volume.

The plates to this work consist of figures of various Roman tiles; plans of the pier and harbour of Dover; plans of the Roman, Saxon, and Norman fortifications; view of the antient Church and Roman Pharos; portrait on brass of Robt. de Astone, Constable of the Castle; plans of the first and second floors of the Keep in Dover Castle; sections of the windows; and a portrait from brass of William de Say, Baron de Maignot, Constable of the Castle. Such are the pictorial illustrations which the Author has thought proper to add to his History; and, had he included a View of his own Church, St. Mary's, it would then have embraced the chief objects of antiquity in Dover and its environs. False notions of delicacy may have contributed to make him withhold such an illustration, particularly as views of it are not very rare; yet a correct representation of its most antient features would have added to the value of his publication, which evinces taste, sound judgment, extensive knowledge, and good sense.

72. *Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms, and Synonyms of the Spanish Language.* By L. I. A. McHenry, a Native of Spain, Author of an improved Spanish Grammar, designed especially for Self-instructors. pp. 128, 12mo. Sturtevant and Co.

THE SYNTAX of the Spanish language is so very simple and rational, its idioms so few and comparatively natural, that it is very difficult to compile a volume of grammatical exercises in that language, lest the rules and examples appear like so many self-evident truths. It is perhaps this circumstance which has occasioned such a defect in this part of elementary Spanish books. The present Author, however, has produced unquestionably the best book of Spanish Exercises which has hitherto been published; and his addition of the synonyms is a very valuable and very necessary appendage. We recommend him to augment this part very considerably in a new edition, as being undoubtedly the best calculated to make the philosophical beauties of the Castilian tongue familiar to every reader. Respecting the words *es preciso* and *es menester*, we differ somewhat from Senor M. H.; the former implies "it is absolutely necessary," the latter, "it is requisite." But *menester* is a substantive, and becoming obsolete as an idiomatic phrase. The explanation of "colloquial idioms," must greatly abridge the labour of learners.

74. *An Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and present State, and the Management of the National Debt of Great Britain.* By Robert Hamilton, J.L.D., F.R.S.E. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. Longman and Co.

HAPPY indeed would it be for the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, if any member of the community could devise a plan to fairly, honestly, and with a strict regard to justice, annihilate that Leviathan,—that devouring monster,—the National Debt. Although it may appear presumptuous in any but Statesmen to enter into discussion upon money matters, which are inextricable even to many of themselves, we are far from wishing to discourage reflecting persons from studying such subjects, as it is

possible their labours may suggest an useful hint to a Minister; and indeed we believe that it is pretty well known the late Mr. Pitt was accustomed to hear the opinions of private individuals on affairs where it was possible they knew more than himself. The method adopted by Mr. Pitt for redeeming the National Debt is sure and infallible; but, unfortunately, fresh loans occurring every year, the remedy appears hopeless, at least to the present generation, however salutary it may be to our descendants. It would be useless and absurd to recommend a work of this nature to general readers; but it may be found acceptable to financiers, and such politicians as look forward with hope to the termination of a system which appears almost interminable.

The Author of the Inquiry has, it appears, long attended to the diminution and increase of our Public Debt, from the interest he felt as a member of the community in a subject of such vital importance, and which he now considers to have assumed a most alarming aspect; besides, as he has observed many otherwise well-informed persons seem imperfectly acquainted with the principles, and entertain crude views on the subject of finance, he hopes what he has to offer may not prove altogether useless. His plan consists in enforcing certain general principles of finance, though he supposes those unacquainted with the management of our National Debt will censure him for his labours in proving truisms or incontrovertible principles; those, on the contrary, who are aware that our measures of finance have for many years been conducted on opposite principles, will not consider the arguments he adduces unnecessary.

In the second part of his Inquiry, Dr. Hamilton gives a particular detail of the origin, progress, management, redemption, and present state of the Public Debt, the facts of which are partially, but by no means generally known; therefore a publication of this kind seemed to him nearly indispensable. He adds,

"The Author could not well have fixed upon a certain degree of information as what his Readers already possessed, and supplied the remainder. Had he attempted to do so, his work would have presented a mutilated appearance, without

without being a great deal shorter. He has, therefore, drawn up such a Narrative as may communicate full information on the subject to a young person or a foreigner, who has no previous knowledge of it."

The best authorities that could be procured were consulted for the materials of the statements previous to the year 1786, which, if they are not decidedly correct, at least nearly approach the facts. The Acts of Parliament relative to finance, and the official papers laid before the House of Commons, furnished those since the above period. He trusts that his errors are neither numerous nor important, though it cannot be expected that none have been committed where so great a number of figures and statements were employed.—Dr. H. conceives that he cannot give any reasonable cause of offence in freely discussing the measures of eminent Statesmen, and the plans of respectable Authors: he therefore examines, in the third portion of the work, the propriety of the measures adopted in the management of our finance; and this he has done, as he trusts, without asperity, though under the necessity of assigning his reasons for thinking their opinions or measures erroneous in certain cases.

We think it due to the Author of this Inquiry to state, that he really seems desirous of drawing the attention of the publick to the most rational means for the promotion of economy, and the extinction of our potent funded Enemy. And that he is not one of our modern reformers, the following paragraph from page 33 is sufficient testimony.

"Perhaps some think, though they do not venture to say, that matters may be restored by means of a public bankruptcy; and that this Nation, after such a measure, will retain the same degree of internal wealth, and support the same strength and importance in its relations to Foreign States, as if no National Debt had ever existed. It will not be necessary to enter into a long refutation of this opinion. The extent of distress attending a public bankruptcy, whether brought on systematically, or overtaking us in the necessary consequence of our being overwhelmed with the magnitude of our debt, would be so great; the present overthrow of every thing valuable so complete; and their future extrication so uncertain; that we can hardly

conceive a greater public evil. Among its probable consequences we may reckon internal insurrections, and foreign invasions by rival or hostile nations, taking advantage of the time of our distress and weakness. Every friend to Britain, every friend to humanity, must deprecate such an event. And a proper sense of the calamities in which it would involve us, should keep us at a cautious distance from the verge of so dreadful a precipice."

75. *The History of England, from the earliest Period to the Close of the Year 1812.* By J. Bigland, Author of "*Letters on the Study of Antient and Modern History*," "*History of Spain*," "*History of Europe*," &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Longman and Co.

THE necessity for works of this nature must be sufficiently obvious to the publick, upon adverting to the changes in our style, and the real or fancied improvements in our language. Those who read to acquire general knowledge, and youth, certainly ought to be in possession of brief statements of historical facts, narrated in the idiom of the day, while the studious man and the Antiquary solace themselves with antient manuscripts in the public repositories, and the huge volumes of our elaborate Historians. We should suppose that the following extract from the Preface will operate much in Mr. Bigland's favour with those who can think freely and candidly on all subjects, and do not wish every fact wrested either to one party-feeling or another by artful reasonings of the author:

"In the execution, party-spirit and religious prejudice are wholly excluded. The ill-authenticated, uninteresting, and ephemeral occurrences which, in every period of time, furnish the idle tattle of the day, and soon sink into merited oblivion, are either omitted or slightly touched; and the Reader's attention is directed to subjects and events truly national, universally interesting, and worthy of remembrance."

As we are all well aware how the Nation was divided in political opinion for a period of more than twenty years past, we imagined a good test of Mr. Bigland's professions might be found in his account of Mr. Fox's election in 1784, and the disputes on the Regency Bill; the result is highly creditable to his veracity, as will be

seen in the succeeding short illustration, from p. 641 of the second volume :

"At this period, Great Britain, at peace with her neighbours and united at home, enjoyed every kind of public felicity; but her brilliant prospects were suddenly obscured by an incident which excited the most gloomy apprehensions. In the autumn of 1788, his Majesty was attacked with a dangerous indisposition, which continued so long, that the Parliament, after many interesting debates, resolved that the Prince of Wales should be requested to accept the Regency under certain limitations. But, early in the ensuing year, the happy event of his Majesty's convalescence put a stop to the contests which agitated the Cabinet and the Senate. The sorrow and alarm which the illness of the Sovereign had diffused through the Nation, now gave way to the most unequivocal demonstrations of joy; and, on his Majesty's first appearance in publick, and his solemn procession to St. Paul's, to return thanks to Heaven for his recovery, all classes of people strove, with laudable emulation, to exhibit proofs of attachment to his person and government."

We may safely and conscientiously add two other testimonies in support of Mr. Bigland's claims upon public encouragement; and those are, his manly and humane manner of speaking of the Abolition of the Slave-trade, and the animation with which his sentences are composed when relating those National military and naval triumphs that have at length given a prospect of repose to suffering Europe.

76. *A Treatise on Family Wine-making: calculated for making excellent Wines from the various Fruits of this United Country; in relation to strength, brilliancy, health, and economy: explanatory of the whole process, and every other requisite Guide after the Wine is made and in the Cellar; composed from practical knowledge, and written expressly and exclusively for Domestic Use; containing sixty different sorts of Wine. To which is also subjoined, the Description of part of a recent British Vintage, inclusive of an interesting Experimental Lecture.* By P. P. Carnell, Esq. F. H. S. &c. 8vo. pp. 158. Sherwood and Co.

"THE little that has ever been printed on the subject of Family Wine-making has been no more than a scattered few of highly-defective and incoherent Re-

ceipts in Magazines and old Cookery-books: and it is astonishing, in such a Country as this is, where every family who can, do make Wine, that there never has been an express Treatise published on the subject that has discussed it with any science, order, or perspicuity. Much useful information, it is presumed, will be found here, given in a very small compass, as this Treatise contains every requisite communication and information for the Making, Managing, and Preservation of Domestic Wines: a communication so much and so long wanted by the publick at large."

This important desideratum Mr. Carnell has now supplied; for, in this scientific volume will be found no less than sixty different Receipts, which cannot but be highly acceptable to the good Housewife.

These are followed by "Fifty-nine important and useful Vinarious Observations;" and also by an entertaining Essay intitled

"The British Vintage; containing the celebration of the principal part of a recent Domestic Vintage: inclusive of a very instructive and interesting *Experimental Lecture* on the Vinous and Spirituous Fermentations of Wine-Making."

De gustibus nil disputandum. But here are Wines of every flavour, from the sparkling Gooseberry (the English Champagne) to the quiescent Ginger; and of the latter there are even four varieties, all good and palatable.—*Experto crede Roberto.*

77. *The Juvenile Arithmetic; or Child's Guide to Figures; being an Easy Introduction to Joyce's Arithmetic, and various others now in use.* By a Lady. Part I. pp. 70, 12mo. Souter.

"AS in this age a Mother may instruct her Children without feeling herself compelled to ask pardon for exercising one of the most pleasing maternal duties, the Author of this little work is not without hope that it will be very generally adopted in Nurseries and Infant Schools. — The usual modes of teaching Arithmetick not admitting of easy illustration, are not adapted to very tender capacities. The principle of the *Juvenile Arithmetic* is so familiar, that it is in fact in almost hourly exercise. 'Count how many plums are here,' says a parent to the child, 'and if you tell me right you shall have them;' the author makes the parent go a little further, and the infant, in the most agreeable way, acquires the first four rules of Arithmetick. Cherries,

or any other fruit, or comforts, are admirable illustrations of many of the operations on the slate, and are pleasing compensations for the labour which has been sweetened by the hope of reward. We ourselves often receive more practical instruction from a single lecture, aided by experiments, than we should have obtained from a very intense study of its subject. The facility, then, with which Children may be taught by means of sensible and gratifying objects is obvious."

These are very fair arguments.

72. *A Defence of the Land-Owners and Farmers of Great Britain; and an Exposition of the heavy Parliamentary and Parochial Taxation under which they labour; combined with a General View of the internal and external Policy of the Country: in Familiar Letters from an Agricultural Gentleman in Yorkshire to a Friend in Parliament.* 8vo. pp. 105. Bickerstaff.

79. *Considerations on the Protection required by British Agriculture, and on the Influence of the Price of Corn on Exportable Productions.* By William Jacob, Esq. F. R. S. 8vo. pp. 193. Johnson and Co.

WE class these well-written Tracts in one article, as they are on a similar subject, and are evidently the production of enlightened minds. Their contents are at this time momentous; and we earnestly hope that the suggestions will be duly weighed and appreciated by the Legislature. To our Readers in general, who wish to be thoroughly acquainted with the true state of the Agricultural interests of the Country, we recommend both these luminous performances.

80. *The Causes of the present High Price of Coals in the Port of London explained; in a Letter to the Editor of The Times.* By Robert Hills, Coal-Merchant. pp. 34. J. M. Richardson.

IN this manly and candid answer to several attacks on the Coal-merchants which had appeared in *The Times*, Mr. Hills corrects some important misapprehensions; and explains the cause of the present high price of Coals in the Port of London:

"With what success," he says, "I must leave the public to judge; but, at all events, I imagine it will be conceded that 'monopoly,' 'imposition,' and 'shameful advantages,' are terms

which have been indiscreetly and unjustly applied to the present case.—That there are individuals in this, as in every other trade, who practice 'impositions,' and take 'shameful advantages,' I acknowledge and regret; but such conduct has nothing to do with the main question in hand: indeed, these characters, instead of striving to raise the price of Coals, are the men who profess to diminish it. Almost every instance of improper conduct in the Coal-trade may be traced to Undersellers. And here I cannot help observing, that those buyers who are unwisely eager after bargains, are the best supporters of these persons, and are peculiarly open to the designing and dishonest, who easily entrap them with the bait of under-price. Good souls! chuckling over a contract made at 5s. or, perhaps, even 10s. per chaldron under the current rate! Be no longer happy in your fancied shrewdness: either in measure or quality, or in both, you are abused and robbed. Undersellers are the bane of the trade; from the very nature of it, it is impossible to undersell and make a profit honestly. Use common sense, and always suspect the dealer who offers at an under-rate. The charges on delivery are well known: the market-prices are furnished in printed lists three times a week; if the supply exceed the demand, you will buy cheaper; if it is less, you must be satisfied to buy dearer; resting assured that an excess of price will operate its own cure, and produce the opposite extreme; as the ensuing year will probably exemplify."

This prophetic conjecture, we are happy to find, is already in a great degree verified; and we recommend the pamphlet to general perusal.

81. *An Historical View of the Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest to the present Times; with a Comparative Estimate of their efficient Strength, arising from their Populosity and Agriculture, their Manufactures and Trade, in every Age.* A new Edition, corrected, enlarged, and continued to 1812. By George Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A. the Author of "Caledonia," and of the "Considerations on Commerce, Coins, and Circulation." 1 vol. 8vo. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman and Co. and Cadell and Davies, London.

WHEN we reflect on the vast mass of information necessary to form a work of this nature, we are not less surprised that the Author should have

*succeeded in collecting it, than we are at his having compressed it in a perfectly satisfactory manner within the compass of a volume containing only 477 pages. This we mention as a well-merited compliment to Mr. Chalmers, as all literary men are fully aware how difficult it is to unite brevity and extensive information. The Preface is interspersed with many valuable historical facts, amongst which are, that we are indebted to the House of Peers for the establishment of the Inspector-general of the Imports and Exports in 1696, "and for the *Custom-House Ledger*, which contains the particulars and value of both; and which forms, therefore, the most useful record, with regard to trade, that any Country possesses." Mr. Pitt greatly improved and energized the above office during his first Administration.

"By contrasting, in the following work, the average exports of distant years, we are enabled to trace the rise, the decline, or the progress of traffick, at different periods, even in every year. The Inspector-General, who established that Ledger in 1696, was William Culliford, who was succeeded by Dr. Charles Davenant in 1703; yet, half-informed writers have asserted that Davenant was the original Inspector-General, who formed those official values in 1697."

The Register-General of shipping originated in the same age; but did not become a systematic affair till the Union with Scotland, "when it was thought fit to give it a distinct establishment, and at the same time to extend the account, which was kept before, of all ships trading over sea, or coastways, in England, to the ships in Scotland." The Preface is perhaps more to be studied and remembered in this "Historical Review," than in almost any other instance, as it contains hints which explain the succeeding text throughout the volume. Speculations as to the probable extent of population in any Country, by individuals actuated solely by laudable motives, cannot fail of leading to error; but when crooked-minded politicians enfeeble the efforts of their native land by reducing the number of their Countrymen, it becomes the duty of the Government to pursue the methods lately adopted, and, by giving a Census, convince the enemies of the State of the fallacy of their hopes.

"During the war of 1756, (says Mr. C.) Dr. Brackenridge published degrading accounts of our population, which were transcribed into the foreign gazettes. His example was followed by the late Dr. Price, during the American war. Seeing such doctrines propagated, during two successive wars, by eminent men, I thought I saw in that coincidence a settled purpose to enfeeble the Nation, at critical periods, in the eyes of foreigners. Dr. Price contended, with more confidence than knowledge, that the population of England and Wales had declined since the Revolution, till it scarcely amounted to five millions of souls. I maintained that our numbers had greatly increased in that period; and that the population of England and Wales in 1793, was eight millions four hundred and forty-seven thousand two hundred souls. The late enumeration has demonstrated that there has been an increase, since the Revolution, of more than 2,840,000 people; and that the number of souls in England and Wales, during the year 1801; was more than 9,340,000. This enumeration, then, has buried the degrading doctrines of Brackenridge and Price in ever-during discredit; while their spirit has taken a very different direction towards public and private credit."

It should be remembered also that the Preface informs us the present edition contains a former Chronological table, new modelled, corrected, and continued to the year 1812. The text has been corrected, and several additional chapters introduced. The concluding paragraph seems almost to have been written in the spirit of prophecy; and we are convinced there exists not a true friend to his Country who doth not feel himself revived, in reflecting that the recent events on the Continent free him from the constant tremors he has experienced for more than twenty years, originating in the threats of a relentless Enemy, supported by the croakings of our political philosophers, who foresaw equal stability in the heterogeneous Republic of France, and the subsequent Imperial Dynasty of that miserable Country.

"Demonstration will for ever denounce those ill-timed philosophers, who, as they delight in dissenting from public opinion, take a pleasure in frightening well-meaning people with groundless apprehensions. But it doth not become, saith Knolles, that this most wealthy State should be terrified from
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that which is right, with any charges of War :

"The British Navy, through the Ocean vast, [climes Shall wear her treble cross t' extremest Terrifick."

The subjects treated on are necessarily multifarious, but we shall attempt a brief abstract of them. In the first place, we have observations on the physical and moral causes universally influencing population, which is followed by a view of the general state of England before the death of Edward III. The population at large, and of the principal towns, in 1377, are preceded and succeeded by the Author's reflections. The period above mentioned and the reign of Elizabeth make the second division of time for a similar review of the state of England as to population, commerce, policy, and power, and the reign of that Queen is examined to the same purpose; he then gives the state of England at the Restoration, and the number of people at the Revolution, with reflections. The reigns of William, Anne, George I. and II. undergo minute investigations, and he notices the commercial failures of 1763, gives opinions thereon, and remarks on the Peace of 1763; states the laws for domestic improvement, and shews the errors of those who maintained the decline of trade at that epoch. The Colonial revolt, and its influence on the points Mr. Chalmers illustrates, succeeds; and he turns next to the commercial prosperity of England from 1783 to 1793, and assigns the causes by mentioning various facts connected with the subject.—The strength of the Empire in 1793, as derived from population, trade, shipping, and seamen, the extent of the Navy and the Revenue, are duly estimated, with the losses of our trade, the bankruptcies of 1793, the lapse of the Bank, &c. &c. which lead him to the short Peace of Amiens, and the War of 1803.

In addition to the sources of our strength, as before enumerated, he mentions the Union of Ireland at this latter period. Ireland has an exclusive chapter, and the remainder of the work will easily be anticipated by our Readers, as all the subjects are familiar in their remembrance.

As to the Author's opinion on the

discontents of the Irish, we need only consult the following paragraph :

"Ireland, notwithstanding the reiterated outcries of her turbulent sons, and the War, which may be said to have begun with the Union, has abundantly flourished. She could not flourish faster without supernatural means. The speed of the horseman, said Dr. Johnson, is limited by the power of his horse. Neither a commercial individual nor a commercial nation can advance with more rapid progress than their capitals, their correspondencies, and their other means, will easily allow, or generally admit."

There are few works which more definitively pronounce against analysis than the present, for the reason that it is wonderfully brief and comprehensive in the words of the Author, and therefore nearly incompressible further. Under this conviction, we can do no more than commend it generally to the notice of our Readers, as a book fraught with consolation to all rational politicians, who will find in it resources against despair as to the future, supported by evidences not to be controverted; to which we will add the following very excellent remarks, composing the last pages of Mr. Chalmers's book :

"We have now run over, historically, the *Domestic Economy* of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest to the present times. We have seen both in their infancy, and traced their progress as they severally advanced to manhood. In obeying the Divine command, to *increase and multiply*, we have seen the reduplication of populousness in both our Isles. We have witnessed the obstinate controversy concerning the Population of the United Kingdom closed by enumerations, which confuted, by facts, the *unscriptural* doctrines of a declining populousness. We have beheld the operations and the effects of another Divine sentence. 'By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou live.'

'The sweat of industry would dry, and But for the end it works to.' [die,

"Under such influences we have perceived much performed, though much remains yet to be done in the United Kingdoms before that end can be finally obtained. To draw mankind from idleness to labour is one of the hardest tasks which human legislation has to perform. The *Statute-book* is the best proof how many laws have been passed, age after age, for inciting industry, for rewarding inge,

ingenuity, for protecting property, for creating and sustaining private and public credit, for executing justice, for preventing wrong. In our progress we have reviewed some of those laws. And what the necessary effects were, in producing a flourishing agriculture, vast manufactures, a most numerous shipping, a trade unexampled in its amount and value, with a prodigious credit, both public and private. Such effects could not have been produced, amidst taxes and wars, but by the persevering efforts of a people at once free and industrious, who continually increased in numbers, and constantly re-produced new capitals, age after age, as their gains accumulated. But, if gainful prosperity should be followed by 'shapeless idleness,' 'ten thousand harms more than the ills we know, such idleness must hatch :—' defiance of law, and contempt of magistracy ; profligacy of principle, and desire of plunder ; a disinclination to labour, and a passion for promoting the same principles and practices in their less vicious fellows. If party should meantime enter into questions concerning our circulation and coin, our bullion and banking, our exchanges and correspondences ; our private credit and national commerce would be in a perilous state : and there would be cause to apprehend, with Waller,

' More danger now from man alone we find, [the wind.]

Than from the rocks, the billows, and —But, in our Commerce, as much as in our Constitution, there is a power of resuscitation which occasionally interposes to save the State, as well as to restore our traffick. Experience justifies this observation. An impeded circulation has often distressed our flourishing manufactures, and foreign wars have sometimes deranged our over-sea trade. Yet, patient industry and ingenious enterprise have never failed to restore both to their former vigour and usual success ; to their gainful intercourse, and their accustomed reduplications. Nothing more is wanting than recurrence to old habits of diligence, and perseverance in commercial courses, which success had already justified. Let us then with Milton conclude,

— 'Thrice happy if they know
Their happiness, and persevere upright !'

82. *A First or Mother's Dictionary for Children; containing upwards of Three Thousand Eight Hundred Words which occur most frequently in Books and Conversation; simply and familiarly explained, and interspersed throughout with Occasional Remarks: the whole*

adapted to the Capacities of younger Pupils. By Anna Brownell Murphry. 12mo. pp. 312. Darton, Jun.

"THE little Glossary which Miss Edgeworth has added to one of her admirable early lessons, and which, though necessarily confined to a very few words, has been found of essential service to young beginners, originally suggested the idea of compiling a Dictionary for Children on a larger and more generally useful plan. 'Children,' Miss Edgeworth observes, 'are well occupied in examining external objects; but they must also attend to words as well as things: one of the great difficulties in early instruction arises from the want of words.' It was to obviate this difficulty that the following work was undertaken. It has been the Author's aim to unite simplicity with correctness. She has not attempted to give a full and accurate explanation of every word; but in general, when a term has several meanings in common use, examples are given of each. Common expletives, the names of familiar objects, together with all technical terms, and all words the knowledge of which would be useless to Children, and those which could not well be explained in a manner adapted to the infant capacity, have been entirely omitted."

We shall give a specimen or two:

"To ABBREVIATE, to make shorter: Tom is an abbreviation of Thomas; *o'clock* is an abbreviation of *of the clock*. Abbreviations are used to save trouble in repeating or writing; it is easier to say, or write, it is one o'clock, than if we were to say, it is one of the clock."

"To ABIDE in a place, is to stay in it.

"To ABIDE with a person, is to remain with him, not to go away from him. To abide means also to suffer or bear; as, when we say, 'I cannot abide sullenness in any little boy or girl;' or, 'I cannot abide that child, who is so ill-tempered and rude.'"

"ACID, sour, sharp to the taste, like lemon or vinegar; most fruits are a little acid."

"ACRID, hot, biting the tongue, like radishes, or mustard-ress, or water-cresses. You find then that there is a great difference between an *acid* taste and an *acid* taste."

"To ADDRESS a person, is to speak to him: a man of address is a skilful or clever man. Address sometimes means manners or behaviour: a person of good address is a person whose manners are pleasing."

Such familiar explanations cannot fail of amusing and instructing.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

The following pathetic Lines, by the Rev. RANN KENNEDY, A.M. were spoken by Mrs. EDWIN, immediately after the Play of the Deaf and Dumb, acted in Birmingham on the 27th of August, 1814, before his Grace the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, for the Benefit of the General Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children. (See p. 630.)

IF ye, spectators of our Drama's plot,
Have sympathiz'd with injur'd Julio's
lot, [applause
And if your breasts have hail'd with glad
The warm assertors of his righteous cause,
In them behold yourselves, that hither
come [Dumb,
As generous Patrons of the Deaf and
Outcasts by birth, that still might want
in vain
Rights dearer far than Julio's lost domain,
That, unacquainted with creation's plan,
Might never feel the dignity of man,
Yet wear his form, while, sunk in mental
death, [breath,
They walk the earth mere vehicles of
No voice maternal sooth'd their infant
hours, [powers;
Or woke by prattled lore their thinking
Shut out for ever from the realms of sound,
With them the countless moving lips
around
Hold no communion, for beyond their
reach
Are all the social blandishments of speech,
All that to hearing can be told or sung,
When the heart's music modulates the
tongue.

Yet, as where Julio his lov'd home ob-
tain'd,
Here may their nature's heritage be gain'd,
Where, with success to De l'Epee un-
known, [shown;
For them a Braidwood's master-skill is
'Tis here, while Knowledge courts their
tutor'd sight,
Their mouths, unlock'd, can mimic words
aright.

And, though its fame is spread o'er
every coast,
Say, can this Seat of Arts as nobly boast
That here each metal every shape assumes
Which use contrives and elegance illumines,
As that in Woe's mute children here we
find [Mind,
U'prais'd and clear'd, the buried Ore of
That on their gaze, to her asylum brought,
Here patient Pity opes new worlds of
thought, [shine
With sense and feeling gives their eyes to
And lights up all the human face divine,
Gives them in silent prayer to lift on high
The smile of conscious immortality?

May ye, whose efforts such designs be-
friend, [tend,
Still more and more their blest effect ex-
And o'er those efforts be it long your pride
To see th' illustrious Cavendish preside,
Who, thus engag'd, with purer joy shall
glow [bestow!
Than wealth e'er bought or grandeur can

FEEBLE RESPONSE TO THE NOBLE AUTHOR
OF "LOVE," p. 366.

YES! Love's the sweetest boon e'er
giv'n—
Gleams from the Source of light;
Descends to win the soul to Heav'n—
Dispels the shades of Night!
Again—Devotion brings to Earth
Love's purest joy—man's highest worth,
A bliss to Vice unknown:
'Tis Virtue's prize—'tis hers alone—
Love's smile on Heaven's throne! A. C.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 9.
YOU have, in several of your preceding
Numbers, inserted various specimens
of Clarke's "Poetry attempted;" but I
do not recollect seeing in the Gentleman's
Magazine her "Tasso's Conflict," which
she calls "An Italian Love Tale, founded
on Facts, of the Sixteenth Century;"
printed, for the first time, in her new edi-
tion of "Small Literary Patchwork," &c.
pp. 67—9.

Now, as ours is, undoubtedly, an age
of various loves, and of various poetry, al-
though the days of chivalry, or of Homer,
or of Sappho, are not yet quite returned;
but as your pages are kindly favourable
to the legitimate projects of all classes of
Literary votaries, whether of History, of
Poetry, or of Love, (witness the title, &c.
of your Miscellany,) I send you a tran-
script of this anti-romantic Love story;
which, if you so incline, you may please
to insert, either in whole or in part, in
one of your future Numbers.

And now we are on this ground, i. e.
Love, I must just advert to the sweetly-
impressive sketch produced by Lord By-
ron's Muse, p. 366 of your last Number.
But, with all deference due to his Lord-
ship's distinguished rank, both as a No-
bleman, and a Poet of the superior order,
I venture to ask, whether the introduc-
tion of "Alla," in the sense used by his
Lordship, in an English Poem, and in a
Christian Country, does not, to the Chris-
tian sense, smell somewhat strong—not of
the lamp—but of the Arabian School?

Yours, &c. PHILO-TRUTH.

"TASSO'S CONFLICT," &c.

"POOR Tasso now the Muse espies,
And talks of his unhappy sighs;

With

With feeling tells of his sad woes,
While Pity's stream with pathos flows *;
His fatal flame for Elanore †,
(A Princess fair in days of yore,
Whom he *unwillingly* admired,
Add ah! alas! too high aspired!
He saw her at Alphonso's court,
And there commenc'd his bitter hurt!
Plebeian he, of common birth,
Deny'd by Fate Patrician worth!
And, though a Secretary of State,
No titles seem'd on him to wait.
No riches his, save Virtue's store,
And Poësy—which few adore,
(More wise to grasp more *solid* ore!)
Yet he presum'd to love a maid
With titles deck'd, in wealth array'd!
Avow'd his passion o'er and o'er;
While keen suspense his bosom tore.
Imprudent swain! he found too late
How dang'rous to approach the great!
Whether the nymph partook his pain,
And lov'd like him—but lov'd in vain!
The Muse, though prying, can't unfold—
Since her Historian *never* told!
But Tasso lov'd with matchless truth,
And Cupid scourg'd *one* faithful youth.
'Tis true, his love was too high plac'd—
And *hopeless* love is love debas'd!
Still Pity weeps at his sad fate,
And, sighing, paints his love-lorn state.
Ye Stoics! who have never lov'd!
Nor Sympathy your bosoms mov'd!
Blame not the Muse for this sweet sorrow,
Which flows to her from Tasso's sorrow!
Ill-fated Bard! in whose fond heart
Lodg'd, twenty years, a poison'd dart;
Nor could the charm of his own Muse
One healing antidote infuse:
For angry Love, with potent sway,
Chas'd e'en the sweetest Muse away!
While rankling grief, and poignant smart,
Repell'd soft balsams from his heart.
When Tasso, arm'd with firm resolve,
Search'd how he might Love's charm
dissolve:

He sought, by absence, Reason's aid,
And many a vow to Reason paid;
Strove for a victory of renown,
More glorious than a Laureat's crown—
More precious than vast mines of wealth—
A conquest over Passion's self!
But weak the aids of human skill
To conquer man's perverted will:
Corroding Love all art defy'd—
Still Tasso lov'd—still Tasso sigh'd!
While tyrant Passion oft would rage,
And mock'd the *Poet* and the *Sage!*
Nor time, nor absence, could impart
A sov'reign cure to Tasso's heart,
'Till wisdom of superior kind
Instill'd rich balms, and heal'd his mind,

* The Muse, in her preceding reveries,
had been talking of the "sorrows," &c.
of an inimitable Poetess, who fell—

— Self-victim to Passion and Despair.

† Eleanora, it seems, would not quite
suit the *Writer's* verse.

Conquer'd the rebel in his breast,
And lull'd his soul to tranquil rest:
Then did sweet Peace her bliss infuse,
And Genius crown'd his Epic Muse.
But, while loud Fame the laurel-crown
prepared, [shared!
He died compos'd, and better triumphs
Not by his own rash act, but Heav'n's
decree, [free!
Which pitied Tasso's griefs, and set him

TO A LADY,

*who, in return for a Shawl, sent the Author
some Table Mats.*

THE snowy Vest I lately sent
Your soul's pure image traced,
Your skilful fingers soon return'd
A monument of taste.

The pleasing commerce thus begun,
Would we might still pursue —
Your person always deck'd by me,
My table graced by you.

EPITAPH ON AMPHILOCHUS,
By GREGORY NAZIANZEN.

Translated by H. S. BOYD.

E'EN he whose eloquence as lightning
glow'd, [honey flow'd,
Whose tuneful tongue more sweet than
Amphilochus, this heap of dust contains,
For ever exiled from his native plains.

On the recent Marriage of a Noble Lord.

NO longer pensive on a foreign shore,
A wand'ring Child of Discontent no
more,

While varied objects, failing yet to please,
Serv'd but to irritate his *mind's* disease,
To root still deeper in his gloomy mind
Grief, scorn, and hatred, for his hapless
kind, —

For still he found, in ev'ry diff'rent clime,
New scenes of woe, of error, and of
crime! —

CHILDE HAROLD turns him, with confirm'd
despair,

Weary of life — a tedious length of care!
Turns to his native land, no more to roam,
And meets, at last, with Happiness at
home!

Finds bliss in Milbanke's virtues, and her
smiles,

Achaia yields not, with her hundred Isles!
Long may he hold, within his circling
arms,

A Heav'n of Inspiration in her charms,
To prompt the efforts of his Patriot Muse
O'er all the love of Freedom to diffuse,
Support his Country's cause, uphold her
name, [fame;

Defend her rights, her honour, and her
With contrite heart — now rests the
chast'ning rod —

From all reproach exonerate his God;
And feel the truth — to moral worth his
giv'n [Heav'n's

On Earth to taste the promis'd joys of
HISTY

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 26. Letter from Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo, Commander in Chief on the Lakes of Canada, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Saint Lawrence, at Kingston, Sept. 24.

Sir,—I transmit a copy of a letter from Capt. Pring, late commander of his Majesty's brig Linnet. It appears to me, and I have good reason to believe, that Capt. Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state to meet the Enemy. I am also of opinion that there was not the least necessity for our squadron giving the Enemy such decided advantages, by going into their bay to engage them: even had they been successful, it would not in the least have assisted the troops in storming the batteries; whereas, had our troops taken their batteries first, it would have obliged the Enemy's squadron to quit the bay, and given ours a fair chance.

JAMES LUCAS YEO,

Commodore and Commander in Chief.

United States Ship Saratoga,

Plattsburg Bay, Lake Champlain, Sept. 12.

Sir,—The painful task of making you acquainted with the circumstances attending the capture of his Majesty's squadron, yesterday, by that of the Americans under Commodore M'Donough, it grieves me to state, becomes my duty to perform, from the ever-to-be-lamented loss of that worthy and gallant officer, Capt. Downie, who unfortunately fell early in the action. In consequence of the earnest solicitation of his Excellency Sir George Prevost for the co-operation of the naval force on this Lake to attack that of the Enemy, who were placed for the support of their works at Plattsburg, which it was proposed should be stormed by the troops at the same moment the naval action should commence in the bay; every possible exertion was used to accelerate the armament of the new ship, that the military movements might not be postponed at such an advanced season of the year, longer than was absolutely necessary.—On the 3d instant, I was directed to proceed in command of the flotilla of gun-boats to protect the left flank of our army advancing towards Plattsburg, and, on the following day, after taking possession and paroling the militia of Isle la Motte, I caused a battery of three long 18-pounder guns to be constructed for the support of our position abreast of Little Chazy, where the supplies for the army were ordered to be landed.—The fleet came up on the 8th inst. but for want of stores for the equipment of the guns, could not move forward until the 11th: at day-light we weighed,

and at seven were in full view of the Enemy's fleet, consisting of a ship, brig, schooner, and one sloop, moored in line, abreast of their encampment, with a division of five gun-boats on each flank; at 40 minutes past seven, after the officers commanding vessels and the flotilla had received their final instructions as to the plan of attack, we made sail in order of battle. Capt. Downie had determined on laying his ship athwart-haul of the Enemy's, directing Lieut. M'Ghee, of the Chubb, to support me in the Linnet, in engaging the brig to the right, and Lieut. Hicks of the Finch, with the flotilla of gun-boats, to attack the schooner and sloop on the left of the Enemy's line. At eight, the Enemy's gun-boats and smaller vessels commenced a heavy and galling fire on our line; at ten minutes after eight, the Confiance having two anchors shot away from her larboard bow, and the wind baffling, was obliged to anchor (though not in the situation proposed) within two cables length of her adversary; the Linnet and Chubb soon afterwards took their allotted stations, something short of that distance, when the crews on both sides cheered, and commenced a spirited and close action; a short time, however, deprived me of the valuable services of Lieut. M'Ghee, who, from having his cables, bowsprit, and main boom shot away, drifted within the Enemy's line, and was obliged to surrender.—From the light airs and smoothness of the water, the fire on each side proved very destructive from the commencement of the engagement, and, with the exception of the brig, that of the Enemy appeared united against the Confiance. After two hours severe conflict with our opponent, she cut her cable, run down, and took shelter between the ship and schooner, which enabled us to direct our fire against the division of the Enemy's gun-boats, and ship, which had so long annoyed us during our close engagement with the brig, without any return on our part; at this time the fire of the Enemy's ship slackened considerably, having several of her guns dismounted, when she cut her cable and winded her larboard broadside to bear on the Confiance, who in vain endeavoured to effect the same operation; at thirty-three minutes after ten, I was much distressed to observe the Confiance had struck her colours. The whole attention of the Enemy's force then became directed towards the Linnet: the shattered and disabled state of the masts, sails, rigging, and yards, precluded the most distant hope of being able to effect an escape by cutting the

the cable; the result of doing so must, in a few minutes, have been her drifting alongside the Enemy's vessels, close under our lee; but, in the hope that the flotilla of gun-boats, who had abandoned the object assigned them, would perceive our wants and come to our assistance, which would afford a reasonable prospect of being towed clear, I determined to resist the then destructive cannonading of the whole of the Enemy's fleet, and at the same time dispatched Lieut. H. Drew to ascertain the state of the *Confiance*. At forty-five minutes after ten, I was apprized of the irreparable loss she had sustained by the death of her brave commander (whose merits it would be presumption in me to extol), as well as the great slaughter which had taken place on-board; and observing from the manœuvres of the flotilla, that I could enjoy no farther expectations of relief, the situation of my gallant comrades who had so nobly fought, and even now fast falling by my side, demanded the surrender of his Majesty's brig entrusted to my command, to prevent a useless waste of valuable lives, and, at the request of the surviving officers and men, I gave the painful orders for the colours to be struck.—Lieut. Hicks, of the *Finch*, had the mortification to strike on a reef of rocks to the Eastward of Crab Island, about the middle of the engagement, which prevented his rendering that assistance to the squadron that might, from an officer of such ability, have been expected.—The misfortune which this day befel us by capture will, Sir, I trust, apologize for the lengthy detail which, in justice to the sufferers, I have deemed it necessary to give of the particulars which led to it; and, when it is taken into consideration that the *Confiance* was sixteen days before on the stocks, with an organized crew, composed of several drafts of men who had recently arrived from different ships at Quebec, many of whom only joined the day before, and were totally unknown either to the officers or to each other, with the want of gun-locks, as well as other necessary appointments not to be procured in this country, I trust you will feel satisfied of the decided advantage the Enemy possessed, exclusive of their great superiority in point of force, a comparative statement [the account of the British force has not been transmitted] of which I have the honour to annex.—It now becomes the most pleasing part of my present duty, to notice to you the determined skill and bravery of the officers and men in this unequal contest; but it grieves me to state that the loss sustained in maintaining it has been so great: that of the Enemy, I understand, amounts to something more than the same number.—

The fine style in which Capt. Downie conducted the squadron into action, amidst a tremendous fire, without returning a shot until secured, reflects the greatest credit to his memory for his judgment and coolness, as also on Lieuts. M'Ghee and Hicks, for so strictly attending to his example and instructions; their own accounts of the capture of their respective vessels, as well as that of Lieut. Robertson, who succeeded to the command of the *Confiance*, will, I feel assured, do ample justice to the merits of the officers and men serving under their immediate command; but I cannot omit noticing the individual conduct of Lieuts. Robertson, Creswick, and Hornby, and Mr. Bryden, master, for their particular exertion in endeavouring to bring the *Confiance's* star-board side to bear on the Enemy, after most of their guns were dismounted on the other.—It is impossible for me to express to you my admiration of the officers and crew serving under my personal orders; their coolness and steadiness, the effect of which was proved by their irresistible fire directed towards the brig opposed to us, claims my warmest acknowledgments, but more particularly for preserving the same so long after the whole strength of the Enemy had been directed against the *Linnet* alone. My first lieutenant, Mr. William Drew, whose merits I have before had the honour to report to you, behaved on this occasion in the most exemplary manner.—By the death of Mr. Paul, acting second lieutenant, the service has been deprived of a most valuable and brave officer; he fell early in the action. Great credit is due to Mr. Giles, purser, for volunteering his services on deck, to Mr. Mitchell, surgeon, for the skill he evinced in performing some amputations required at the moment, as well as his great attention to the wounded during the action, at the close of which the water was nearly a foot above the lower deck, from the number of shot which struck her between wind and water. I have to regret the loss of the boatswain, Mr. Jackson, who was killed a few minutes before the action terminated. The assistance I received from Mr. Muckle, the gunner, and also from Mr. Clark, master's mate, Messrs. Towke and Sinclair, midshipmen, the latter of whom was wounded in the head, and Mr. Guy, my clerk, will, I hope, recommend them, as well as the whole of my gallant little crew, to your notice. I have much satisfaction in making you acquainted with the humane treatment the wounded have received from Commodore M'Donough; they were immediately removed to his own hospital on Crab Island, and were furnished with every requisite. His generous and polite attention, also, to myself,

self, the officers, and men, will ever hereafter be gratefully remembered. Inclosed I beg leave to transmit you the return of killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c. DAN. PRING, Capt.

late of H. M. sloop Linnet.
Statement of the Enemy's Squadron engaged with his Majesty's Squadron on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11.

Ship Saratoga, of 8 long twenty-four-pounders, 12 thirty-two-pounder carronades, 6 forty-two-pound ditto. — Brig Eagle, of 8 long eighteen-pounders, and 12 thirty-two-pounder carronades. — Schooner Ticonderoga, of 4 long eighteen-pounders, 10 twelve-pounders, 3 thirty-two-pounder carronades. — Cutter Preble, of 7 long nine-pounders. — Six gun-boats, of 1 long twenty-four-pounder, 1 eighteen-pounder carronade each. — Four gun-boats, of 1 long twelve-pounder each. — Impossible to ascertain number of men.

Killed and Wounded on-board his Majesty's late Squadron in Action with the Enemy's squadron on Lake Champlain, 11th September.

Confiance: 3 officers, 35 seamen and marines, killed; 1 officer, 39 seamen and marines, wounded. — Linnet: 2 officers, 8 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 13 seamen and marines, wounded. — Chub: 6 seamen and marines killed; 1 officer, 15 seamen and marines, wounded. — Finch: 2 seamen and marines, wounded. — Total 129.

From the Confiance's crew having been landed immediately after the action, no opportunity has afforded a muster. The number stated is the whole as yet ascertained to have been killed and wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed. — Confiance: George Downie, captain; Alex. Anderson, captain of Royal Marines; Wm. Gunn, midshipman. — Linnet: Wm. Paul, acting lieutenant; Charles Jackson, boatswain.

Wounded. — Confiance: — Lee, midshipman. — Linnet: John Sinclair, midshipman. — Chub: Jas. McGhee, lieutenant.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 13. Rear-admiral Griffith has transmitted a letter from Capt. Sir G. Collier, of his Majesty's ship Leander, giving an account of his having, on the 8th of last month, captured, off Cape Sable, the American privateer schooner General Putnam, of eight guns and 57 men. Her guns were thrown overboard during this and a former chase, the vessel having been pursued by eleven dif-

ferent cruisers, previously to her being fallen-in with by the Leander.

Also a Letter from Capt. Stanfell, of the Bacchante, reporting his having, on the 1st November, taken the American brig privateer M'Donough, of five guns and 71 men, out twenty-four hours from Portsmouth.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 17. The Letters under-mentioned have been transmitted by Rear-admiral Hotham:

From Capt. Sir W. Bolton, of his Majesty's ship Forth, dated off Sandy Hook, the 22d Sept. stating, that on the 19th the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieut. Neville, captured by boarding, and afterwards destroyed, at the mouth of Little Egg Harbour, the American letter of marque brig Regent, of five guns and 35 men. Lieut. Neville, and one British seaman, were wounded: the Enemy had two killed and two wounded.

From Capt. Pym, of his Majesty's ship Niemen, dated off the river Delaware, the 30th Sept. giving an account of his having, on the 18th, captured the American schooner privateer Dædalus, of 2 guns.

And from Capt. Lumley, of his Majesty's ship Narcissus, dated off Negro Head, the 13th October, stating that, on that day, the boats of the Narcissus and Dispatch, under Lieut. Scott, of the former, brought out from under the fire of a battery, and of a number of militia, the American revenue schooner Eagle, pierced for 10 guns, but only two mounted.

[Here follows a list of 31 American vessels captured, burnt, and destroyed, by the squadron under Rear-adm. Hotham, between the 6th August and 9th October.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 24. Adm. Fleming has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Wise, of the Granicus, giving an account of his having, on the 2d instant, off Cape Spartel, captured the American schooner privateer Leo, of six guns and 76 men.

Foreign-office, Dec. 26. Mr. Baker arrived this afternoon at this office, with a Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Ghent, on the 24th instant, by Lord Gambier, H. Goulburn, esq. and W. Adams, esq. D. LL. Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty; and by J. Q. Adams, J. A. Bayard, H. Clay, J. Russell, and A. Gallatin, esqrs. Plenipotentiaries on the part of the said United States.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Louis XVIII. is pursuing "the noiseless tenour of his way" to safety and honour, by the wise arrangements of economy and
GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART II.

prudence. — The salaries of useless clerks have been diminished. The Chancellor is busied in a most important undertaking, — that of re-organizing the principal tribunals.

tribunals. A Commission has been established for liquidating the royal debts contracted in foreign countries. The clergy of Paris have determined on an annual solemnity in memory of Louis XVI. and the members of his family who fell victims to the atrocities of the Revolution.

The Knights of St. Louis, and of the Order of Merit, have, much to their honour, formed a voluntary association for educating the children and relieving the widows of those Knights of their respective associations, whom the revolution had left destitute; and thus gradually are the wounds inflicted on society by that awful visitation healing up, under the auspices of a mild and paternal government. One fact which has come to our notice, we cannot but own affords us at once surprise and pleasure. A plan has been adopted at Paris for forming on the coast of Africa a free colonial establishment like that of Sierra Leone. We had almost feared that the barbarous and selfish outcries of the St. Domingo Colonists and Slave Traders had shut up the avenues to humanity in the minds of the Parisians; but this fact is one among thousands that prove how impossible it is wholly to stifle the voice of conscience and of truth.

The police of Paris appear to retain all the activity and vigilance which characterised them in the time of Buonaparte. Lord Oxford, it is said, on his return to Paris from England, on his way to Naples, boasted that he was the bearer of letters of consequence. This excited the suspicion of the police. His Lordship was arrested; and on his person was found a letter from Gen. Excelmans to Murat; stating that there was a strong party in France, and particularly in Paris, including a considerable number of prisoners recently returned in that capital, in favour of Buonaparte, and ready to attempt the restoration of the late Government. It was not without reason that Marshal Soult, on coming into office, thought this offence ought to be visited more severely than his predecessor deemed necessary, who was content with giving a caution to Excelmans to be more circumspect in future. Preparations are making for his trial at Lille; but he remains still in concealment.

The Count de la Bontaye, in a Memoir to the French Institute, says, "he has discovered the means of dyeing unalterable colours, the composition of which is perfect: viz. blue upon wool and silk; green, yellow, violet, and nine other colours; to wit, a yellow upon wool, as strong and more brilliant than the former; two greens, one of which will resist the action of fire itself; two fine blacks, one without copperas, which can neither burn nor harden silk any more than wool; and

another, which resists sulphuric acid paste in a state of ebullition, as well as the action of the sun and air; an unalterable puce colour; a crimson or silk, much cheaper and more durable than cochineal; and lastly, a pure pink, completely unalterable through all the shades of flesh colour.—Add to these twelve new colours," says he, "which may be obtained pure in all their shades, a very beautiful white, never liable to turn yellow, which I have succeeded in giving to wool as well as silk, and which spreads much more than their natural white—if we only add to this the fastest colour of the ancient dyes, of the fine red yielded by ethermet, to fill the palette; and the problem will be solved.—Of these twelve unchangeable colours, eight have been subjected to the action of the sun under glass during the four latter months of last summer (1819), without undergoing the least alteration. Five has no effect upon the ninth color, and the three last are the fruits of my industry through the preceding winter."

HOLLAND, &c.

If any proof were wanting to open the eyes of the most hardened or infatuated Buonapartean in this kingdom to a clear view of the odious and horrible despotism of Buonaparte, let him look to the confessions contained in every paragraph of a late "Report of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the States General." When the deplorable fate of the United Provinces occupied, many years ago, the feelings and reflections of every considerate and philanthropic mind in this country, and the base ingratitude of the Dutch people towards Great Britain was forgotten in our pity for the national destruction which they had courted and received; we had persons perverse and besotted enough to exclaim, that the protection afforded to that people by the "Great Man who ruled the destinies of Europe," would prove a general benefit! They even designated the revolutionising of Holland "a new basis to that stupendous monument which a grand political discernment had raised to human happiness!" In vain were the vexatious interruptions to commercial intercourse, the bare-faced robberies of individuals, the plunder of all public property, the blasphemous ridicule of the Protestant religion, the persecution of its professors, and the total subversion of all morality—in vain were these systematic outrages of the French under Buonaparte declared to have taken place, and irrefragable proofs adduced of their existence. It was sufficient for the persons alluded to, to learn that the Dutch at first received him and his banditti with open arms; and that when he was fixing the yoke of oppression upon their necks, they had long

all spirit of resistance, to make them dare the assertion that the quiescence of this people was the most striking proof that they were benefited by the change! Nay, even down to the latest period of the Usurper's influence, did certain writers and orators amongst us persist in insulting human reason by the assertions that the Dutch were more happy and prosperous when their liberty of speech and freedom of trade were annihilated, than when, in the zenith of their good fortune, they enjoyed a more considerable share of the commerce of the world than had fallen to any nation of so limited an extent, since the time when the Venetians engrossed the entire trade of the East. Yet, after these infatuated people have been for the long period of fifteen years under French influence and domination, their chains are burst, the truth appears, and such politicians are or ought to be confounded on learning that the Dutch who voluntarily sowed the seeds of dishonour and disloyalty in their native land, have reaped only a harvest of misery and desolation!—Nothing can be more simply consolatory than the Report of the Dutch Secretary. But while it proves that the legitimate Government of Belgium is taking every step which caution and prudence can justify, to ameliorate the condition of the people, its consolations are only those of hope, succeeding to a long season of despair; and we apprehend that many years must elapse before that nation can recover its lost commercial energies. The Reporter judiciously passes over the detestable system of the Corsican to degrade and ruin this once-enterprising people. He aimed at making them, like all the rest of his tributaries, self-subsistent; but he saw the fallacy of his efforts more peculiarly evident in Holland than in any other country that was cursed with his domination. Hence the first admission of the new Government is, that "commerce is the fountain of a nation's welfare." This truism, so clear to every reflecting mind, was one, above all others, which the dupes of the Tyrant in this country incessantly denied and ridiculed; yet to what have we owed our grand and commanding situation and influence, but to those "great resources" of which the Reporter speaks, and without which, he acknowledges, the ruin of a people must be effected? Holland, not having been suffered to possess any such resources, from the hour of her invasion by the French, must naturally be in a state of complete and entire ruin. What, therefore, we are surprised at in the Report is, not that the trade of that country "is not yet restored to the fullest extent of which it is susceptible;" but that, so suddenly emerging from the tomb of its former prosperity, it should have yet

been able at all "to retrieve its misfortunes." When a commercial nation is admitted to be "almost in total want of necessary shipping;" to be without a circulating medium; and we might add, without even a paper credit, and to depend for its prospective success "upon faith and negotiations;" the hopes of advantage may be judiciously held out, to inspire enterprise and emulation; but their fulfilment cannot be otherwise than very remote. All the interest and influence of Great Britain ought to be, and will be exerted, to enable its ancient Ally to lift its head above adversity, and recover its rank and power as a secondary European State. The example of her calamities will serve, we hope, as a beacon to ages yet unborn, to warn them against the horrible consequences of disloyalty and revolutionary fanaticism.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain is of the same gloomy and sickening character with that of all the other accounts which have been received respecting that country for several months past. The system of rigour is not softened, as some people hoped it would be. Hundreds of families are suffering under perpetual alarm from secret and public accusations. The best Spaniards are flying from their country, and others seek for safety in concealment. Meanwhile, in gratitude for the blood and treasure expended by England in delivering Spain from the invasion of the French, British woollens pay 82½ per cent. more than French goods of the same description and quality!

The communications from Madrid mention a fact which must give a fatal blow to the credit of the Government. The bills or credits on the Spanish Treasury had been received in payment of duties to the amount of one third, the other two thirds being required to be paid in cash. An order has been now issued, under which all the duties are to be paid in specie; and these bills on the Treasury are to constitute no part of the payment to the Government on which they are drawn. These bills are in circulation to the amount of many millions, and the effect of the measure on the national creditors may be very readily conceived.

A late Madrid Gazette contains an address to Ferdinand VII. delivered by the Priest Ostalaza (a particular favourite of the King), in the name of the people of Valencia. The object of the address is to return thanks for that decree which re-established the Inquisition upon the same footing that it was in 1808; and Ostalaza, speaking in the name of the people of Valencia, utters the following hyperboles:—"What a consolation, Sir, for all true Spaniards, thus to find their religious sentiments

subjects accord with the true interests of their Monarch. When a nation, on these occasions, is not able to do her proper duties, she is the enemy of her Majesty; it is a shame, even, from captivity, than the misfortunes and distresses of your people cease! Learning and genius are made known and rewarded with the highest honours! Talents, duly appreciated, ensure their possessors distinctions. But above all, Religion, persecuted by its enemies, bursts forth, under your Majesty's paternal care, like the great luminary of day, with dazzling radiance! How honourable to me, Siro, to be even admitted into the presence of the greatest of Monarchs—of the best father of his subjects—of the Sovereign dearest to the hearts of his grateful people! "

An article from Cadiz of the 6th ult. gives a most deplorable picture of the present state of that city; and among other effects of the strange policy of the "beloved Ferdinand," the Royal Paper is quoted at a depreciation of not less than 69 per cent.

It is reported, that M. Valdez, the Governor of Cadiz during the authority of the Cortes and Regency, has received sentence of banishment to the Philippine Islands for the term of 10 years.

ITALY.

The territory of Genoa is formally united to the kingdom of Sardinia—This union was some time ago announced by the Sardinian Minister at Vienna; and has since been officially notified by Colonel Dalrymple, commanding the British troops in Genoa.—An extract of a dispatch from Lord Castlereagh to Colonel Dalrymple has been published at Genoa; in which his lordship says, that all the Ministers at the Congress wished with himself to have preserved to Genoa a separate existence; but that such an arrangement would have weakened the system deemed necessary for the safety of Italy, and of course have rendered the Genoese territories less secure. They had, therefore, resolved to incorporate them with the dominions of the King of Sardinia, whose love and attention to the welfare of all his subjects were well known.

The King of Naples has sent a letter to the General commanding his troops, notifying that Austria insists upon the execution of her Treaty with him in all its parts; and that it is known at the Congress, that the Marches of Ancona, which formed part of the Papal territories, are to be added to the kingdom of Naples.

The road from Brescia to Verona is infested by banditti, especially between Dezeuzano and Verona. Near the spot called La Pappa, a courier proceeding from Vienna to Venice was lately stopped. His papers were taken away, and he was

threatened with death if he did not give them all up. They searched him closely, but did not take his purse. "We are friends," said they: "Italy for ever!"—and gave him fifteen ducats. The Government is in quest of these culprits; for it would be wrong to apply the name of robbers to people who, instead of plundering travellers, give them money. It was lately stated in the Paris papers, that plunder was the object of those bands of robbers who infest various parts of Italy; but, from the above case, we presume they are connected with political purposes.

GERMANY.

The accounts from Vienna in the French papers state generally, that Poland and Saxony continued to be the chief subjects of debate at the Congress—Russia insisting on having the former under her dominion; and Prussia demanding the union of Saxony. She demands also that her population shall be increased from ten millions, its amount in 1806, to twelve millions. Besides Saxony, she requires the restitution of all her German Provinces, one excepted—of Posen, Bromberg, and Kalisch; of the former French departments between the Moselle, the Meuse and the Rhine, and the Duchy of Berg. To terminate the affairs of Saxony and Poland, a Committee has at length been appointed, which met for the first time on the 29th ult. It consists of Prince Metternich, Count Rossumowski, M. de Capo D'Istria, Count Hardenberg, Baron de Humboldt, and Lord Castlereagh. All the accounts agree in representing Russia and Prussia as more determined in their language, more cordial in their co-operation, and more fixed in their plans, than they were at the commencement of the deliberations.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria has gone to Saltzburgh, to order the country of that name, the quarters of the Inn, and Hous-Ruck, to be ceded to Austria. These definitive cessions of territory shew that the labours of the Congress approach a termination.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

By various documents it appears, that the revolution of Santa Fé, now called New Granada, commenced July 20, 1810, and the confederation of the provinces took place on the 27th Nov. 1811. The General Congress, composed of Deputies from all the 11 Provinces, viz. Santa Fé, Funja, Socarro, Pamplona, Los Llanos, Mariquita, Neiva, Antioquia, Choco, Popayan, and Carthagena, assembled in the city of Leiva, Dec. 4, 1812. Each Province severally had previously proclaimed its absolute independence of Spain, and all united sanctioned a Constitution and Supreme Federal Government; to this Government the Provinces of Venezuela

or

or Caracas have been united as integral parts; so that the whole of Santa Fé and Venezuela now form one Government. The latter had also declared its absolute independence of Spain since July 1811. This confederated Government consequently embraces an immense extent of country, comprising a population of more than three millions and a half.

From the spirit which animates the Governments established in St. Domingo, it is evident that there is little chance of that island returning to the dominion of the French. We believe this is what few will regret; for if the dominion of that colony is not obtained by France, the temptation to the continuance of the horrid traffick in human beings from Africa will be diminished.

M. Auxion Lavaysse, formerly, we understand, a Member of Robespierre's Committee of Public Safety, was unfortunately pitched upon by the Provisional Government, which for a few days preceded the recall of his most Christian Majesty, to go as Commissioner to Hayti. It seems, that M. Lavaysse thought proper to employ what he, no doubt, considered as a great refinement in politics. Regarding the President Petion as a person capable of being seduced, or misled by specious but insignificant phrases, he addressed him in language of that description; whilst, to Christophe, the Sovereign of the Northern part of the island, he used those ferocious and sanguinary threats which he perhaps thought most likely to make an impression on his mind. In both instances he alike failed. On the first receipt of his insolent and menacing letter, the King commanded his private Secretary to answer it article by article; a duty which the Secretary performed with a degree of ability that must greatly disconcert those who so confidently reckon on the ignorance and incapacity of the Haytians. A General Council was then summoned, before which King Henry (Christophe) caused Mr. Lavaysse's letter to be laid. The writer employed the name of Louis XVIII.; but, as he was manifestly unprovided with any authority from that Monarch, the Council were too just to attribute to the latter the horrible sentiments which the former unblushingly avowed. Those sentiments, however, produced a burst of indignation, and a solemn resolution of independence, which must prove fatal to the interests of the French in Hayti. Our readers will not be surprised at this, when they see to what atrocious and daring falsehoods this *soi-disant* Representative of a just and humane Monarch resorted. The following are some of his expressions:—

"Every thing has been foreseen and provided for in the Treaty of Peace be-

tween the Sovereigns of Europe. Being insufficiently informed of your Excellency's principles, they thought it possible that you might hesitate in respect to the conduct you ought to follow, and they therefore agreed, that in order to replace the population of Hayti, *which in that case would be totally exterminated, by the immense mass of forces sent against it*, France should continue the Slave Trade for several years, with a view not only to supply the necessary hands for cultivation, but also to form a black soldiery, in imitation of the English." "You, General, will not force us to convert into soldiers those Negroes, whom we are at the present moment collecting on the coasts of Africa; you will not force us to use all the possible means of destruction." "I am persuaded you have too sound a judgment, too enlightened an understanding, and too noble a disposition, not to be satisfied with becoming a great Nobleman and a General Officer, under that antique dynasty of the Bourbons, which Providence, as if in contempt of all human calculations, seems to delight in perpetuating on the throne of our dear France. You will prefer the lot of an illustrious servant of the mighty Sovereign of the French, to the more than precarious state of a Chief of *revolted Slaves*; and if examples were necessary for your imitation, behold, Generals Murat and Bernadotte, who, as Kings or Princes, have for several years governed the nations that they have rendered illustrious by their arms, now descending voluntarily and nobly from their thrones, and preferring legitimate and durable honours for themselves and their posterity to the odious and unsafe title of usurpers." "Do not deceive yourself, General. You doubtless know, what every body in Europe knows, although it is not yet diplomatically published, that the principal article of the agreement, which the Sovereigns of that quarter of the globe have ratified with their royal word, is to unite their arms, if necessary, in order to destroy *all the governments which have been formed in consequence of the events of the French Revolution*, either in Europe, or in the New World. Learn, moreover, that it is *Great Britain which is the centre and prime mover of this confederacy*, to which, sooner or later, all other Powers must yield; and every Government or Chief that refuses to submit, will be punished as traitors and banditti."

An Address was instantly voted by the Council, expressive of their determination to perish, to the last man, rather than submit. A deputation waited on the King the next morning, who expressed his concurrence with their sentiments in a most manly and energetic answer.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Cashel, Dec. 23. This day, at noon, Hardy, a tithe-farmer, was murdered at the gate of Monsagee, about one mile from this City. Hardy, after enforcing the payment of some tithes, left Cashel, on his return to Newport, accompanied by two other Proctors, who had been here upon similar errands. They were met by two men, who produced blunderbusses, ordered the two other Proctors to return to Cashel, and detained Hardy, the most obnoxious. They then fired three shots at Hardy, and left him for dead. He died in three hours, but had sufficient strength to relate the particulars, and name the murderers, who were well known to him.

Dec. 31. A few nights back, Mr. Corry Herst, a respectable revenue officer, was treacherously shot in the streets of *Ballyshannon*. He was returning from Mr. Donoghue's inn to his lodgings with a Mr. Green; when passing the market-house, where, it would seem, the assassins lay in wait, a man approached, and after hesitating a little, as if to ascertain his object, discharged a pistol at Mr. H. Mr. H. not having fallen, another immediately advanced, levelled closer, and fired a second shot, which passing through his body, he fell on his face, and almost instantly expired. Favoured by the darkness of the night, the villains effected their escape.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 26. This day the new Parish Church of St. George, *Exeter*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle. It is built in the Gothic style, is considered as one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the kingdom, and does great credit to the contractor, John Cragg, esq. of the Mersey iron-foundry. Its length from East to West is 119 feet, by 47 broad; and the height of the tower, when completed, will be 96 feet, from which a more extensive and picturesque view, both of land and sea, is not to be found in the United Kingdom.

Dec. 20. Two lads, about thirteen years of age, sons of Mr. R. Lloyd, a respectable barge-owner of *Stourport*, solicited their father's permission to go on the water in his own boat, which he peremptorily refused; but they rashly got into another, and were carried by the rapidity of the stream towards the bridge, where, the river being too high to admit their going through the arch with the mast standing, the boat was upset, and they both perished within sight of their parent.

A Society has lately been formed at *Oxford* for the relief of distressed travellers and common street-beggars. Their efforts have hitherto been attended with the most beneficial effects. Many hun-

drads have been relieved, and the streets completely cleared of vagrants.

On its being announced that a funeral-sermon would be preached at the Methodist Chapel in *Oldham-street, Manchester*, to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Coke, an immense concourse of people assembled, and soon after the doors were opened the chapel was filled. The entrance and avenues were literally choked, and a very heavy pressure took place in those parts of the chapel nearest the door. As it became more violent, some persons broke the windows, for the free admission of air, when the crash of the broken glass, joined to the exclamations of those suffering under the pressure, induced the persons in the further part of the chapel to believe that part of it had given way, and a general and instant rush was made towards the door. In a few seconds, a pile of bodies extended many yards, of such height as to bar all access from the chapel. Two were taken out, one completely dead, and the other expired on reaching the infirmary; two others are also in the infirmary, one of them not expected to recover; and some were taken home by their friends more or less disabled.

At *Sunderland*, during the late tempestuous weather, many chimneys were blown down, some houses unroofed, and almost every building showed the effects of the gale. A wall in *Nile-street, Bishopscarmouth*, was blown down with so much violence, that it broke the windows in the houses on the opposite side of the street, and Mr. G. Cameron, a mason, was buried in the ruins, and when taken out his skull was so much fractured that he died in about three hours.—The end of a house in *Southwick*, in the possession of Mr. Fleming, a baker, was blown down, and the furniture was much broken.—At *Darlington*, J. Dowson, servant to Mr. Robson, linen manufacturer, lost his life by the falling of a garden wall, which buried him in the ruins. Considerable damage was done to many of the houses in *Darlington*, by the falling of chimnies, unroofing, &c.—At *Barnard-Castle, Bishop Auckland*, and *Standish*, considerable damage was done to the roofs and chimneys of the houses.—At *Hart*, a windmill was blown down; another at *Trimdon*; and at *Houghton-le-Spring*, the wands of one having been set loose by the tempest, took fire by friction, and the mill was burnt to the ground.—Great damage has been done in the park and pleasure-grounds of the Earl of *Darlington*, round *Raby Castle*. Many noble trees have been torn up by the roots, whilst others have been snapped off in the middle. Similar injury has been done to trees at *Wilton-le-Wear*, and various other parts of the Country.—

A great

A great part of *Jarrow* church is unroofed, several trees torn up by the roots, stacks blown down, keels and boats sunk in the river, &c. &c.—The streets in *Gateshead* had a most ruinous appearance, being in some parts literally covered with tiles, slates, and bricks; the windows, too, suffered severely.—It is impossible to enumerate the damage in *Newcastle* and neighbourhood. Several houses have been totally destroyed, others unroofed (the occupiers in some instances narrowly escaping with their lives); a large portion of the parapet-wall which surrounds the roof of *All Saints'* church, fell into *Silver-street*, and a window of the same church was totally blown in. Much damage has also been done to the windows of *St. Nicholas* church, and a window of *Hanover-square* chapel is likewise destroyed. Several boats and other craft were upset upon the river between *Newcastle* and *Shields*; among others a wherry laden with merchandize. The wherryman, named *Dawson*, unfortunately perished, and his son narrowly escaped.—At *Byker*, the house of *James Potts*, esq. received considerable damage by the falling of a chimney.—At *Battle-hill*, *Walker*, the dwelling-house occupied by *Mr. Humble*, and a range of cottages near, had most of their chimneys blown down, and the roofs and interiors much damaged in consequence. The chimney of the boiler-house attached to *Mr. Humble's* steam-mill, was blown down, and fell through the roof.—At *North Shields* few houses have escaped damage from its ravages. Towards evening the scene became truly awful; most of the shops were shut, bricks and tiles fell in every direction, and the narrowness of the streets greatly added to the danger of passengers. The river exhibited a scene still more terrific, and the ships and keels were in the most imminent danger; several of the latter were driven ashore, and some sunk, as was a wherry laden with merchandize, near *Whitehill Point*; and many of the keels which reached *Shields* had their coals to throw overboard to keep them from sinking. Two boats drifted out to sea, and numbers sunk and were damaged. One man fell from a keel near the *New Quay*, and was drowned in view of several persons, who could render him no assistance.—Numbers of chimneys in *Whitehaven* were blown down, several houses suffered greatly in their roofs, and some were nearly unroofed. A sloop, called the *Nelly* and *Betty*, *Christian* master, from *Douglas*, *Isle of Man*, in attempting to get into the harbour, was, by the violence of the wind and the sea, driven behind the *North Wall*. The surf carried her towards *Redness Point*, a distance of about half a mile from the mouth of the harbour, where she struck,

and inevitable destruction seemed to await her and all on-board; amongst whom was a female passenger. A sufficient number of people immediately formed a connected line, by joining hands, and stood in the water until they nearly reached the lee-side of the vessel; and by a rope thrown on shore, and taking advantage of the receding wave, the crew were, one after another, enabled to quit the vessel; and, by the assistance from the shore, were brought into safety. But, when the crew had thus been rescued, the female passenger remained on-board alone. *Alex. Carr*, (a young mariner belonging to this port,) watching the receding element, sprung towards the vessel, and reaching the ebbins, raised himself up to the deck, and immediately fastened the rope round the poor woman's waist (then almost dead with terror), and holding her over the side until a favourable opportunity offered to lower her as far as he could, he then dropped his charge, which was immediately drawn to the shore by the volunteers employed in that humane service. The young man having thus saved the life of a fellow-creature, at the great peril and risk of his own, leaped down from the sloop, again committing himself to the mercy of the waves; and was assisted in getting on-shore amidst the acclamations of the admiring multitude.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The tide in the *Thames* was remarkably high. Soon after two o'clock, the water flowed over the piles at *Blackfriars-bridge*; the wharfs were inundated, and business suspended during an hour. It rose so high at the temporary bridge by the *Strand-bridge*, as to leave no room for boats to pass through. A court in *Narrow Wall*, named *Lime-tree-court*, containing about twenty houses, inhabited by hard-working people, was laid under water. The inhabitants were washed out of the ground floor, and confined to the first story. The water forced through the houses above the *Green Dragon*, in *Pedlar's-acre*, with rapidity, and made the way impassable; but passengers found the most interruption on the bank by *Lambeth Palace*. There was one sheet of water from the end of the *Bishop's-walk* to *Lambeth church*. Watermen attended with their wherries, and conveyed persons across to the church. The flood extended along the bank to *Vauxhall*.—The fall of water was very great from the heights of *Windsor*: part of the *Park* was flooded. Two fat oxen were carried down the stream through the arches of *Windsor-bridge*, and, the current being very strong, they were not able to get on shore till they came to a mill a considerable distance down the river, on the *Eton* side, where they were got out safe.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 30. *The Ninth Statue; or, The Irishman in Bagdad*; a new grand Musical Romance. The story is taken from that well-known source of stage spectacles, "The Arabian Nights." The music, with the exception of two Irish melodies, is composed by Mr. Horn.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 6. *The King and the Duke; or, Which is which?* a new Farce, by some reports assigned to the pen of the deceased Mr. Dibdin; by others said to be a Translation from the French. It is the most spivited After-piece which has been produced for some seasons past.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign Office, Nov. 22. David Richard Morier, esq. Consul-general in France.

Richard B. Hoppner, esq. Consul-general at Venice.

Sir J. Brenton, Commissioner of the Navy at the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Adm. Geo. Dundas, deceased.

Foreign Office, Dec. 10. J. Falconar, esq. Consul at Leghorn; and J. M. Johnson, esq. Consul at Genoa.

Whitehall, Dec. 21. The dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen respectively, and their heirs male:

Sir Hew Dalrymple, of High Mark, co. Wigtoun, knt. general in the army.

Sir John Hamilton, of Woodbrook, co. Tyrone, knt. lieutenant-colonel in the army, colonel of the 2d Ceylon regiment, and governor of Duncannon Fort.

Richard Mountney Jephson, of Spring Vale, Dorset, esq. late Judge Advocate and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, Gibraltar.

Whitehall, Dec. 27. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen respectively, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. Sir Alexander Campbell, knt. major-general in the army, and lieutenant-general and commander of the forces in the Isle of France.—The Right Hon. W. McMahon, master of the rolls in Ireland.—George Buchan Hepburn, of Smeaton, Haddington, esq. late one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.—The Right Hon. John Marjoribanks, lord provost of Edinburgh city.—John Silvester, of Yardley House, Essex, esq. recorder of the City of London.—Thomas Hugh Clifford, of Tixall, Stafford, esq.—John Simeon, of Grazeley, Berkshire, esq.—Guy Campbell, esq. lieutenant-col. in the army, and major in the 6th foot.—Gilbert King, of Charlestown, Roscommon, esq. colonel in the army.—John Jackson, of Ailsey, Bedfordshire, esq.—Henry Stuart, of Allanton, Lanerk, esq.

with remainder to his son-in-law, Ranald or Reginald Macdonald, of Staffa, and his heirs male.—George Griffith Williams, of Llwynay Wormwood, Carmarthen, esq.—David Dundas, of Richmond, Surrey, and of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, esq. serjeant-surgeon to the King.—Robert Holt Leigh, of Whitley, Lancaster, esq. with remainder to the heirs male of Holt Leigh, of Whitley, esq. deceased, father of the said Robert Holt Leigh.—Edmund Antrobus, of Antrobus, Chester, and of Rutherford, in Roxburghshire, with remainder to his nephew, Edmund Antrobus, jun. esq. and his heirs male; and, in default of such issue, to his nephew, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. and his heirs male, both sons of his late brother, John Antrobus, esq. deceased.—Samuel Egerton Brydges, of Denton-court, Kent, esq.—Jonathan Wathen Waller, of Braywick-lodge, in the County of Berks, and of Twickenham, Middlesex, esq.—John Compton Downville, of Sautry-house, Dublin county, esq.—Thomas Preston, of Beeston St. Lawrence, Norfolk, esq.—Rose Price, of Treagwainton, Cornwall, esq.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rear-adm. G. Burton, to succeed Sir S. Hood in the command in the East Indies. J. B. Bosanquet, esq. to be Standing Counsel to the East-India Company, *vice* Wm. Adam, esq. raised to the degree of serjeant-at-law.

W. H. Tonkin, esq. to be Recorder of Tiverton.

Rev. Edw. Copleston, B. D. senior fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, elected Provost, *vice* Eveleigh, deceased.

Dr. C. Hewett, Vice Master and Senior Fellow of Downing college, Cambridge, and M. B. of Oxford, elected to the Professorship of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Harwood, deceased.

Mr. Haviland, of St. John's college, Anatomical Professor in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Harwood, dec.

Dr. Woodhouse, fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, one of the Physicians to Addenbrooke's Hospital, *vice* Harwood, dec.

Rev. R. Carruthers, M. A. Trinity college, Cambridge, Master of the Free grammar-school, Holbeach, co. Lincoln.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Andrew Irvine, Clerk, M. A. North Molton V. Devon, *vice* Bamfylde, resig.

Rev. Wm. Digby, Harvington R. co. Worcester.

Rev. T. W. H. Beauchamp, B. A. Buckenham R. with Haslingham annexed, Norf.

Rev. J. Fearon, curate of Winterborne Abbas and Steppleton, Dorset; Portsmouth V. near Dorchester, *vice* Rev. Peter Miller, resigned.

Rev.

Rev. E. Morgan, M. A. curate of St. Mary's, Leicester, Syston V. Leic. vice Ross, deceased.

Rev. Wm. Maunsell, vicar of Drisbane, in the diocese of Ardferd, Archdeacon of the diocese of Limerick, vice Hill, dec.

Rev. W. Yonge, M. A. Chancellor of the diocese of Norwich; and Rev. H. Bathurst, LL. B. Archdeacon of Norwich, vice Yonge, resigned.

Rev. M. Lunn, and Rev. Thomas Price, Minor Canons of Worcester Cathedral; the former vice Griffiths, deceased, the latter vice Webb, resigned.

Rev. Francis Howes, M. A. curate of Aele, Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

Rev. Thos. Talbot, M. A. Carlton St. Peter R. Norwich.

Rev. R. R. Smith, M. A. Colerue V. Wilts, vice Rev. J. Wells, resigned.

Rev. R. Brausby Francis, M. A. Rough-ton V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Gray, Cullompton V. other-wise Upton Weare, Devon.

Rev. R. T. St. Aubyn, Ruan Minor R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. H. Rawnsley, A. M. rector of Belleau, Folkingham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. M. Pennington, vicar of North-bourn, Kent, Deal Chapel Perpetual Cu-racy, vice Brandon, deceased.

Rev. J. C. Palmer, LL. D. Compton Pauncefoot, Sutton Montis, and Stowell, RR. co. Somerset, vice his father, dec.

Rev. R. Birch, M. A. rector of Wid-dington, Bradwell near the Sea R. Essex.

Rev. R. Hoyle, B. A. rector of Saltfleet St. Clement. co. Lincoln, and master of the Grammar-school at Heighington, Granby V. Notts.

Rev. W. Gwinnat Hornidge, M. A. Mi-nisterworth V. Gloucester, vice Gyllett, dec.

Rev. Wm. Pearce, Drayton and Han-well R. near Banbury.

Rev. S. Briscall, B. D. Lectureship of Rodborough, co. Gloucester.

Rev. F. Howes, M. A. St. George of Colegate Perpetual Curacy, Norwich, and Bamburgh V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. E. Sims, M. A. West Tofts R. Norfolk.

Rev. Geo. Heron, to the Church and Parish of Terregles.

Rev. Benj. Newton, Wath R. co. York.

Rev. Wm. Skey, Little Bedwin V. and

Rev. B. Wilson to Great Bedwin V. both co. Wilts.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. C. M. Mount, A. M. to hold Hen-nington V. with Helmedon R.

Rev. N. Ruddock, to hold Stockland Bris-tol V. with that of Westbury-cum-Priddy.

Rev. Charles Brune Henville, M. A. Portsmouth V. Hants, and Sydling St. Ni-cholas V. with Hiltfield Chapelry, Dorsetsh.

GENE. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART II.

BIRTHS.

1814, Dec. 23. At Lady Eliz. Courtenay's, Clay-hill, Beckenham, the wife of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, esq. M. P. a son.—26. In Quebec-street, Portman-square, the wife of Richard Parrot, esq. a son and heir.—At Ormeau, near Belfast, the Marchioness of Donegal, her seventh son.—At Longleat, Wilts, Marchioness of Bath, a still-born child.—27. In Welbeck-street, the wife of Capt. Prevost, R. N. a son.—28. At Glaston, Rutland, Hon. Mrs. Palmer, a daughter.

Latently—The lady of Sir John Burke, bart. of Rempstone, Dorset, a son.—At Cambridge, the wife of Rev. Dr. Chafy, master of Sidney Sussex College, a son and heir.—At Droxford, Hants, the wife of Dr. Burney, a son and heir.—At Exmouth, the wife of Major-gen. Halkett, a son.—At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-col. Plumble, 1st Lancashire militia, a son.—At Betley-court, Salop. Lady Boughey, a son.—At Wynnstay, Wales, Hon. Mrs. H. W. Wynne, a daughter.—At Bryn, near Swansea, Hon. Mrs. Morris, a daugh-ter.—In Dublin, Hon. Lady Levinge, a son.—At Limerick, the wife of Major-gen Head, a daughter.—At Castle Lacken, Mayo, the wife of C. N. Knox, a son and heir.—At Gluville, the wife of Poole Gabbett, esq. High Sheriff of Clare, a daughter.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Major-gen. Darroch, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1814, May 12. D. Hill, esq. civil secretary at Madras, to Letitia, daughter of Sir P. M'Naughton, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Nov. 30. At Paris, Andrew Jukes, esq. surgeon in the East-India Company's ser-vice, Bombay, to Georgina Mary, daugh-ter of the late Dr. John Ewart, physician and inspector-gen. to the forces at Ceylon.

Dec. 1. Rear-adm. George Johnstone Hope, to Hon. Georgiana, second daugh-ter of Lord Kinnaird.

J. Hargreaves, esq. of Bank Hall, near Burnley, to Anne, daughter of T. Hippon Vavasour, esq. of Rochdale.

Major Egerton, youngest son of the late P. Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park, to Arabella, youngest daughter of Henry Tomkinson, esq. of Darford Hall.

2. At Fawley, Hon. and Rev. P. An-thony Irby, younger son of Lord Boston, to Patience Anne, eldest daughter of Col. and Lady Sarah de Crespigny, of King's-row, New Forest.

At Altyre, Scotland, T. Miller, jun. esq. of Glenlee, to Edwina Cumming, daughter of the late Sir A. Cumming Gor-don, bart.

3. J. P. Morier, esq. one of the Under-se-cretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, to Horatia,

Horatia, eldest daughter of the late Lord Hugh and Lady Horatia Seymour.

Lieut.-col. Charles West, 3d guards, to Jane, eldest daughter of Rev. Geo. Preston, of Stanfield-hall, Norfolk.

4. At Brussels, Lord Henry Somerset, to Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of the Earl of Mountnorris.

9. Sir Philip Francis, K. B. to Emma, daughter of Rev. H. Watkins, prebendary of York and Southwell.

10. Hon. T. Erskine, third son of Lord Erskine, to Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of Henry Trail, esq. Lower Brook-street.

At Scarborough, Lieut.-col. Ellice, 6th dragoons, to Miss Courtney.

12. Richard Paul Jodrell, jun. esq. of Salt-house, Norfolk, to Amelia Caroline King, daughter of the Earl of Kingston.

John Innes, esq. of Ibstone house, Bucks, to Mary, daughter of the late John Leslie, esq. of Buckingham-street.

13. At Brafield, Bucks, R. L. Anstruther, esq. eldest son of Hon. David Anstruther, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Rev. Charles Gardner, rector of Stoke Hammond, Bucks.

J. P. Vereker, esq. eldest son of Rt. Hon. Col. V. M. P. to Maria O'Grady, eldest dau. of the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

14. E. Beckett, esq. son of Sir J. Beckett, bart. to Maria, eldest daughter of W. Beverley, esq. of Beverley.

15. Lieut.-gen. John Manners Kerr, to Miss Davies, of Plas Issa, co. Merioneth.

17. At Colney Hatch, Rev. G. S. Crompton, eldest son of Gilbert C. esq. of Nun Monkton, co. York, to Clara, daughter of the late Rich. Down, esq. banker, London.

19. J. Jones, esq. youngest son of the late M. Jones, esq. of Caton, Lancashire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Peter Moore, esq. M. P.

20. George White, esq. of Newington-house, Oxon, to Harriott, youngest daughter of Wm. Stacey Coast, esq. late of Sevenoaks, Kent.

22. At Harrow, James Stephen, jun. esq. barrister-at-law, to Jane Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. John Venn, rector of Clapham.

29. Henry Rich, esq. of Trunkwell-house, Berks, to Maria Anne, only daughter of Mrs. Tippet, Wooburn-hill, near Chertsey, Surrey.

Lately—By special licence, Hon. George Germaine, to Miss Pearce.

Rev. J. Bushnell, M.A. vicar of Beenham, Berks, to Sarah, eldest dau. of John Butler, esq. of Colthrop House, Thatcham.

John Hardy, esq. of Pontisham, eldest brother of Sir Thomas Hardy, to Miss White, of Charminster, Dorset.

At Sedgley, Richard Bayley Marsh, esq. of Lloyd's House, near Wolverhampton, to Sarah, youngest daughter of S. Ferreday, esq. of Ettingshall Park, co. Stafford,

Robt. P. Willecock, esq. of Tamworth, to Marianne, daughter of the late Wm. Wilson, esq. of Chosal cottage, Salop.

At Aberdeen, J. N. Lucas, esq. eldest son of John L. esq. of Stout Hall, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Richard Richards, esq.

At Dublin, by special licence, George Fred. Brooke, esq. youngest son of the late Francis B. esq. M. P. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Richard Grace, esq. M. P.

At Woodstown, co. Waterford, Wm. Blacker, esq. of Woodbrook, high sheriff of Wexford, to Eliz. Anne, daughter of R. S. Carew, esq. M. P.

James Swayne, esq. of Lota Park, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Col. Baker, of Fort William, co. Cork.

At Paris, Major-gen. Hon. E. Capel, brother-in-law to the Earl of Essex, to Donna Barrarita Moretti, late of Cadix, niece to the Spanish Brigadier of that name.

At Amsterdam, Hugh Sinclair Allen, of Bothwell Park, Argyle, esq. to the Hon. Miss Howard.

In St. Vincent's, Arch. Bannatyne, esq. to Leonora, eldest daughter of Hon. S. B. Windsor, solicitor general for the Island.

At Calcutta, J. E. Wilkinson, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of Robert Bathurst, esq. niece to the Bishop of Norwich.

DEATHS.

1814, **N**EAR Cannanore, on the *Malabar coast*, in his 34th year, Ambrose Bening Perkins, esq. of the East India Company's service.

June 29. At Allahabad, her Highness Shums oon Nissa Begum, widow of the late Wuzeer Asuf ool Doula. Minuteguns, to the number of sixty, were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, Calcutta, July 16, as a testimony of respect for her memory.

July 4. At Murutt, East Indies, aged 32, Capt. S. T. Edwards, 8th Light Drag.

Aug. 6. At Port Louis, Isle of France, in his 40th year, Lieut.-col. Peter Gascoigne, of the East-India Company's Bengal establishment.

Sept. 8. Near Hales Owen, co. Salop, Mrs. Elizabeth Darby, much and deservedly respected in the limited circle of her acquaintance. If rectitude of conduct, purity of manners, virtue, and true religion, constitute human happiness, and an anticipation of a future, she may be said to have been truly happy. The following inscription, by a friend, is intended to mark the place of her interment, in Hales Owen Church-yard.

"Sacred to the memory of
Elizabeth Darby,
who exchanged mortality for immortality
on the 8th of Sept. 1814,
in her 53d year."

See here how fresh the verdure grows,
Where Peace and Innocence repose.
Thou, too, not unimprov'd depart;
Go, guard like her the rural heart:
Go, keep her grass-green sod in mind,
'Till Death, the foe whom thou shalt find,
Bedew'd with many a simple tear,
Shall lay thy village virtues here!"

Sept. At Constantinople, of the plague, Solomon Lipman Begender, supposed to be one of the most wealthy Jews in the Turkish dominions. He was a great favourite with the late and present Sovereign, to both of whom he acted as banker, and farmer of the revenue. During the viziership of Mustapha Bairactar, he made him a present of gold and jewels equal to 150,000*l.* sterling, for his protection. In consequence of the tumults which took place on the downfall of that chieftain, his house was plundered by the populace, and his loss was estimated at half a million. During a period of scarcity, 8000 of his countrymen owed their support entirely to his bounty. His immense wealth has, since his death, been seized by the Ottoman Porte, for its own use.

Oct. 18. On his passage to Canada, in his 23d year, Lieut. James Goldsmid, 58th reg; third son of the late Benjamin Goldsmid, esq. of Roehampton. Devoted to the profession he had chosen, he volunteered to join the first battalion of his regiment, now in service in North America, in lieu of a brother officer, a married man, whose wife had just lain-in. In proceeding to her destination, the vessel struck on the Island of St. Paul, at the entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and immediately went to pieces. Out of 236 persons on board, only 37 were saved. Thus prematurely perished this excellent young man, whose suavity of manners and rectitude of conduct had justly endeared him to his family and friends.

In the wreck of a transport-ship, bound to America, aged 20, Lieut. Hesilrige, 58th regt. second son of the late Grey Hesilrige, esq. of Nosely Hall, co. Leic.

Oct. 26. On his voyage from Rio Janeiro to Falmouth, Capt. Sutherland, of the *Speedy* packet.

Oct. 30. At Nevis, James Webb Tobin, esq. son of James Tobin, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 9. At St. Petersburg, the Czar of Grussia, son of the celebrated Hercules. He was interred on the 12th, in the convent of St. Alexander Newsky, with all the honours due to his rank.

Nov. 26. At Neubourg, on the Danube, aged 111, J. Wagner, known by the name of the Old Hussar. He was born in 1701, at Newmark, in the Upper Palatinate, had served under the colours of several Powers, and retained the use of all his faculties to the last.

Nov. 27. At Gedney-hill, aged 24, Miss Anne Newton, a collateral descendant of Sir Isaac Newton.

At Edgecumbe-place, Stonehouse, in his 77th year, Lieut. John Simpson, who, in 1766, accompanied Commodore Byron, on board H. M. ship *Dolphin*, in a voyage round the world.

Nov. 28. At Aberdeen, aged 78, Wm. Young, esq. of Seedochsley.

Nov. 29. In Swan-lane, Upper Thames-st. aged 55, Mr. Thomas Sloat, who was a real ornament to the Christian profession. He was born of poor, but very industrious parents, and was educated in St. Mary Overy's school. He afterwards worked as a waterman upon the river Thames; and engaged with a very respectable tradesman in the business of a fishmonger. Providence crowned his labours with success. He was chosen a Ruler of the Waterman's Company; and, in the performance of his duty on the last Lord Mayor's Day, took a violent cold, which closed his valuable life. Remembering his former humble situation, he embarked, with some other gentlemen, in forming the school at St. James's, Duke's-place; which was established with the encouragement and assistance of Alderman Scholey, Sir John Baring, and many other respectable characters. He has left a wife and daughter to lament his loss; and a large circle of acquaintance, of whom those who knew him most, loved him best.

Nov. 30. At her son's, Bristol, in her 72d year, Mrs. Wright, widow of Rev. Thomas Wright, many years a highly respected minister of Lewin's Mead Chapel.

Dec. 1. At Crosby, Lancashire, where he had been curate 32 years, aged 59, Rev. J. Jones. His stipend during that time did not average more than 40*l.* per annum, upon a living worth 1000*l.* a year. He was the modest and anonymous author of many pious and learned Tracts; his character was unblemished, and his life uncensured, except by a few who envied his virtues and abilities. He has left nine children, by whom, the most rigid economy, he was enabled to bring up in a way becoming the respectability of his profession; being ever anxious to avoid that appearance of poverty which disgraces the Protestant Establishment.

At Gourrock, aged 104, Gillies M'Kechanie, supposed to be the last of the warriors that fought with the Pretender in 1745, and for whom he declared, within a few days of his death, that he would still fight to the last drop of his blood.

Dec. 3. At Walthamstow, Essex, in his 73d year, Mr. Edward Campen.

Dec. 4. After returning from public worship, on which he was a constant attendant, to his apartment in Portland-street, Soho, in his 72d year, Mr. Joseph Purser,

Purser, who had formerly been in the Post-office, where he filled up his station with great credit; but being past his labour, as a reward for his integrity, was placed upon the pension-list, upon which he lived comfortably. He was as well in health, to all appearance, when he returned from church as he ever was in his life, and was in high spirits. Not appearing at his usual time, his apartment was examined, and his body found upon the carpet a lifeless corpse.

Dec. 6. At East Wemyss, co. Fife, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, which caused her death in a few hours, at an advanced age, Mrs. Agnes Armit, only sister of the late Sir J. Lees, of Dublin, and mother of J. Armit, esq. army agent.

Dec. 8. At Worcester, Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm. Wray, bart.

At Miss Boott's, Derby, Mary, wife of K. Boott, esq. of Artillery-place.

Dec. 9. At Waltham Cross, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, the wife of Major John By, of the Royal Engineers. She was 35 years of age, and experienced an illness of only thirteen hours. She was the sole surviving daughter of the late Cuthbert Baines, esq. P. C. R. N. and maternally descended from the antient family of the Borlases, of the county of Cornwall. She died without issue.

In Guildford-street, aged 49, John Blewert, esq.

In Trinity-college, Dublin, by shooting himself, the Right hon. Thomas Lord Ffrench, Baron of Castle Ffrench, co. Galway, and a Baronet, a Trustee of the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth. The melancholy event is ascribed to the perplexities arising from the late failure of the banking-house in which his lordship was concerned. The body was found stretched on the floor, with a pistol in each hand, the fore-fingers of which were applied to the triggers. It was the left-hand pistol he had used, which he applied to the left temple, and the ball passed through the head. The right-hand pistol was discharged in the fall, and its contents, after passing through a chair, lodged in a wooden partition under the middle window. In the pockets of his Lordship, some silver and a few immaterial papers were found. An inquest was held on the 10th instant. Clear, circumstantial, and concurrent testimony of many respectable witnesses, was produced, to prove the unsound state of his Lordship's mind; and the Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, brought in the following verdict: "We find, that the late Lord Ffrench came by his death by discharging a pistol, loaded with ball, through his head, being at the same time in a state of insanity." The late Lord Ffrench succeeded his father, Sir Charles Ffrench, bart. in 1784, in the title of

Baronet; and, Dec. 8, 1805, the Peerage of Ffrench devolved on him, as representative of his mother, Rose Baroness Ffrench in her own right. His Lordship married, May 1785, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Reddington, esq. of Kilconnan, co. Galway, by whom he had issue, 1. Charles, born April 1786; 2. Thomas, born January 1790; 3. Martin, born April 1793; 4. Nicholas, born February 1796; 5. Gonville, born May 1797; 6. Sarah, married October 14, 1810, Edward Beytagh, esq. of Cappagh, co. Galway; 7. Rose, married October 14, 1810, Francis Blake Foster, esq. of Ashfield, co. Galway; and 8. Margaret.—The Barony devolves to his eldest son, the Hon. Chas. Ffrench, now Lord Ffrench.

At Crawley-house, near Winchester, J. Ashton, esq. late of the Grange, Cheshire.

At Dublin, seized with a fit of apoplexy whilst walking, and instantly expired, Rev. V. E. Quail, resident master of Trinity college, and one of the curates of St. Peter's parish.

Dec. 10. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 77, Mrs. Anne Meynell, widow of Hugo Meynell, esq. the celebrated fox-hunter, late of Bradley-hall, co. Derby, and of Quorndon-hall, co. Leicester. She was daughter of Thomas Boothby Scrimshire, esq. of Tooley-park; and had two sons, Hugo Meynell, jun. esq. who died in 1800; and Charles Meynell, esq. born 1768.

At Hackney, Elizabeth, wife of R. Hapwell, esq.

Mrs. Tell, of Sigwell-hall, co. Northampton.

At Oxford, in his 67th year, Rev. John Eveleigh, D. D. provost of Oriel college, Oxford, and prebendary of Rochester. He was elected provost in 1781, and was the oldest Head of a House in the University. He preached the Bampton Lecture Sermons in 1792. A firm trust in God, an earnest, but mild zeal for his service, and a boundless charity towards all men, were the well-known characteristics of this excellent man. Besides these virtues, he was also distinguished by a strong sense of public duty, and a steady resolution in doing whatever his conscience directed. His remains were interred in St. Mary's church, on the 16th instant, followed by his nearest relations, and the members of the college over which he had presided 53 years, who loved and revered him as a father, and among whom his memory will never cease to be honoured. He had been for some time in a declining state of health, and resided the whole of last summer at Brighton, but was then unable to enter any society, and seldom appeared but on his poney, either upon the Cliffs or the Downs. He is said to have died possessed of considerable property; and has

left an only daughter, who in 1813 was married to the Rev. John Heathcote Wyndham, of Wadham college. (See vol. LXXXIII. p. 482.)

In her 71st year, Mrs. Swann, of Ensham, Oxon.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Christian Cadell, relict of Thomas Edington, esq. late of Clyde Iron-works, and daughter of the late W. Cadell, esq. of Cockenzie.

Dec. 12. Aged 68, Mrs. Keysall, widow of the late John Keysall, esq. of Queens-square, Bloomsbury, formerly a partner in the house of Child and Co. Temple-bar.

At her mother's, Cann-hall, Wanstead, Jane, third daughter of the late Charles Newton, esq. of Haydon-square.

In Palace-yard, Gloucester, aged 77, Mrs. Tucker, widow of the late Rev. Dean Tucker, so justly celebrated for his religious and political writings.

Dec. 13. In Howard-street, Strand, at an advanced age, Benjamin Archer, esq. many years of the Island of St. Christopher's.

Aged 42, Sarah, wife of Ephraim Lindo, esq. Canoubury-place, Islington.

Aged 57, Mr. William Pollard, many years ship-broker, Bristol.

At Vienna, aged 79, the Prince de Ligne. He retained his wit, his sallies, and his amiable character, to the last. A few days before he expired, he observed, "Every kind of *spectacle* has been exhausted for the amusement of the Sovereigns: I am preparing a new one for them, that of the burial of a Field Marshal."—He once said, "I have never deserted my Country, but five Countries have deserted me." He had estates in five Kingdoms, whose Sovereigns *went over* one after the other to Buonaparte."—His funeral obsequies were celebrated with much pomp. There were present eight battalions of infantry, five squadrons of cavalry, and 24 guns. The body was followed by several Foreigners of distinction, and many officers of rank on foot; among the most conspicuous were, Prince Augustus of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, Field Marshal Prince Schwartz-zenburg, the Russian General Sievaroff, and Gens. Colloredo, Gullay, Rudetzney, and Neipperger; Sir Sidney Smith attended on horseback, with his sword drawn, at the head of the artillery, in full uniform.

Dec. 14. In Jermyn-street, Mary Anne, wife of Joseph Fisher, esq.

At Hon. Mr. Justice Heath's, Bedford-square, of a pleurisy, Mrs. Heath, his sister.

In Oxford-road, Lady Myers, relict of Lieut.-gen. Sir William Myers, bart. commander of the Forces at Barbados, and mother of the late Lieut.-col. Sir William Myers, bart. who was killed at Albuera.

At Winchester, James Cotton Richards, esq. fellow of New college, Oxford.

At Oxford, after a painful illness, aged 67, Mr. James Wells, of Bruern Abbey, Oxon.

Aged 64, Robert Percival, esq. late of Knightsbrook, co. Meath.

Dec. 15. At Tealby-grove, near Market Raisin, Lincolnshire, after a long and painful illness, aged 39, John Eastwood Meredith, esq. second son of the late Sir Barry Coles Meredith, bart. of the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, and brother to the present Sir Joshua Meredith, bart.

At Stanhoe-hall, Norfolk, in his 56th year, James Vincent Mathias, esq. late captain in the 62d foot.

At Portsea, aged 77, Mrs. Grumley, mother of Capt. G. R. N. and a relative of Lord Colville, and Right Hon. Mr. Huskisson.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Jowett, of Leeds, merchant, one of the Society of Friends.

At York, aged 59, Samuel Wormaid, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, who served the office of mayor in 1809.

Dec. 16. In Montague-square, George Morison, esq. late of the Island of Tobago.

In the New-road, in her 76th year, Margaret Croft, spinster.

At Manor-house, the seat of H. C. Compton, esq. aged 70, Rev. Scrope Berdmore, D. D. late warden of Merton college, Oxford.

The wife of Mr. Moore, Judd-place, Brunswick-square.

At Dover, aged 79, Mrs. Broadley, relict of the late Thomas Broadley, esq.

At Vienna, by his own hand, the Baron de Schall, minister of Austria to the Court of Wirtemberg. His tragic end is supposed to have been occasioned by an abuse of confidence, which exposed him to the mortification of being supposed to have betrayed some secrets of State. It is said that, an hour before this lamentable event, Prince Metternich caused all the Baron's papers to be delivered up to him. The Baron left his last wishes written on a table near his bed-side. He left legacies, by his will, to all his servants, rewarding them in proportion to their fidelity and length of service.

Dec. 17. At Bank Farm, Kingston, Surrey, in his 58th year, John Meares, esq. of Eastington, co. Pembroke.

In her 36th year, Mrs. Henry Hughes, the favourite actress of the Plymouth theatre.

In Gloucestershire, Rev. Wm. Chaplin, D. D. vicar of All Saints, and fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

Dec. 18. At East Tytherton, Wilts, Mrs. Anne Grigg, eldest daughter of the late Rev. P. Grigg, rector of Bathwick.

At Burnet, co. Somerset, Rev. A. A. Baker, D. C. L. prebendary of Wells, rector

tor of Marksbury and Burnet, &c. and a magistrate for the county.

Dec. 19. At Broome, near Canterbury, the lady of Sir H. Oxenden, bart. fifth daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Graham.

Dec. 20. Mr. Richard Hughes, the veteran manager of the Weymouth theatre ; many years proprietor of the Sadlers Wells and the Plymouth theatres. At the death of Tate Wilkinson he became the father of the Provincial Drama. As an actor, he possessed some merit, particularly in the character of Jobson in the Devil to pay, his performance of which might fairly rank with the Nell of Mrs. Jordan. He is supposed to have died rich.

At Clifton, Vice-admiral Sir H. Stanhope, bart.

Dec. 21. In King-street, St. James's, Hon. F. J. H. Kinnaird, third son of the late Lord Kinnaird.

On London-terrace, Hackney-road, Mr. S. Clause, surgeon.

The wife of Mr. L. Paumier, Watford, Herts.

In Throgmorton-street, in his 51st year, J. Brymer, esq. merchant, and lately a contractor for the Navy in North America, Bermuda, and dependencies.

At Wimborne, Dorset, Thomas Druiitt, esq. surgeon.

At Mrs. Fothergill's, Albemarle-street, Jane-Maria, eldest daughter of the late H. Blake, esq. of Le Hinch, co. Mayo.

At Hackney, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Glover, of the Bank of England.

Dec. 22. At Little Boston-house, Ealing, in her 76th year, Lady Gott, widow of Sir Henry Thomas Gott.

At Barnstaple, Devon, aged 98, William Cockburn, esq. late a lieut.-col. in the East India Company's service.

Dec. 23. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Rillbank, Edinburgh, wife of W. W. esq. of Loudwater, co. Hereford.

At Loddington, co. Northampton, aged 74, Rev. Edward Jones, B.D. 47 years rector of that parish. and of Uppingham, co. Rutland ; a gentleman of very extensive learning and great benevolence ; of whom some account shall be hereafter given.

Dec. 24. John Jeffreys, esq. late of Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

W. T. Stretton, esq. of Twickenham, and of Broad-street, St. James's.

At Ketton Cottage, Rutland, aged 80, Mrs. Fortescue, mother of Viscount Clermont, of Clermont, (Louth,) Ireland. Her maiden-name was Hunter. She married James, the second brother of the late Earl of Clermont, (who died in 1762,) by whom she had issue, Thomas, who died in 1795 ; William-Charles, the present Viscount, the Earldom having become extinct on the death of the late Earl, in 1806, without issue ; George, deceased ; William ; Ma-

ria, married to Capt. Roper ; and Charlotte, married to Sir H. Goodricke, bart. of Robston, co. York.

At Swansea, in consequence of her clothes taking fire the preceding day, aged 74, Mrs. Gaisford, relict of John Gaisford, esq. and daughter of the late Peter Lovell, esq. of Axbidge.

At Newbury, Berks, aged 60, J. King, esq. solicitor.

At Truro, Rev. W. Paddon, 22 years pastor of the congregation of Independent Dissenters there.

Dec. 25. At Tedworth, the lady of T. Assheton Smith, esq. M. P. for Andover.

At his uncle's, Col. Hamilton, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, in his 43d year, Thomas Hamilton, esq. late of Glasgow.

At Rotherhithe, aged 71, Mrs. Lister, widow of the late John Thomas Lister, esq. formerly of Newington, Surrey.

In the neighbourhood of Plymouth, in his 22d year, Mr. Normand M'Leod, son of the late Capt. Normand M'Leod, of the Island of Tobago.

At Osmington, near Weymouth, R. T. Wood, esq. equally regretted by rich and poor. He married the only daughter of the late Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Bathwick.

Dropped down and expired whilst going to church, in his 85th year, Mr. William Owlett, of Chart.

Lieut. J. M'Arthur, of the Royal Hospital, Haslar.

Dec. 26. At Jattlingstone-place, aged 53, Rear-admiral Thomas Western.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mrs. Mary Delamain, widow of the late John Delamain, esq. of Berners-street.

At Chichester, Mrs. Duer, widow of the late Edward Duer, esq. of Devonshire.

At Appleby, co. Leicester, aged 66, Rev. John Moore, of most engaging manners and most benevolent mind. He lived almost adored by the poor, beloved by his friends, and respected by all ; correct in his religious faith, and exact in its duties, his piety was truly practical, and the first wish of his heart was to make mankind better and happier. The loss of no private individual can be more deeply felt or more sincerely lamented. A beautiful view of his Seat at Appleby is engraved in vol. IV. of Nichols's "Leicestershire."

At Carmarthen, Mrs. E. Morgan, relict of J. Morgan, esq. a near relative of the Rev. Sir H. B. Dudley, bart.

Dec. 27. In Manchester-street, Manchester-square, the notorious Joanna Southcott, who, in conjunction with many others, had long practised on the ignorance and credulity of a large body of the lower classes. We have purposely abstained from detailing the gross and impious absurdities which have originated from this woman and her followers ; and lament that very many persons of respectable condition

dition in life, from whom better things might have been hoped, have suffered themselves to be deluded by her most irrational and abominable pretensions. The silencing of her preacher Tozer, and shutting up of the chapel which he had opened, had by no means diminished the number of her believers, nor had the non-completion of her prophecies decreased, apparently, their faith.—Her corpse, after having been examined by the surgeons, was removed, on the 31st, to an undertaker's in Oxford-street, where it remained till the interment. On the 3d of January, it was carried in a hearse, so remarkably plain as to give it the appearance of one returning from, rather than proceeding to church, accompanied by one coach, equally plain, in which were three mourners. In this manner they proceeded to the new cemetery adjoining the recently-erected chapel of ease, called St. John's chapel, within the parish of St. Mary-le-bone. Whatever precautions might have been taken by the Mourners in their progress to the chapel, in order to prevent being known (according to the account published in the Newspapers,) their faces and persons were perfectly distinguishable both in the Chapel and in the Ground. So well, indeed, had their measures been concerted, to avoid notice, that there was scarcely a person in the Ground unconnected with it. A fourth person arrived as the body was being borne to the grave. This was supposed to be Tozer. The grave was taken, and notice given of the Funeral, under the name of *Goddard*. Neither the Minister of St. John's who read the service, nor any of the subordinate persons belonging to the Chapel, were apprized of the real name of the person about to be buried, till the Funeral reached the Chapel. The Mourners appeared to linger about the grave for a considerable time after the ceremony was concluded. The grave itself was in what is called the Common Ground, and, as it is supposed, is not to be designated by any stone or monument over it; so that, in a very short space of time, from the vast number of persons interred there, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to mark the precise spot where the body of this deluding or deluded woman has been deposited.

On-board the Gen. Blucher, Falmouth, R. P. Holbrook, esq. He complained of being poorly, but went to bed as usual, and was found dead in the morning.

At Bath, in his 65th year, Rev. James Wood, rector of Wyfordby, co. Leic. 1776; and of Marston Morteyne, in Bedfordshire, 1795. To the latter he was presented by St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was at that time senior fellow and bursar. He took the degree of B. A. 1782; M. A. 1785; B. D. 1793; D. D. 1795.

Dec. 28. Master C. Campbell, son of Capt. R. C. Madras Native Infantry.

Miss Matilda Frances Prestwidge, of Montagu-place, Russell-square.

Dec. 29. In Holles-street, Dublin, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. Henry Moore Sandford, Baron Mount-Sandford of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. His Lordship was born July 28, 1751; married, June 13, 1780, Catherine, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver, co. Limerick, by whom he had no issue. The barony and estates devolved to his Lordship's nephew, Henry Sandford, a minor, now Lord Mount-Sandford. The deceased Peer was the representative of a very ancient line, originally seated at Thorpe, in Yorkshire; and, from the time of Charles II. at Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.—His great grandfather, Henry Sandford, of Castlereagh, married Elizabeth Fitzgerald, sister of Robert, 19th earl of Kildare, and aunt of the first duke of Leinster; and had issue, Robert Sandford, of Castlereagh, who was made in remainder to the Kildare estates by the settlement of his uncle Robert, 19th earl of Kildare (in failure of his own issue): he married the lady Henrietta O'Bryen, second daughter of William third Earl of Inchiquin, by Mary Villiers, sister of Edward, Earl of Jersey; by whom he had issue Henry Sandford, of Castlereagh, Knight of the Shire for Roscommon, who by the Hon. Sarah Moore, eldest daughter of Stephen Viscount Mountcashel, left issue: 1. Henry Moore, created Baron Mount-Sandford, of Castlereagh. 2. William, in holy orders, born Oct. 21, 1752; married, Jan. 20, 1789, Jane, second daughter of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, and died Aug. 17, 1809, (leaving issue, 1. Henry, born March 10, 1805; 2. Mary, born Oct. 3, 1791; 3. Eliza, born Sept. 3, 1796). 3. George, born May 10, 1756, M. P. for the town of Roscommon, from 1781 to 1799. 4. Louisa, born April 1759; married, May 3, 1791, William Worth Newenham, esq. of Coolmore, co. Cork, and died March 17, 1791. 5. Harriet, died young.

In his 68th year, Thos. Taylor, esq. of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

At Stanstead, near Bishop's Stortford, in his 82d year, Dr. Robert Dimsdale.

At West Bromwich, in his 77th year, Rev. Wm. Jesse, M. A. formerly of Trinity-college, Oxford, rector of Ribblesford, co. Worcester, of Dowles, Salop, perpetual curate of West Bromwich, co. Stafford, and chaplain to the Earl of Glasgow.

Dec. 30. William Markham, esq. of Becca-lodge, co. York, eldest son of the late Archbishop of York.

At her sister's, Somerset-street, Mrs. Anne Cuthbert, widow of George Cuthbert, esq. of Jamaica.

In London, Mr. Henry Burbidge, late of Leicester.

At Primley Hill House, Devon, Eleanor, wife of Rev. Finney Belfield, jun. eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Daniel, Bristol.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, in his 55th year, the Right Honourable George Frederick Nugent, seventh Earl of Westmeath, 16th Baron Delvin, Governor and Castos Rotulorum of the County of Westmeath, Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Colonel of the Westmeath Militia, and a Privy Counsellor in Ireland. The Earl was twice married. By his first lady, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of St. John Jefferyes, esq. of Blarney Castle, co. Cork, (by Arabella Fitzgibbon, sister of Lord Chancellor Clare), he had issue, George Thomas John, Lord Delvin, now eighth Earl of Westmeath. By his second countess, Lady Elizabeth Emily Moore, eldest

daughter of Charles Marquis of Drogheda, K. T. he has also left issue, two sons and two daughters. The next branch of this ancient noble house is represented by Lord Riverston, a Catholic nobleman, who is next in remainder to the Earldom, after the issue of the late earl; another branch is represented by Lord Nugent, of Carlawstown, second son of the late Marquis of Buckingham.

At Berrington-hill, Liverpool, Matthew, the only son of Mr. Thomas Rodick.

Dec. 31. At Upper Tooting, Surrey, in her 71st year, Mrs. Oldham, relict of the late Adam Oldham, esq. of Manchester.

The wife of Edmund Fleming Akers, esq. of Berrymead Priory, near Acton, Middlesex.

At Tibshelt, co. Derby, in his 109th year, nearly 70 of which he had resided in the Peak of Derbyshire, Jonathan Weedon, who retained his faculties to the last.

**A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,
FROM DECEMBER 14, 1813, TO DECEMBER 13, 1814.**

Christened	Males... 10313	In all	Buried	Males... 10987	In all
	Females 9857	20,170		Females 9496	19,783
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	770	40 and 50	1950	80 and 90 592
under 2 years	5845	10 and 20 649	50 and 60	1810	90 and 100 86
Between 2 and		20 and 30 1268	60 and 70	1747	100 1 108 1
5 years	2038	30 and 40 1678	70 and 80	1543	101 1 111 1
					102 1

Increased in the Burials this Year 2461.

DISEASES.		CASUALTIES.	
Abortive and Still-born	683	Head-ach	2
Abscess	71	Headmoldshot, Horse-shoe-head, and Water in the Head	421
Aged	1774	Imposthume	3
Ague	2	Inflammation	1008
Apoplexy and Suddenly	335	Influenza	2
Asthma	952	Jaundice	57
Bedridden	1	Jaw-locked	5
Bile	9	Lethargy	2
Bleeding	21	Liver-grown	27
Bursten and Rupture	23	Lunatick	223
Cancer	81	Measles	817
Chicken Pox	1	Miscarriage	10
Childbed	216	Mortification	224
Colds	28	Overgrown Head	1
Colick; Gripes, &c.	21	Palpitation of the Heart	6
Consumption	4529	Palsy	149
Convulsions	3418	Pleurisy	19
Cough and Whooping-Cough	864	Quinsy	6
Cramp	1	Rash	1
Croup	85	Rheumatism	11
Diabetes	1	Scurvy	8
Dropsy	782	Shingles	1
Eaten by Lice	1	Small Pox	638
Evil	5	Sore Throat	6
Fevers of all Kinds	908	Sores and Ulcers	11
Fistula	5	Spasm	39
Flux	10	St. Anthony's Fire	4
French Pox	12	Stoppage in the Stomach	25
Gout	53	Surfeit	2
Gravel, Stone, Strangury	12	St. Vitus's Dance	1
Grief	1	Swelling	1
		Teeth lost	406
		Thrush	68
		Tumor	4
		Tympany	1
		Water in the Chest	35
		Worms	1
		Bit by mad Dogs	2
		Broken Limbs	4
		Bruised	4
		Burnt	35
		Drowned	111
		Excessive Drinking	10
		Executed*	10
		Found Dead	24
		Fractured	2
		Frighted	3
		Frozen	2
		Killed by a Stag	1
		Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	83
		Killed themselves	24
		Murdered	5
		Over-joy	1
		Poisoned	5
		Scalded	6
		Shot	3
		Smothered	1
		Starved	1
		Suffocated	11
		Total	348

* There have been Executed in the City of London 17, of which Number 10 only have been reported to be Buried within the Bills of Mortality.

INDEX

INDEX TO NAMES IN VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

- A.**
- Abauzit 210
 Abbey 299
 Abbot 158
 Abel 644
 Abercromby 302
 Aberdeen, E. 196, 287
 Abingdon, E. 482
 Ackroyd 404
 A'Court 391
 Acton 581
 Adair 294, 501
 Adam 78, 392, 495, 672
 Adams 276, 287, 293, 506, 665
 Adamson 288
 Adare, Bs. 84
 Adderley 186
 Addington 266
 Addis 294
 Addison 42, 475, 644
 Agar 89
 Agnew 392, 499
 Aikin 32, 508
 Ainge 606
 Ainsley 504
 Akenside 354
 Akers 680
 Albany 105
 Alecock 186
 Aldborough, E. 646
 Aldersey 496
 Alderson 298
 Aldrich 501
 Alexander 292, 585
 Alibot 231
 Allan 104, 147, 172, 351, 356, 505, 636
 Allardice 196
 Allen 82, 195, 287, 301, 495, 500, 503, 604, 674
 Allonby 86
 Allott 505
 Almon 505
 Alsop 203
 Altamont, E. 294
 Ames 418
 Ampere 528
 Amphilet 186
 Amyand 393
 Anderson 32, 189, 193, 294, 496, 611, 665
 Andrewes 299
 Andrews 198, 191, 299, 389, 565, 589
 Aneau 529
 Anguish 503
- Annesley 496
 Annesley, lady C. 674
 Anson 53, 218, 640
 Anson, L. 53
 Anson, Viscount's 287
 Anstruther 295, 674
 Antrobus 672
 Apperley 505
 Appert 131
 Apsley, L. 391
 Archdeacon 288
 Archer 677
 Armfeldt, C. 400
 Armit 676
 Armitstead 88
 Armstrong 392, 430, 565, 614
 Arne 42, 44, 100, 323
 Arnold 44, 87, 185, 186, 390, 399
 Arran, E. 215
 Ashburnham, Cs 186
 Ashby 113
 Ashfield 606, 614
 Ashley 92, 260
 Ashton 258, 306, 676
 Askew 150
 Aspinall 516
 Assheton 403
 Astell 248
 Astley 293, 491, 502
 Aston, L. 645
 Athol, D. 300
 Atkins 265
 Atkinson 193, 496, 506
 Atkyns 506
 Atterbury 44
 Attwood 612
 Atty 294
 Aubin 191
 Auckland, L. 187
 Aud 392
 Aufrere 506
 Austin 298, 371, 508
 Axe 195
 Ayloffe 354
 Ayward 44
 Aynesley 300
 Ayres 286
- B.**
- Baber 301
 Babington 38, 196, 617
 Bach 94
 Bacon 3, 496, 543
 Badcock 375, 378
 Badger 589
 Badham 604
- Baesh 423*
 Bagenal 196
 Bagnell 87
 Bagot, Bp. 404
 Bagot, Lady 288
 Bagot 196
 Baillie 195, 284, 294
 Baily 275, 500
 Bainbridge 169, 607
 Baines 676
 Baird 196
 Baker 11, 42, 82, 89, 257, 258, 287, 294, 298, 498, 585, 600, 610, 665, 674, 677
 Bakewell 446
 Baldock 392
 Baldwin 299
 Ball 286, 401
 Ballard 600
 Balle 86
 Balfour 502, 600
 Balmbrough 607
 Bamfylde 297, 672
 Bancroft 504
 Bandon, L. 646
 Banford 88
 Banks 140, 495, 516
 Bannatyne 674
 Baratinski. Pr. 611
 Barber 101, 189, 198
 Barbour 240
 Barclay 125, 388, 482
 Barette 273
 Bargas 87
 Barham 37, 38, 164
 Baring 165, 265, 484, 675
 Barker 89, 288, 300
 Barlee 254
 Barlow 507, 522
 Barnard 41, 356
 Barnes 178, 298
 Barnett 189
 Barnett 53, 229
 Barnewall, V. 93
 Barnewell 93
 Barney 372, 579
 Baron 495
 Barons 500
 Barrett 89, 94
 Barrette 82
 Barrie 379, 475, 477, 481
 Barrington 258, 354
 Barrington, V. 645
 Barrington, Vs. 288
 Barrow 98, 300
 Barry 500, 502, 645
 Barrymore, E. 645
 Barston 529
- Bartholomew 193, 585
 Bartleman 44
 Bartlett 92, 391, 505
 Bartley 288
 Barton 11, 92, 197, 643
 Barton, Bp. 601
 Basden 579, 587
 Basire 541
 Bassett 193
 Bastard 103
 Bath 379
 Bath, March'ss 673
 Batham 508
 Bathar 600
 Bathurst 84, 161, 185, 255, 299, 591, 673, 674
 Bathurst, L. 167, 391
 Batten 86
 Battersby 371, 390, 587
 Battie 356
 Bauer 541
 Baxter 373, 416
 Bayard 665
 Baylis 507
 Bayman 379
 Baynes 517
 Beacon 507
 Beale 87, 88
 Bealy 387
 Beamish 392
 Beard 87
 Beatson 194, 600
 Beaty 196
 Beauchamp 678
 Beauford 82
 Beaufort, B. 509
 ——— D. 79, 166
 Beaumont 94, 118, 497
 Beauvais 104
 Beaver 44, 605
 Beazley 499
 Bechinos 84
 Becket 551, 674
 Beckford 294
 Beckwith 71
 Bedford 288, 296, 466, 500
 ——— D. 18, 341
 Bedingfield 83
 Bedwell 90
 Beeforth 508
 Beetson 194
 Beever 298, 300
 Begbie 189
 Begemder 675
 Belaszye, V. 645
 Belield 665

682 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

- Belgrave, L. 403
 Belhaven, L. 503
 Bell 118, 141, 284,
 293, 371, 500, 502,
 503
 Bellamy 32
 Bellew 508
 Bellingham 401, 528
 Belsham 126, 310,
 362, 432, 434, 537,
 539, 620
 Belson 189
 Belt 91
 Belton 85
 Beltz 185, 287
 Bencraft 186
 Bennett 192, 265,
 318, 612
 Bennet, Bp. 496
 Bensley 542
 Benson 198, 586
 Bent 496
 Bentham 307, 413
 Bentinck, L. 590
 Benyon 185, 379
 Berdmore 83, 677
 Bere 503
 Beresford 645
 Beresford, L. 79, 645
 Berkeley 53, 79, 495,
 578
 Berkenhout 53
 Bernard 186
 Berriman 88
 Berwick, D. 84, 430
 Besborough, E. 186
 Best 186, 509, 592
 Betham 551
 Bethel 508
 Betts 198
 Betty 195
 Bevan 404
 Beverley 674
 Bewicke 296
 Beytagh 676
 Bickham 11
 Bicknell 503
 Biddulph 296
 Bigland 356, 655
 Bignell 196
 Billington 458
 Bindley 147
 Bingham 228
 Bingley 32, 445
 — Lady 457
 Binham 85
 Binning, L. 287, 391
 Birch 24, 178, 388,
 491, 492, 604, 673
 Bird 87, 275
 Bishop 90
 Biset 72
 Bissett 502
 Blachford 287
 — Lady 88
 Blackall 82
 Blackberrow 300
 Blackburne 233
 Blackenhagen 299
 Blacker 674
 Blackett 399
 Blackman 90
 Blackstone 308
 Blackwood 85
 Blagrove 186
 Blair 144, 202, 210,
 222, 240, 3
 — Lady 392
 Blake 240, 300, 392,
 477, 551, 600, 678
 Blakeway 186
 Blakiston 392
 Blanchard 195, 373,
 583
 Blanckenhagen 604
 Bland 50, 529
 Blatch 391
 Blathwayt 29
 Blaxland 501
 Blayney 90
 Blennerhassett 293,
 244
 Blewert 676
 Bligh 297
 — Lady 296
 Bliss 504
 Blockley 194
 Blomefield 258
 Blore 32, 416
 Blow 42
 Blowfield 89
 Blouax 198, 491
 Blundell 522
 Blythe 193, 509
 Boamford 387
 Boardman 598
 Bocking 644
 Boggis 194
 Bogle 508
 Bogue 610
 Bold 405
 Bolland 82, 491
 Bolne 216
 Bolton 610, 665
 Bond 88, 191, 297,
 389
 Bone 297, 508
 Bonham 647
 Bonner 402
 Bonney 495
 Bonsar 506
 Bonson 185
 Booker 523
 Booth 604
 Boott 676
 Boringdon 265
 — L. 67
 Borlase 143, 190,
 676
 Bosanquet 672
 Boscawen 53
 Bossuet 222
 Boston, L. 673
 Boswell 122
 Boteley 477
 Botfield 295
 Boucher 446
 Bouchier 586
 Boughey, Lady 673
 Boulby 373
 Boulton 296, 503
 Bourke 404, 503, 646
 Bourne 391, 645
 Boutflower 186
 Bouyer 185
 Bowdry 612
 Bowen 91, 581
 Bower 87, 189, 197
 Bowes 607
 Bowles 88, 203, 504
 Bowman 278, 502,
 608
 Bowness 86
 Bowtell 85
 Bowyer 287, 418, 629
 Boyce, Lady 287
 Boyd 63, 64, 106, 160,
 196, 264, 344, 367,
 472, 574, 575, 662
 Boyde 275
 Boydell 417
 Boyer 194
 Boyle 132, 323, 402
 Boys 189, 211
 Bozon 496
 Bradbridge 589
 Bradley 195, 495
 Bradly 89
 Brady 612
 Braidwood 630
 Bramah 613
 Brand 91
 Brandon 389, 506,
 673
 Brandreth 610
 Branthwaite 194
 Brassey 608
 Brathwaite 504
 Bratt 499
 Bray 32, 84, 114,
 217
 Brayley 98
 Breerton 371
 Brenton 391, 672
 Brett 295
 Brewer 98, 207, 320,
 477, 481, 586
 Breynon 600
 Bridden 90
 Bridge 87
 Bridgewater, E. 182,
 403
 Bridport, L. 290,
 483
 — Lady 600
 Bright 609
 Brine 589, 610
 Brisbane 386, 589
 Briscall 673
 Bristol, Bp. 450
 — E. 152
 — Cs. 496
 Britton 136, 207, 213,
 311, 416, 521, 540,
 550
 Broadhead 168
 Broadhurst 65, 88
 Broadley 188, 612,
 677
 Bruck 507
 Brockholes 298
 Brocklehurst 600
 Brodelay 523
 Brodric 217
 Brohier 586
 Broke 317
 Bromley 496
 Brook 91, 581, 583,
 584
 Brooke 86, 91, 114,
 294, 352, 372, 373,
 674
 — Lady 600
 Brookes 24, 198
 Brookly 85
 Brooks 128, 288,
 403, 507
 Brough 504
 Broughton 136, 392
 Brown 252, 272, 282,
 370, 371, 373, 380,
 404, 500, 502, 504,
 506, 509, 572, 600,
 606, 610, 611
 Browne 88, 89, 90, 91,
 170, 194, 300, 302,
 371, 391, 405, 518,
 605
 Brownlow 302
 — L. 554, 648
 Brownrigg 93
 Bruce 240, 378, 402,
 506, 586
 Brudenell 522
 Brunel 286
 Brunton 606
 Bryan 88
 Bryant 195, 356
 Bryden 664
 Brydges 129, 207,
 256, 263, 360, 672
 — Lady 288
 Brymer 678
 Buccleugh, D. 89,
 413
 — Duchess
 287, 298
 Buchan 299
 — E. 631
 Buchanan 32, 299
 Buchannan 373
 Buck 274
 Buckridge 504
 Buckingham, D. 547
 — Buckingham,

INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II. 685

- Buckingham, M. 680
 Buckinghamshire, E. 37, 298, 391
 Buckler 312, 541
 Buckley 88
 Bucknall 86
 Budd 192, 504
 Buddle 467
 Bulcley 522
 Bull 297, 339
 Bullen 206, 298
 Buller 82, 288
 Bullock 192, 579
 Bunce 264
 Burbridge 673
 Burchell 400, 499
 Burder 82
 Burdett 81, 169, 267, 474
 Burford 192, 612
 Burge 608
 Burgess 88
 ——— Bp. 539
 ——— Lady 612
 Burgh 411, 456
 Burghersh, L. 891
 Burgoyne 294
 Burke 6, 98, 103, 197, 209, 319, 672
 Burlton 672
 Burn 86, 129, 496, 506, 517
 Burnaby 306
 Burne 503
 Burney 42, 44, 93, 99, 323, 364, 456, 468, 516, 673
 Burnside 89
 Burrel 204, 373, 496
 Burroughs 196
 Burrows 402, 580
 Burton 88, 193, 504, 574, 600, 605, 625
 Bury 186, 495
 Busbridge 88
 Busby 317
 Bush 82, 191, 288
 Bushby 197
 Bushnell 674
 Butcher 89, 136, 276
 Bute, M. 400, 606
 Butler 23, 103, 133, 143, 185, 215, 233, 237, 240, 288, 311, 326, 333, 392, 439, 446, 496 *bis*, 499, 500, 545, 600, 611, 630, 674
 ——— Bp. 83
 Butt 168
 Butterfield 504
 Butterworth 266
 Buttress 300
 Buxton 86
 Byfield 242
- Byng 53
 Byrde 44
 Byrom 552
 Byron 53 *bis*. 289
 ——— L. 284, 366, 575
 Bythesea 90
- C.
- Cade 147, 500
 Cadell 417, 677
 Cadogan 287, 520
 Caesar 411
 Caher, Lady 196
 Caius 258
 Caldecott 604
 Callcott 44, 573
 Calthorpe, L. 631
 Calvert 578, 605
 Cam 608
 Cameron 82, 598, 670
 Cammock 53
 Campbell 53, 89, 106, 275, 371, 402, 549, 587, 588, 672, 679
 Campion 86
 Campnen 675
 Canning 37, 38, 41, 165, 179, 482, 495
 Cannon 88
 Canterbury, Abp. 82, 83, 215
 Capel 172, 674
 Cappe 57, 140
 Capper 600
 Caradoc 24
 Cardew 392
 Carew 89, 143, 674
 Carey 42, 82, 100, 323, 339, 599
 Carless 88
 Carleton, Vs. 301
 Carlisle 205
 ——— Bp. 670
 ——— E. 187, 291
 ——— Lady 458
 Carmichael 198, 583
 Carnegie 500
 Carnarvon, Lady 68
 Carnell 656
 Carolan 29, 121
 Carpenter 295, 299, 401, 446
 Carr 147, 671
 Carrington, L. 449
 Carrol 92, 197
 Carrow 298
 Carruthers 672
 Carter 2, 115, 133, 258, 316, 320, 391, 417, 477, 479, 515, 529, 541
- Carteret 289
 Carver 198, 209, 495
 Cary 504
 Carysfort, L. 270
 ——— E. 445
 Case 189, 197
 Cass 612
 Cassamajor 495
 Cassan 82, 214, 287, 301, 629, 643
 Cassin 502
 Casson 178
 Castlereagh, V. 64, 163, 265, 391
 Cathcart 186
 Catherlogh, E. 105
 Cattermole 550
 Cavan, E. 186
 Cavendish 215
 Caverhill 7
 Cauty 189
 Cayley 91, 114
 Cecil 604
 Cesaire 210
 Chafin 423*
 Chafy 673
 Challet 189
 Challoner, Bp. 103
 Chalmers 308, 405, 520, 657
 Chamberlin 185, 263, 635
 Chambers 26, 299, 401, 405, 498, 588
 Chamier 392
 Champion 197
 Chandler 507, 645
 Chaplin 92, 677
 Chapman 87, 191, 533, 586
 Chard 260
 Charett 186
 Charles 500
 ——— P. 189
 Charlton 504, 580
 Charnock 84
 Chatham, L. 413
 Chavasse 498
 Chave 501
 Cheere 296
 Cheshire 86
 Chester 411
 ——— Bp. 215
 Chesterfield, E. 517
 Chetwood 196
 Chevalier 295
 Chichester, Cs. 82
 Chichley, Abp. 418
 Child 298, 609
 Chimay, Ps. 499
 Chisholm 189
 Chisholme 292
 Cholmeley 604
 Cholmondeley, L. 271
 Chorlton 400
- Christian 284
 Church 507, 610
 Churchill 87
 Churchyard 344
 Churton 509
 Cibber 146
 Clancarty, E. 288
 643
 Clanricarde, E. 404
 Clanwilliam, E. 293
 Clapham 450, 601
 Clarendon, E. 133, 215, 405
 Claridge 85
 Clark 41, 86, 125, 664
 Clarke 8, 52, 89, 91, 120, 184, 189, 275, 286, 312, 392, 460, 495, 551, 552, 612, 661
 Clarkson 91, 495
 Clause 678
 Clay 665
 Clement 275
 Clements 504
 Clerk 186
 Clerke 298
 Clermont, V. 678
 Cleveland, E. 825
 Clifden, V. 89
 Clifford 300, 371, 401, 508, 672
 ——— L. 940
 ——— Lady 628
 Clifffords 626
 Clifton 288, 504, 521
 Cline 284
 Clinton 70, 79
 ——— L. 186
 Clithero 88
 Clive 294
 Clogher, Bp. 288
 Clonmell, Cs. 600
 Clotworthy 643
 Clough 300
 Clowes 499, 604
 Clubbe 507
 Clutterbuck 32, 87
 Clyne 371
 Coaker 477, 479
 Coare 600
 Coasdill 194
 Coast 674
 Coates 645
 Cobb 392, 504
 Cobham 293
 Cochran 169, 184, 256, 273, 276, 282, 372, 373, 378, 379, 473, 582, 583, 585, 586
 ——— L. 65, 81, 168
 Cockayne 300
 Cockburn 372, 373, 374, 375

684 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

- 446,473,523,524, 678
 Codd 373
 Codrington 375,524, 600
 Cogan 497
 Coggins 573
 Cohen 178
 Coke 224, 497, 670
 Coker 221
 Colborne 227
 Colclough 520
 Cole 124, 215, 258, 307, 391, 413
 Coleraine, L. 613
 Coles 507
 Colet 550
 Collier 72, 125, 263, 474, 665
 Collignon 605
 Collingwood 194, 612
 Collinridge 491
 Collins 190,390,507, 391
 Collis 193
 Collyer 551
 Colman 125
 Colquit 228
 Colville, L. 677
 Combe 67, 265, 491, 536
 Combermere, L. 424
 Combes 501
 Compton 677
 Conant 392
 Congreve 260, 266
 Conklin 521
 Connell 275
 Conolly 93, 228
 Cook 501
 Cooke 11, 26, 28, 125,194,195,301, 401, 510, 608
 Cookhill 297
 Cooksley 503
 Cookson 392
 Conyers, L. 533
 Conyngham 228
 ———— Bs. 504
 Coombe, 600
 Cooper 292, 295, 379, 541
 ———— Ly. 126
 Coore 579
 Coote 172, 600
 Copleston 672
 Copley 492
 Coppinger 611
 Corbett 509
 Corfe 42
 Corfield 300
 Cork, E. 132
 Cornwall 393
 Corney 324
 Cornhill 309
 Cornish 192
 Cornwallis, 290
 Cornwallis, E. 645
 Corner, 190
 Cortlandt, 496
 Cory, 28
 Cotes, 403
 Cotgrave, 27
 Cotter, 193, 496
 Cottle, 344
 Cotton, 299
 Cottrell, 192, 510
 Couchery, 503
 Coulter, 196
 Couran, 528
 Courtenay, 673
 Courtney, 22, 674
 Coutts, 606
 Cowdray, 192
 Cowell, 191
 Cowling, 125
 Cowper, 99, 356,507
 Cowper, Cs. 392
 Cox, 143, 170
 Coxe, 42, 446
 Cracherode, 356
 Cracroft, 126
 Cragg, 670
 Craig, 607
 Cramer, 60,259, 469
 Crampton, 22
 Cranmer, 126
 Craven, 92
 Craufurd, 293
 Crawford, 526
 Creagh, 501
 Crease, 379, 526
 Creed, 196
 Crespigny, 674
 Cressett, 507
 Creswick, 664
 Crewe, 602
 Crewe, L. 26
 Croasdale, 477, 479
 Croft, 91, 502, 677
 Crofton, 509, 523, 524, 525
 Crofts, 125, 502
 Croke, 191
 Croker, 265, 273, 422, 526
 Crompton, 674
 Cromwell, 215, 412
 Croom, 645
 Crosbie, 510, 646
 Crosbie, V. 296
 Crosse, 526
 Crotch, 364
 Crouch, 425
 Crouchley, 373
 Crow, 264
 Crowder, 24, 306
 Cruice, 523
 Cruttenden, 72
 Cuffe, 500, 646
 Cullen, 422
 Culley, 506
 Culliford, 652
 Cullin 379
 Cullum 356
 Cumberbatch 501
 Cumberland 99
 Cumberland, D. 222
 Cumberland, E. 626
 Cumberlege 403
 Cumby 170, 294
 Cuming 600
 Cumming 673
 Cunliffe 501
 Cunningham 195, 196
 Cuppage 520
 Curran 539
 Currie 193, 600
 Curteis 295
 Curtis 64, 67, 265, 228, 491, 506, 604
 Curtois 612
 Cust 554, 645
 Cuthbert 679
 Cutting 22
 Cuyler 125
 D.
 Dalbiac 227
 Dalby 63
 Daldorf, B. 136
 Dale 191
 Daley 379
 Dallas 191, 294
 Dallaway 204, 302, 312
 Dalrymple 401,609, 662, 672
 D'Alton, 136, 520, 522
 Dampier 53
 Dana 502
 Dance 179, 491, 611
 Dangle 324
 Daniel 22, 526, 620
 Dansie 22
 D'Arblay 94
 Darby 674
 Darell 192
 Darlington, Cs. 93
 Darlington, E. 213, 670
 Darnell 405
 ———— Ly. 116
 Darnley, E. 296, 422
 ———— Cs. 302
 Darroch 673
 Dartmouth, E. 132
 Davenant 652
 Davenport 26
 Davey 610
 Davidson 129
 Davies 91, 190, 614, 674
 Davis 29, 307, 379, 403, 414, 502, 505, 605
 Davy 221, 397, 472
 Daw 172
 Dawe 500
 Dawes 25
 Dawkins 224, 227
 Dawson 292, 299, 604
 Day 124, 222
 Deacon 22, 373
 Dealty 141, 222, 229
 Dean 299
 Deans 195
 De Bathe 523
 De Berry 529
 De Burgh, V. 404
 Decies, L. 93, 645
 De Courey 392, 602
 Dee 207
 Deering 604, 644
 De Front, Cs. 126
 De Gray 391
 Dekewer 192
 Dekker 645
 Delamain 672
 Delany 129
 Delapierre 507
 De la Place 112
 Delaval 293
 Delaware, E. 422
 De Ligne, P. 677
 Dellow 536
 Denbigh, Cs. 404
 Denis 294
 Dennis 146, 500
 Denys 126
 Derby, Cs. 392
 Derwentwater, E. 602
 De Salis, Cs. 22
 ———— Ct. 571
 Desart, Cs. 294
 ———— L. 500, 646
 Desborough 22
 D'Escars, 24
 De Schall, B. 677
 Desdier 44
 De Sommers, M. 29
 De Staal 32
 De Symons 92
 Des Voeux 292
 Detmering 392
 Devenish 27
 Devereux, 255
 Devonshire, D. 342, 630, 661
 ———— Ds. 454
 Devonsmith 301
 Dewes 612
 Dewhurst 605
 De Wilton, L. 422
 Dibdin

INDEX to NAMES in Vol. LXXXIV. PART II. 685

- Dibdin**, 18, 52, 192, 241, 260, 345, 528, 672
Dacey 496
Dick 186
Dickens 294
Dickenson, 193, 600
Dickinson 496
Dickson 273, 275, 302, 581
 Bp. 510
Digby 288, 672
 --- *L.* 132
 --- *E.* 645
Diggens, 604
Dighton 193
Dillon 496
Dimsdale 402, 679
D'Israeli 13, 147, 308, 323
Dixie 191
Dixon 275, 297, 300, 509
Dobbins 389
Dobbs 196, 369, 578, 580, 581
Dobie 198, 378
Dobree 499
Dobson 508
Dodd 186, 402, 494
Dodsworth 311, 541, 416
Dolbe 402
Dolphin 90
Domville 82, 172, 391, 491, 672
Donegal, Ms. 301, 673
Donkin 543
Donkley 289
Donne 91
Donoughmore, L. 65
Doran 82
Dorr 606
Dorset, D. 128, 187, 296
 --- *E.* 627
Dovaston 105, 159
Dover 189
Douce 114
Douglas 196, 475, 476, 501, 505
Douse 197
Dawding 610
Dowers 292
Dowland, 195
Down 104, 192, 510, 674
Downe, Bp. 302
Downes 172, 298
Downie 490, 590, 663, 665
Downing 224
Downward 507
Dowse 84
Dowson 670
D'Oyly 194
Drake 91, 496
Draper 7, 551
Drayton 124
Drew 664
Drogheda, M. 680
Druitt 678
Drummond 72, 73, 92, 273, 282, 369, 371, 400, 578, 580, 587, 614
Drummond, Abp. 611
Drury 195, 390
Dublin, Abp. 646
Du Boulay 191
Ducarel 146
Dudgeon 508
Dudley 296, 492, 678
Dudley and Ward, L. 198
Duer 606, 678
Duff 82
Dugdale 288
Duke 323
Dumaresq 186
Dumfries, E. 606
Dun 490
Dunbar 185, 496
Duncan 293, 503
Duncombe 146
 --- *Ly.* 600
Dundas 84, 94, 603, 672
Dunn 275
Dunning 7
Dunstanville, L. 164
Dupree 209
Dupuis 44
Durell 600
D'Urfe 42
Durham, Bp. 83, 645
Durrant 392
Dutens 222
Dutton 522, 609
Dyer 150, 186, 222, 237, 326, 533, 606.
Dyne 44
Dyneley 508
Dyson 185, 354, 356
 E.
Eamer 491
Eastwood 508
Eaton 85, 295
Ebrington 267
Eccles 42
Eden 187
Edevean 87
Edge 299
Edgecumbe, Ly. 458
Edgeworth 660
Edington 530, 677
Edmonson 585
Edwardes 391, 606
Edwards 300, 348, 453, 470, 506, 607, 640, 674
Edwin 661
Egerton 84, 132, 186, 193, 392, 402, 403, 673
Eginton 72, 417
Ehret 88
Eklon, L. 132, 267
Eliot 288
Elisha 500
Ellard 72, 612
Ellenshaw 91
Ellice 674
Elliott 86, 275, 290, 356, 370, 579, 580, 604
Ellis 2, 38, 256, 425, 495
Ellison 288
Elliston 610
Ellyot 309
Elmer 298
Elmslie 194
Elrington 509
Elsdale 391
Elson 604
Elston 195
Elwes 392
Elwyn 212
Ely, Bp. 242, 348
 --- *M.* 645
Elyeston 90
Eminett 630
Enfield 521
England 496, 508
Englebach 185
Englefield 117
Erskine 674
Essex, E. 255, 449, 674
Estcourt 392, 606
Etheridge 392
Etough 146
Eure, L. 216
Eustace 342, 449, 554, 649
Evans 82, 274, 281, 286, 297, 371, 373, 379, 504, 579, 583, 645
Everard 490
Eveleigh 672, 676
Evelyn 139
Everett 495
Evesfield 578
Ewart 673
Ewing 600
Exmouth, L. 169, 272
Eyre 609
F.
Faby 190
Fairman 32
Fairfax, L. 645
Faithorn 136
Faithorn 344
Falconer 88, 672
Falkirk 148
Fallowes 87
Fallowfield 84
Falls 373
Fane 132, 215, 268, 392
Fanning 223
Fanshawe 86
Farley 189
Farlow 501
Farmer 605
Farnham 404
Farquhar 5, 106, 190
Faulkner 287, 320
Faunce 373, 582, 583
Fawcett 392
Fearon 195, 672
Fellowes 295
Fenn 3, 114
Fennings 605
Fereday 674
Ferguson 401, 503
Fernyough 506
Ferris 504
Ferryman 82
Fetherstone 507
Ffrench, L. 676
Field 373
Fielding 404
Fiennes 132
Finch 86
Finlay 502
Finney 90
Fischer 72, 578, 579, 580, 588, 589
Fisher 87, 90, 199, 287, 297, 499, 677
Fisher, Bp. 222, 644
Fisk 194, 495
Fiske 391
Fitton 404
Fitzclarence 578
Fitzgerald 58, 167, 288, 301, 496, 578, 679
Fitzgibbon 680
Fitzhugh 600
Fitz-James 499
 --- *Ly.* 84
Fitzmaurice 379, 613
Fitzroy 82
Fitzroy, L. 186
Flanigan 288
Flaxman 551
Fleming 665, 670
Flemming 357
 Fletcher

686 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

- Flesher 202
 Fletcher 392, 504
 Fleury 90
 Fleytas 292
 Flinders 93
 Flint 500
 Flowers 185
 Fogg 178
 Foley 90
 Foley, Lady 82
 Foljambe 605
 Fonblanque 294
 Foote 505
 Foothead 507
 Forbes 191, 516, 608
 Ford 302, 621
 Fordyce 190, 612
 Foreman 499
 Forrest 111, 600
 Forrester 198
 Forset 112
 Forster 83, 92, 321, 446, 551
 Fortescue 678
 ——— Lady 392
 Fortune 275
 Foshrooke 295
 Foss 186
 Foster 288, 302, 474, 580, 588, 604, 611, 676
 Foster, Lady 643
 Fotherington 194
 Foulkes 183
 Fountaine 112
 Fowke 647
 Fowler 196, 507, 625, 646
 Fownes 604
 Fox 92, 275, 449, 454, 505
 France 193
 Frances 81
 Francis 6, 92, 495, 673, 674
 Frankland 140, 505
 Fraser 193, 196, 371
 Frazer 580
 Freemantle 265
 French 404
 Frere 3, 284, 496
 Frewin 206, 401
 Friar 379
 Friend 90
 Frith 295
 Frost 90
 Fulda, Bp. 501
 Fullarton 37
 Fuller 150, 207, 238, 318, 391, 612
 Fury 608
 Fuseli 516
 Fust 116, 546
 Fydcil 392
- G.
 Gabbett 673
 Gage 216, 298, 404
 Gainsborough 504
 Gaisford 678
 Gale 502
 Gall 448, 523
 Gallatin 665
 Galliard 42
 Galloway 399
 Galt 136
 Gambier 185
 Gambier, L. 287, 665
 Gammell 496
 Gandolfi 392
 Gandolph 235, 240, 335
 Gardiner 84
 Gardner 172, 287, 484, 580, 674
 Garland 276
 Garner 580
 Garnett 298
 Garnier 190, 391
 Garratt 600
 Garrick 323
 Garrod 293
 Garrow 89
 Garston 477, 479
 Garton 387
 Gascoigne 674
 Gascoyne 65, 266, 373
 Gaskin 570
 Gaspar 24
 Gates 84
 Gattie 609
 Gaughan 401
 Gausworth, B. 404
 Gay 146
 Geary 217
 Geddes 333
 Gell 194, 476, 479, 480
 Geminiani 29
 Gemmel 186
 Gent 600
 Geoffroy 196
 George 260, 288, 295
 Georges 76
 Gerard 218
 Germaine, L. 394, 510
 Germaine 674
 Gerson 101
 Gibbes 502
 Gibbon 275, 323, 356, 398, 508, 538
 Gibbons 608
 Gibbs 90, 284
 Gibson 23, 507, 611
 Giffard 89, 186
 Gifford 567
 ——— Bp. 530
 Gilbert 678
- Gilby 387
 Gilchrist 236
 Gildemeester 92, 190
 Giles 294, 664
 Gill 195, 227, 446
 Gillespie 191
 Gilly 82
 Gilpin 214
 Gilson 191
 Gingsins 589
 Ginton 480
 Gipps 600
 Girton 195
 Giveen 578
 Glandore, Cs. 296, 510, 536
 Glanville 318
 Glascodine 501
 Glegg 275, 370, 588
 Gleig 373
 Glenbervie, Lady 68
 Glennie 357
 Glew 371, 579
 Glossop 288
 Gloucester, D. 79
 Glover 6, 106, 600, 678
 Glyn 300, 323
 Glynn 145
 Glynne 91, 608
 Goble 509
 Goddard 400, 601
 Godden 87
 Godfrey 600
 Godsall 186
 Godwyn 146
 Golatham 379
 Gold 644
 Goldfinch 499
 Goldsmid 675
 Golightly 506
 Gooch 90, 165, 499, 623
 Goodbehere 491
 Goodenough 205, 463, 568
 Goodeve 501
 Goodhall 506
 Goodland 604
 Goodman 336
 Goodriche 678
 Goodwin 86, 390
 Gordon 91, 266, 274, 275, 371, 374, 392, 496, 585, 587, 588, 589, 600, 608
 ——— Lady M. 196
 ——— D. 613
 Gore 90, 92, 197, 371
 ——— Lady 614
 Gorges 614
 Gormanston, V. 299
 Gosselin 476
 Gosset 72
 Gossett 446
 Gott, Lady 678
- Gough 2, 114, 146, 147, 207, 229, 344, 556
 Goulbourn 665
 Goulburn 38, 287
 Goulding 295
 Goulet 87
 Gower 272, 289
 ——— L. 179
 Grace 373, 674
 Gracie 498, 583
 Graham 186, 357, 417, 482, 496, 614, 678
 ——— Lady C. 83
 Gramont 186
 Grant 136, 165, 169, 186, 240, 299, 458, 502, 600, 609
 Grantham, L. 288
 Grape 190
 Grattan 68
 Graves 87
 Gray 82, 116, 308, 392, 453, 495, 678
 Grazebrook 402
 Greatorex 260
 Greatrakes 7, 321
 Greaves 185, 257
 Green 4, 23, 87, 191, 239, 284, 300, 312, 414, 503, 578, 614
 Greene 42, 89, 185, 495
 Greenhill 284
 Greenshields 583
 Greenwell 505
 Greenwood 402
 Gregory 44, 87
 Gregson 506
 Greig 150, 240, 278
 Grenehalshe 617
 Grenville 393
 ——— L. 64, 215, 449, 482
 Gretton 88
 Grey 87, 146, 192, 371, 610
 ——— E. 65, 164, 268
 Greyer 611
 Griesdale 495
 Griffin 73, 259, 299, 385, 392, 475, 478, 481, 500, 518
 Griffiths 88, 90, 665, 673
 Grigg 677
 Grimes 498
 Grimsdell 198
 Grinded 581
 Gridall 85
 Groom 507
 Grose 85, 114, 386
 Grosvenor, E. 408
 Grote 191
 Grotshhead 647
 Grove

INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II. 687

- Grove 515
Ground 85
Grounds 193
Grumley 677
Guarine 105
Gubbins 582, 583
Guest 125
Gunn 606, 665
Gunning 213
Gurdon 622
Gurney 300
Gurry 401
Gurton 313
Gutenburgh 546
Guthrie 195
Guy 664
Guyon 86
Gwatkin 292
Gwilym 499
Gyllett 194, 673
Gyrma 292
- H.
Hadfield 43
Hadley 195
Haffey 509
Hagerman 588
Hailes 580
Hale 206, 604, 607
— Lady 287
Hales 404
Halford 19, 404
Halifax 86
— M. 42
Halkett 673
Hall 82, 298, 356, 379,
391, 580
Halliday 186
Halligan 379
Hallinan 194
Hamerton 293, 401
Hamilton 85, 86,
85, 197, 28, 370,
371, 373, 392, 500,
562, 503, 607, 654,
672, 678
— L. 267
Hammett 604
Hammock 286
Hamond 419
Hampson 178, 288,
506
Handcocke 72
Handel 42
Hanger 613
Hankin 24
Hanmer 90, 287
Hansard 298
Hanson 392
Hanway 136
Hanwell 676
Harcomb 610
Harding 578
Hardinge 41, 354
Hardisty 195
Hardwicke, L. 65,
165
— E. 268
Hardy 195, 275, 298,
474, 670, 674
Hardyman 298
Hare 257
— Bp. 233
Harford 209, 319
Hargreaves 673
Harington 43
Harman 294, 400,
589
Harnett 401
Harrington, E. 82,
521
Harris 88, 193, 194,
501, 502, 503, 505,
506, 580
Harrison 44, 82, 92,
104, 148, 375, 376,
378, 391, 501
Hart 87, 284
Harte 605
Hartals 401
Hartman 499
Hartopp 612
Hartwell 92, 190
Harvey 10, 91, 379,
580, 587, 625
Harwood 499, 605,
672
Haslewood 256
Hassall 91
Hasswell 371
Hastings, Lady, 517
Hatch 402
Hath 371
Hatton 82
Haviland 672
Hawarden 608
— V. 400
Hawes 90, 301, 497,
502, 533
Hawke 53, 55
Hawker 82
Hawkesworth 398
Hawkins 2, 12, 18,
42, 88, 114, 287,
313
Hawksley 609
Hawse 390
Hay 463
— Lady M. 600
Haydock 333
Hayes 278, 297
Haygarth 495
Hayley 98
Haynes 90
Hayward 85, 297,
495, 499
Hazen 580
Head 505, 608, 673
Heard 164, 185, 287
Hearn 392
Heath 287, 677
Heathcote 500
Hebb 606
Heberden 356
Hecken 589
Hedger 296
Hedges 191
Helyar 609
Hemphill 371
Henderson 90
Hendrick 275
Heneage 3
Henley 294, 352, 500
Hennell 614
Henville 673
Henry 441
Henshaw 294
Hepburn 495, 672
Herbert 132, 196,
215, 296, 510, 536,
585, 627
Herculius 675
Heron 501, 673
Herries 275
Herring 88, 457
— Alp. 83
Hertford, M. 215
Heseltine 44
Hesilrige 675
Hesse, P. 606
Hewett 672
Hewitt 392, 496, 499,
645
Hey 405, 502
Heyrick 351
Heys 198
Hickman 298
Hicks 583, 664
Hickson 373
Higgins 344, 403
Highmore 344
Hilditch 664
Hildyard 604
Hilhouse 189, 194,
506
Hill 89, 191, 298, 392,
458, 505, 508, 509,
583, 673
— L. 79
— A. W. Lord 578
Hills 657
Hillyar 171
Hilton 88, 604
Hinckes 44
Hinckley 609
Hind 230
Hinde 88
Hindle 44
Hines 90
Hippisley 38
Hitchcock 84
Hitchins 86
Hoadly, Bp. 418
Hoare 170, 186,
192, 321, 344, 510
Hobart, Lady S. 238
Hobbs 279
Hobler 44
Hodge 586
Hodges 92, 194, 600
Hodgkins 501
Hodgkinson 506
Hodgson 85, 98, 285,
389, 446, 552, 603
Hodsdon 92
Hodson 195, 391
Hody 439
Hogg 185
Holbech 413
Holbrook 679
Holbrow 87
Holdich 85
Holford 66, 265
Holland 275, 295,
370, 435, 446
— L. 165, 185,
265
Holliday 495
Hollings 286, 529
Hollingsworth 186
Holloway 73, 197
Holman 88
Holmes 40, 194, 507,
600
Holroyd 501
Holton 597
Home 586
Homer 496
Hood 12, 37, 39, 673
— V. 393
Hooke 85, 298
Hooper 90, 379
Hope 186, 287, 291,
673
Hopkins 373, 307,
509
Hopper 371
Hoppner 288, 391,
495, 567, 673
Hopson 26
Horder 301
Hore 379
Horn 672
Hornby 664
Horne 54, 463
Horner 67, 165, 393
Hornidge 673
Horsburgh 392
Horsfall 506
Horsman 91
Horsley 617
— Bp. 196,
310, 404, 537
Horton 275
Hoste 184
Hotham 474, 663
Houlton 496
Houstoun 501
Hovell 272
Howard 83, 132,
216, 297, 392, 502,
578, 674
Howe,

638 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

Howe, L. 55, 92, 290	Jayne 299		Kirsteman 495
Howell 91, 611	Ibbetson 82, 190, 298	K.	Kitson 90, 297
Howes 404, 673	Jeffcock 508	Kave 82	Klose 260
Howse 301	Jefferyes 680	Kay 636	Kneller 418
Hoyle 673	Jeffries 678	Kaye 391, 543, 580, 602	Knight 89, 185, 298, 611
Hucks 85	Jeffries 89, 401	Kean 390	Knightly 3
Hudson 581	Jenkins 91, 503, 533, 611	Keane 600	Knightley 470
Huey 580	Jenner 116	Keate 23, 284, 403	Knighton 573
Hughes 62, 87, 185, 290, 296, 496, 677, 678	Jennings 501	Keatinge 392	Knipton 573
Hulbeck 551	Jephson 672	Keck 520	Knott 404
Hull 193, 643	Jerningham 295, 607	Keith 477, 479	Knowles 600, 605, 608
Hulse 82	Jersey, E. 679	Kelby 178	Knox 496, 673
Hulton 197	Jervis 389, 401, 502	Kelly 82, 490	Koenig 541
Humbert 509	Jervoise 282, 369, 370	Kelsall 298	Kollman 155
Humble 671	Jesse 679	Kemball 605	Kyan 294
Hume 89	Jes-op 606	Kemble 499	Kynaston 296
Humphreys 455	Jilland 402	Kemp 59, 116, 608	
Humphries 301	Jickling 135	Kempe 504	L.
Humphrys 508	Hebester, E. 84	Kempis 101, 326	Labauze 446
Hungerford 321, 473	Imery 91	Kenah 585	Ladbroke 91
Hunn 496	Impey 185, 392	Kench 507	Lachlan 293
Hunt 31, 195, 240	Inchiquin, E. 679	Kendall 298	Lacon 89
Hunter 4, 139, 146, 185, 198, 293, 503, 614, 678	Ingham 63	Kenmare, Vs. 301 — V. 404	Lacy 85
Huntingdon, E. 356	Inglby 186	Kennedy 371, 630, 661	Lahy 507
Huntingford 298	Ingleby 190	Kenny 583	Lamb 90, 294
Huntley 89, 194	Inglis 604	Kensington, Bs. 606	Lambert 87
Hurst 85, 92, 600, 670	Ingram 172, 256, 551	Kent, D. 79	Lamont 371
Huskinson 38, 65, 287, 484, 677	Innes 674	Kenyon 607	Lamotte 498
Hussey 607	Jocelyn, Vs. 496	Keogh 496	Lampe 42
Huston 365	Jodrell 674	Ker 197, 400	Lampert 604
Hutch 586	John 475, 479	Kerby 508, 610	Lancashire 86
Hutchins 23, 146, 344, 423*	Johnson 12, 42, 82, 94, 195, 252, 275, 294, 296, 308, 354, 379, 502, 582, 672, 676	Kerr 296, 371, 674	Lancaster 612
Hutchinson 126, 387, 445	Johnson Bp. 4	Kett 391	Landaff, Bp. 83
— L. 461	Johnston 180, 502	Kettell 255	Lander 195
Hutchison 496	Johnstone 65, 195, 404, 631	Keys 288	Landon 391
Hutton 113	Ion 495	Keysall 677	Lane 86, 191, 488, 509
Hyde 132, 133, 215, 580, 581	Jones 7, 42, 87, 89, 90, 91, 146, 153, 186, 194, 285, 286, 287, 379, 391, 401, 499, 507, 582, 583, 606, 611, 674, 675, 678	Kidd 136	Langdon 600
— Lady 296	Jordan 78	Kiddell 324	Langford 504
Hyndman 498	Joseph 392	Kildare, E. 679	Langhorn 190
Hyslop 193	Jousse 572	Killaloe, Bp. 645	Langhorne 371
I and J.	Jowett 4, 677	Killikelly, 190	Langley 190, 255
Jack 275	Joyce 446	Kinderley 92, 192	Langton 195
Jackson 146, 198, 275, 287, 288, 402, 495, 498, 578, 664, 665, 672	Irby 673	King 7, 85, 92, 146, 178, 189, 365, 495, 501, 585, 672, 674, 678	Lansdowne, M. 65, 165, 303
Jacob 446, 657	Iredale 82	King, Ly. 287	Laplace 397
Jacomb 506	Ireland 92	Kingsbury 507, 586	Lascelles, L. 165
James 86, 499	Irvine 672	Kingsmill 503	Lashmer 598
Jamieson 32, 240	Irving 198	Kingston 275	Latham 113, 196, 300, 371, 400, 589
Janson 86	Irwin 509, 580	Kington, E. 301, 674	Latouche 84
Jardine 610	Isola 504	Kinnaird 678	Latta 288
	Judd 85	— Ly. 82	Laud, Abp. 215
	Jukes 673	— L. 673	Laurence 419, 644
	Ivory 193	Kinsale, L. 392, 608	Lavington, L. 86
		Kirkbank 505	Law, Bp. 560, 561
		Kirkbride 505	Lawrence 92, 373, 377, 583, 584
		Kirby 551	Lawrenson 302
		Kirkby 298	Lawson 210
		Kirkpatrick 275	Lawton 86, 506, 508
		Kirman 371	Layman

INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II. 689

Layman 38, 40	Linley 44, 364	Lynn 391	Macormick 88
Lea 401	Linnet 42	Lyon 275, 371, 651	M'Pherson 23, 106,
Leach 284	Linton 495	Lyons 402, 500	479
Leake 53	Lintot 146	Lysons 89, 114, 136,	M'Quarrie 496
Lear 505	Lintott 87	319, 320	M'Queen 89
Learcott 505	Lisle 275, 370	Lyttleton 591	Macro 518
Leavocq 583	Lister 91, 405, 678		M'Veagh 170
Le Breton 370, 515	Listt 379		M'Whinter 500
Le Cat 141	Littleton 600		Madan 4, 99
Lechmere 87, 392	Liverpool, E. 64, 80,	M.	Madden 196
Lediard 190	149, 163, 265, 391,		Maddock 240
Lee 6, 52, 132, 215,	482, 493		Mailister 82
294, 301, 391, 401,	Livingston 608		Mainstone 612
502, 606, 665	Lloyd 85, 89, 105,	M'Allister 379	Majoribanks 171,
Leeds 193	371, 500, 503, 552,	Macartney, L. 290	672
Leeds, Ds. 503	578, 610, 670	M'Arthur 379, 678	Malcolm, 72, 207,
Lees 676	Lobb 192	M'Carthy 190, 643	273, 339, 374, 379,
Legge 92, 132	Lockhart 592, 606	M'Auley 189	417, 474, 582, 584
Leibnitz 222	Lockley 90	Macaulay 299, 344	Mallet 44
Leigh 87, 603, 672	Loder 468	Macbride 215, 607	Malone 418
— L. 132	Lodge 256	MacCabe 30	Malory 625
Leinster, D. 679	Lofft 287, 391, 452	M'Comb 71	Malouet, B. 401
Le Keux 416	Loftus 645	M'Connell 506	Maloy 194
Lemnius 214	— L. 319	Macculloch 589	Manby 268
Lemon 86	Loggan 258	M'Daniel 371	Manchester, E. 217
Lempriere 144, 208	London, Bp. 215,	M'Dermot 37	Manderson 379
373	452, 494	Macdonald 275, 287,	Mangin 24
Lendergrew 73	Long 196	298, 371, 503,	Manley 288
Lennard 186	Longerft 505	672	Manners, L. 534
Leonard 371, 579,	Longfellow 91	M'Donnell 185, 275	— Ly. 198
580	Longfield 82	M'Donough 663	Manning 32, 217,
Leslie 674	Longford 589	M'Doual 170, 272,	503
— Ly. 607	Longman 291	589	Mansbridge 181
Le Strange 309	Lonsdale, E. 164	M'Dougall 371, 373,	Mansel 82, 299
Lettsom 446, 471	Lord 391	581, 583, 606	Mansfield 600
Leven 436	Loring 370, 371	Macey 184	— Lord, 23,
Leven, E. 29	Lort 114, 354	Macfarlan 196	188
Leveridge 42	Lorton, V. 301	M'Ghee 663, 665	Manson 607
Levesque 300	Losh 86	M'Ghie 191	Marchington 588
Levett 216	Louthain 585	MacGuire 30	Markham 679
Levinge, Ly. 673	Love 498	M'Henry 154, 654	Markland 92
Lewes 300	Loveday 171, 412	M'Innes 288	Marryat 496
Lewin 600	Lovelace, L. 625	Macintosh 191	Marsden 506
Lewis 88, 192, 380,	Lovell 678	Mackay 194, 301,	Marsh 32, 221, 284,
412, 440, 473, 522,	Loveridge 600	371, 403	270, 311, 335, 507,
582, 586	Lovett 89, 403	M'Kechnie, 675	610, 674
Leycester 391	Lowe 296	Mackenzie 87, 185,	Marshall 86, 197,
Leyton 124	Lowndes 86	186, 197, 295, 373,	391, 503, 584, 585,
Lichfield, J. E. 132,	Lowry 195, 599,	405, 416, 427, 446,	589, 600, 612
215	603	550	Marshman 508
— Bp. 645	Lowson 91	Mackintosh 551	Marum 490
Lichtenstein 446	Lowther, V. 391	Mackonochie 275,	Marten 191
Lievre 214	Lucan, E. 404	371	Martin 86, 296, 387,
Lifford, V. 645	Lucas 192, 298, 674	Macclachlan 371	552
Lightfoot 391	Lucy 522	M'Lauchlan 371	Martin, Lady 306
Lilly 417	Lukin 604	M'Laughlan 580	Martineau 186
Lincoln, Bp. 647	Lumley 301, 665	M'Laurin 606	Martyr 264
Lind 2	Lunn 673	Maclean 193, 371	Mashiter 402
Lindley 319	Lushington 590	M'Leod 678	Maskelyne 90
Lindo 677	Lutwidge 294	M'Mahon 197, 288,	Mason 88, 191, 289,
Lindsay 185, 497	Lyall 87	672	434, 446, 453, 502,
Lindsey 85, 496,	Lydiatt 84	M'Millan 72	589
600	Lye 87	M'Nair 589	Massacrene, Co. 88
Lingard 86, 440	Lynch 600, 612	M'Namara 283	Massacrene 643
		M'Naughton 673	

Cont. Mac. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART II.

690 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Massingy 85 | Millard 604 | Morison 677 | Napier 423*, 408, |
| Massy 401 | Miller 190, 195, 219, | Morley 91, 192 | 585 |
| Master 228, 644 | 371, 672, 673 | Morlidge 491 | Napier, Lady 502 |
| Masterman 193 | Millett 505 | Morphew 506 | Narbonne, C. 197 |
| Masters 186, 258, | Mills 92, 402, 501 | Morpott 600 | Nash 170, 191, 211, |
| 505 | Milne 589, 604 | Morrell 198, 251, 379 | 500, 580 |
| Mathew 501 | Milner 114, 117, 235, | Morrill 178 | Naasmith 610 |
| Mathias 677 | 240, 334, 543 | Morris 501, 507, 673 | Neale 79, 90, 104 |
| Matravers 298 | Milnes 186 | Morrison 369, 371, | Neelis 371 |
| Matthews 92, 94, | Milton 152, 453 | 552 | Nelson, L. 37, 39, |
| 288, 647 | Milton, L. 65 | Morse 192, 230 | 78, 79, 284, 325, |
| Matthewson 589 | Mingay 391 | Morshead 86 | 418, 645 |
| Maude 400 | Minto, E. 98, 393, | Mortimer 503 | Nelson 35 |
| Maugham 88 | 536 | Morton, Bp. 336 | Nesbitt 89 |
| Maule 293, 370 | Mitchell 184, 186, | Morton, E. 217, 288 | Nesfield 588 |
| Maunsell 299, 373, | 286, 373, 505, 528, | Morton 198, 403, | Nestor 611 |
| 673 | 583, 664 | 496 | Nevil, L. 318 |
| Maurice 90, 470 | Mitchill 219 | Moseley 94, 217, 255 | Nevil 147 |
| Mavor 398 | Mittleholzer 589 | Moses 32 | Neville 185, 392, |
| Mawbank 533 | Moffatt 392 | Mosley 600 | 665 |
| Mawdsley 611 | Mogg 610 | Mossom 500 | Nevinson 605 |
| May 73, 191, 288, | Mogridge 195 | Mould 284 | Neunburg 348 |
| 301, 391 | Molloy 192, 391 | Moulins 521 | Newburgh, L. 608 |
| Mayne 158 | Molyneux 617 | Moulton 506 | Newcastle, D. 112 |
| Mayo 293, 298 | — V. 521 | Mounsey 186 | Newcombe 405 |
| Mayo, L. 29, 123, 646 | Monckton 603 | Mount 495, 673 | Newenham 612, 879 |
| Mazzeighi 609 | Monday 87 | Mountain 392 | Newland 288 |
| Meade 293, 611, | Money 373, 375, 376, | Mountcashel, V. 679 | Newman 195, 299 |
| 643 | 378, 582, 583, 584 | Mountjoy, Vs. 508 | Newnham 500 |
| Meagher 580 | Monson 231 | Mountnorris, L. 82, | Newport 165 |
| Meakin 495 | Montagu 317 | 674 | Neswome 502 |
| Means 293 | Montagu, D. 413 | Moyle 505 | Newton 27, 94, 182, |
| Meare 2 | Montague, M. 318 | Moyston 88 | 214, 288, 673, 674, |
| Meares 382, 677 | Montague 516 | Muckle 664 | 677 |
| Mears 132, 302 | Montatemaed, B. | Mulcaster 73, 496 | Nichols 344 |
| Meason 198 | 287 | Mulgrave, E. 301 | Nichol 580, 629 |
| Meath, Bp. 216 | Montgomery 105, | Mullender 292 | Nicholas 89 |
| Meertens 614 | 371, 603 | Mullens 373 | Nicholls 275, 454, |
| Melgund, V. 98 | Montmorin, M. 400 | Mullett 606 | 501 |
| Mellish 287 | Montrose, D. 82, 266 | Mullins 299, 582, 583 | Nichols 3, 32, 112, |
| Mello 402 | Montypenny 507 | Munchausen 508 | 114, 191, 258, 296, |
| Melmoth 296 | Moody 300, 613 | Munro, Lady 501 | 392, 405, 412, 600, |
| Melvil 392 | Mooney 379 | Munroe 585 | 626, 643 |
| Melville, V. 287, 482 | Moore 114, 190, 301, | Munton 608 | Nicholson 300, 265 |
| Mercer 301, 392 | 401, 403, 674, 677, | Murfit 610 | Nickolls 405 |
| Mercier 196 | 678, 679 | Murphy 122, 172, | Nicolls 475 |
| Meredith 508, 677 | Moore, Lady 680 | 183, 401, 490, 579, | Nightingale 240, 295 |
| Merell 317 | Moorsom 370, 371 | 660 | Nixon 606 |
| Mermet 589 | Morant 150 | Murray 401, 496, | Noad 294 |
| Merriman 496 | Moray, Cs. 287 | 504, 580 | Noble 149, 351, 695 |
| Merritt 371, 411 | Mordaunt 288 | Murray, Ly. 186, 392 | Noel 392, 625, 695 |
| Messenger 194, 609 | Mordecai 297 | Murrough, E. 643 | Noell 371 |
| Messer 86 | More 133, 515, 528, | Musgrave 193 | Noguer 87 |
| Metcalf 636 | 585, 644 | Mutlow 269 | Noj 379 |
| Methuen 65 | Moreau 76 | Mychell 217 | Nolan 32 |
| Meux 389 | Moreing 389 | Myers 136, 296, 505, | Noonan 506 |
| Meynell 676 | Morell 240 | 550, 580, 587 | Norden 207 |
| Meyricks 90 | Mores 352 | Myers, Lady 677 | Norfolk, D. 65, 78, |
| Michaelis 446 | Moresby 288 | | 164, 216 |
| Miers 294 | Moreton 216 | N. | Norman 404, 507, |
| Milbank, Lady 458 | Moretti 674 | | — Lady 405 |
| Milbanke 467 | Morgan 3, 10, 88, | Nailor 294 | Normanton, E. 99 |
| Mildmay 496 | 186, 503, 600, 673, | Naish 293 | Norris 53, 89, 205 |
| Miles 190, 371 | 678 | Nance 88 | North 94, 191 |
| Milford 194 | Morier 672, 673 | Nankevill 185 | — L. 215 |
| Mill 505 | Morin 293 | | Northampton, E. 122 |

North-

INDEX to NAMES in Vol. LXXXIV. PART II. 691

- Northampton, Cs. 623
 Northern 88
 Northmore 505
 Northwick, L. 645
 Norwich, Bp. 674
 Notley 392
 Nott 495
 Nourse 273, 375, 378, 380, 583, 584
 Nugent 404, 680
 ——— L. 267
 Nunan 507
 Nunn 94
 Nutt 147
- O.
- Oakley 89
 Oates 275, 506
 O'Brien 172, 496, 508, 642
 O'Bryen 679
 O'Calaghan 93
 O'Connor 30, 72, 121
 O'Conner 373
 Oddy 509
 Odell 401
 Ogborn 136
 Ogborne 149
 Ogden 88
 Ogilvie 586
 Oglander 114, 495, 502
 Ogle 87, 196, 404, 585
 O'Grady 674
 O'Halloran 197
 Okeden 400
 O'Keefe 579
 Oldershaw 405
 Oldham 680
 Oliver 82, 89, 189, 679
 O'Maly 580
 Ongley, L. 294
 Onslow 156, 287, 293, 356
 Opie 551
 Orange, P. 185, 287
 Ord 114, 190, 405
 Orleans, Ds. 496
 Orme 502
 Ormerod 32
 Ormond, D. 133, 215
 Ormsby 501
 Orton 446
 Osborn 287
 ——— Lady 496
 Oamer 89
 Ott 217
 Oudinot 190
 Overcome 9
 Ouseley 196, 496, 552
- Outram 78, 91, 100
 Owen 90, 186, 287
 Owlett 678
 Oxenden 678
 Oxford, E. 418
 Oyey 503
- P.
- Paddon 678
 Paddow 260
 Page 90, 495, 504
 Paget 276, 399
 Palliser 84, 578
 Palmer 198
 Palmer 89, 136, 373, 375, 376, 378, 484, 494, 578, 609, 612, 673
 Palmerston, L. 265
 Paris 191
 Parish 213
 Park 509
 Parker 189, 191, 258, 366, 374, 378, 379, 386, 400, 452, 476, 478, 505, 573, 585, 586, 599, 600, 604, 607, 612
 ——— Abp. 257, 258, 646
 Parkes 90, 101, 105, 533
 Parkhouse 401
 Parkhurst 606
 Parkinson 218, 495
 Parminter 194
 Parnell 297
 Parr 31, 289, 533
 Parris 258
 Parrot 673
 Parry 92, 194, 294, 300, 371, 505, 603
 Parsons 299
 Partridge 23
 Pasley 290, 605
 Paterson 92, 352, 582
 Patrickson 297
 Patterson 583, 589
 Paul 88, 297, 664, 665
 Paulet, L. 287
 Paulze 396
 Paumier 678
 Pawsey 504
 Paxton 611
 Payler 306, 495, 642
 Payne 28, 84, 501, 609
 Pearce 87, 325, 371, 378, 478, 674
 Pearse 475, 586, 609, 673
 Pearson 172, 198, 274, 371, 580, 587, 588, 589
 Pease 298, 505
- Peat 86
 Peck 60
 Peckham 92
 Peele 38, 69
 Peers 283
 Pegden 614
 Pelham 458
 Pell 676
 Pellichody 589
 Pember 208
 Pemberton 600
 Pembroke 92
 ——— Cs. 498, 626
 ——— E. 132, 215, 627
 Pendergrass 248
 Penn 186, 298
 Pennant 356
 Pennell 89, 391
 Pennington 298, 673
 Penrose 495, 600
 Pepusch 339
 Perceval 359, 528
 Percival 677
 Percy 287
 Pering 87
 Perkins 674
 Perren 379
 Perrin 508
 Perrot 141
 Perry 403, 585
 Peshall 605
 Petit 141
 Petiver 206
 Petre 449
 Pettit 580
 Petty 85
 Peverell 165
 Peyton 229, 309
 Phelps 88
 Philip 298
 Philippart 191, 551
 Phillips 500
 Phillips 2, 87, 88, 495, 507
 Phillot 579, 586, 588
 Philpot 507, 580
 Pichegru 76
 Pick 612
 Pickering 158
 Pickmore 496
 Picton 87, 70, 79
 Pidcocke 506
 Pidsley 505
 Piercy 606
 Pierre 589
 Pierson 508
 Pigot 170
 Pigott 30, 589
 Pigou 191
 Pilcher 286
 Pilkington 276, 363, 476, 586
 Pilleau 505
 Pinder 491
- Pinkerton 324, 464
 Pinks 506
 Piper 298
 Pipon 186
 Pitt 449
 Pitts 507
 P'kynson 522
 Planta 32
 Platts 58
 Pleasants 387
 Pleydell 288
 Plowden 143, 607
 Plumbe 673
 Plunket 490
 Poe 116, 379
 Poggenpohl 82
 Poitiers 521
 Poiter 101
 Pole 186, 287, 496, 592
 Polehampton 861
 Polito 192
 Pollard 84, 677
 Pollen 294
 Pollington, Vs. 287
 Pollock, Lady 606
 Polwhele 214
 Ponsonby 68, 86, 165, 186, 591
 ——— L. 645
 Poole 293, 506
 Poor 507
 Poore 92, 495
 Pope 147
 Popham 73, 170, 600
 Porter 171, 465, 551, 585
 Porteus 508
 Portland, D. 112, 140, 215
 Portman 509
 Portner 172
 Postlethwaite 100
 Pott 45, 345
 Potter 608
 Potts 671
 Powell 125, 190, 192, 293, 300, 379, 402, 522, 578, 579, 582
 Power 386, 399, 446, 612
 Powers 589
 Powerscourt, Vs. 302
 Powis, E. 198
 Pownall 186
 Poynter 235, 240, 335
 Poyntz 185, 195
 Pratt 398, 470
 Prattenden 136
 Prendergast 491
 Prescod 401
 Prescott 402
 Preston 88, 454, 672, 674
 Prestwidge 679
 Prettyman 351
 ——— Prevost

692 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

- Prevost 71, 72, 170,
 273, 282, 369, 482,
 490, 578, 586, 587,
 663, 673
 Price 126, 190, 195,
 301, 307, 391, 496,
 501, 658, 672, 673
 Priestley 86, 126,
 310, 434, 617
 Prince 516
 Pring 490, 663, 665
 Pringle 69, 94, 385,
 582
 Prior 418
 Pritchard 379, 499,
 611
 Pritchett 82
 Proby 82
 Probyn 298
 Proctor 89, 587, 588
 Protheroe 85
 Proud 605
 Prout 392
 Pryce 599
 Prynne 505
 Pulston 508
 Purcell 42
 Purchase 586
 Purkis 288
 Purser 676
 Putnam 275
 Pyle 518
 Pym 172, 474, 665
- Q.
- Quaille 676
 Quarme 270
 Quentin 484, 494,
 577
 Quicke 600
 Quin 84, 196, 600
- R.
- Racster 621
 Radcliffe 581, 608
 Radstock 79
 Raikes 600
 Raine 501
 Rainhire 194
 Raleigh, Lord 3
 Raleigh 403
 Ralph 06
 Ramsay 375, 378,
 583, 584
 Randolph 288
 Rankire 611
 Raper 94
 Raphoe, Bp. 645
 Rashleigh 509
 Ratan 371
- Ratelif 636
 Raven 293
 Rawbone 391
 Rawlings 90
 Rawlins 617
 Rawlinson 255
 Rawes 295
 Rawnsley 673
 Rawson 92
 Rea 275
 Read 82
 Reade 392, 608
 Reader 217
 Reading 643
 Reddington 676
 Reddock 373
 Redesdale, L. 266
 Redmont 371
 Reece 294
 Reed 42, 377, 496
 Reeve 185, 260, 572,
 573, 610
 Reeves 25, 91
 Regnier 196
 Reid 190
 Reily 644
 Reimarus 197
 Remington 503
 Rendlesham, B. 294
 Reanie 373
 Renny 583
 Repton 550
 Resden 286
 Reynolds 298, 491
 Riall 170, 273, 369,
 370, 371
 Rice 600
 — Lady 287
 Rich 674
 Richards 518, 607,
 674, 677
 Richardson 23, 73,
 258, 503, 509, 578
 Richelieu 54
 Richmond, D. 164
 Rickman 268
 Riddell 479, 612
 Riddle 477
 Ridge 413
 Ridgway 90, 91
 Ridley 67
 Ridout 505, 610
 Riggs 607
 Rimington 496
 Ring 505
 Ripley 282
 Ritson 344
 Rivers 287, 625
 Riversdale, L. 293
 Riverston, L. 404,
 680
 Roach 581
 Roberts 578
 Robe 91
 Roberts 44, 84, 88,
 272, 287, 391, 461,
- 501, 506, 567, 585,
 611
 Robertson 186, 196,
 300, 664
 Robins 82, 371, 582
 Robinson 38, 86, 88,
 89, 91, 240, 255,
 288, 297, 371, 379,
 386, 402, 453, 589,
 590
 Robson 392, 501, 670
 Robyns 375, 378,
 473, 583, 584
 Roche 6, 554
 Rochester, Bp. 7
 — E. 132
- Rock 505
 Rockingham, L. 458
 Rockman 271
 Roddam 89
 Roden, E. 283, 287,
 301
 Rodick 680
 Rodney 290
 Roe 194, 504
 Rogers 94, 291, 299,
 379, 402, 585
 Rolfe 325
 Romanoff 32
 Romilly 284
 Rooke 84, 497, 509
 Roper 605, 678
 Roscoe 18
 Rose 38, 90, 165, 185,
 268, 426
 Rosenberg 32
 Rosenhagen 5, 163,
 323
 Ross 292, 300, 372,
 374, 375, 376, 379,
 385, 401, 482, 581,
 583, 673
 Rossel 136
 Rotherham 392
 Kothes, E. 607
 Round 136
 Row 604
 Rowan 580
 Rowe 171, 275, 379
 Rowland 495, 584
 Rowlandson 550
 Roxburghe, D. 446
 Roxburghe, Ds. 85,
 186
 Royal 611
 Rucker 82
 Ruddock 391, 495,
 673
 Rudge 505, 509
 Rugge 521
 Ruiz 186
 Rumbold 516
 Rumford, Count,
 294, 394
 Russel 140, 444, 626,
 665
- Russell, Bp. 275
 — Lady 328
- Rush 23
 Rushbrooke 554
 Rushout 645
 Rushtan 610
 Rushworth 89
 Rutherford 298
 Ruthven 195
 Rutledge 589
 Rye 292
 Ryland 90, 509
 Ryle 296
- Sabine 379, 588
 Sackville 637
 — L. 296
 Sadler 81, 179, 180
 St. Aubyn 673
 St. Davids, Bp. 125,
 362, 587, 599
 St. John 82, 287, 420
 St. Leger 68
 Sale 43
 Salisbury, Bp. 491
 Salmon 10
 Salms, Pa. 288
 Salomon 84, 364
 Salter 84, 185
 Salusbury 600
 Samuel 379
 Sampson 90, 481, 541
 Sandell 192, 501
 Sanderson 371
 Sandes 379
 Sandford, L. 679
 Sandilands 505
 Sandwich 211
 — E. 601
 Sandys 496, 499
 Sanford 194
 Sansome 600
 Sapte 600
 Sargent 111
 Sarjant 433
 Sarsfield 404
 Saul 391
 Saumarez 392
 Saunders 92, 371,
 500, 606, 609
 Saunderson 32
 Savage 496
 Savery 391
 Savile 645
 Saville 42
 Sawbridge 321
 Saye, V. 132
 Sayer 87
 Scarborough, E. 645
 Schill 631
 Schmidt 100
 Scholey 675
 Schriber 379
 Schuyler

- Sahuyler** 197
Salater 191
Scobin 501
Scoones 292
Scott 132, 48, 184,
 370, 371, 375, 376,
 378, 400, 446, 494,
 551, 579, 580, 585,
 601, 602, 609, 665
Scottridge 503
Scrimshire 676
Scrivener 88
Scudamore 3
Seabrooke 392
Seaforth, L. 295
Seagram 295
Sebly 172
Sebright 25
Secker, Bp. 192
Sefton, E. 521
Selwyn 185
Senhouse 86, 275,
 478
Senior 439
Sergeant 32
Sergrove 496
Serle 550
Serres 6, 24, 363
Seton 197
Settle 147
Severn 82
Seward 114, 454,
 515
Sewell 87
Seymour 82, 215,
 287, 301, 578, 643
 ——— **L.** 190,
 674
Shadwell 84, 284
Shaftesbury, E. 186,
 271, 287
Shakespeare 391
Shannon 91
 ——— **Cs.** 82
Shapland 90
Sharp 88, 417
 ——— **Abp.** 21
Sharpe 389
Shaw 67, 265, 288,
 298, 491, 504, 506,
 600
Shea 506
Shearman 401
Sheffield 301, 302
Shelburne, L. 5
Sheldon, Abp. 215
Shemeld 398
Shenstone 211
Shepherd 403, 446
Sheppard 197, 293
Sherard 206
Sherbrooke 275,
 385, 475, 478, 500,
 585
Sheridan 43
Sherrar 82
Sherrard 275, 610
Sherren 288
Shields 389
Shore 579
Shrewsbury, E. 82,
 240
Sicily, Q. 401
Siddons 391, 398
Sidmouth, V. 184,
 269, 391, 463
Silverster 672
Simeon 82, 388, 472,
 672
Simes 89
Simons 371, 500
Simpson 178, 295,
 405, 675
Sims 607, 673
Sinclair 38, 216,
 607, 664, 665
 ——— **Ly.** 292
Singer 551
Sissimore 495
Sisson 612
Skeffington 643
Skene 474
Skey 673
Skinner 92
Skipwith 3
Skrimshire 501
Skrine 300
Skurray 604
Skyunner 612
Slade 90, 477, 503
Sladen 608
Slater
Slaughter 191
Sleath 287, 550
Sleigh 275
Sleman 86
Sligo, M. 294, 646
Sloane 206
Sloat 675
Small 185, 480
Smallwood 402
Smart 88
Smedley 445, 566
Smelt 295, 371, 579
Smith 38, 42, 44,
 67, 72, 79, 82,
 85, 87, 88, 91,
 112, 115, 194, 195,
 197, 202, 272, 288,
 295, 297, 298, 372,
 373, 379, 387, 391,
 392, 399, 403, 446,
 453, 454, 460, 491,
 495, 502, 505, 507,
 509, 536, 578, 592,
 604, 605, 673, 678,
 677
Smolt 580
Smyth 258, 296, 309,
 445, 508, 600
Snell 500
Snow 391
Socket 612
Sole 88
Somerset 578
Somerset, Ld. F. 186
 ——— **Ld.** 269,
 484
 ——— **Ld. H.** 674
Somerville 375, 378,
 379
Soppitt 603
Sotherton 623
Southby 516
Southcott 136, 240,
 678
Southey 359
Span 610
Sparke 195
Sparling 477
Sparrow 600
Speck 189
Speechly 140
Spelman 309
Spem 284
Spence 300, 498,
 551
Spencer 4, 91, 195,
 197, 293, 453,
 495
 ——— **E.** 241, 546,
 552
Spilsbury 170
Sprey 86
Sproule 190
Spunner 371
Spurzheim 240, 448,
 523
Stackhouse 284
Stafford, Cs. 356
 ——— **E.** 607
Stainforth 288
Standcliffe 508
Stanfel 585
Stanfell 665
Stanhope 101, 206,
 516, 678
Stanhope, E. 65, 163,
 268
Stanton 508
Stapylton 196
Starkey 600
Starkie 90
Startin 600
Staughton 306
 ——— **Ly.** 642
Stavely 195, 298,
 316, 373
Stead 609
Stedman 186
Steel 371
Steele 286, 418, 502
Steevens 12, 418
Steiger 589
Stenton 600
Stephen 284, 496,
 674
Stephens 206, 332,
 352, 377, 504
Stephenson 189, 190,
 285, 609, 610
Stepple 608
Sterne 551
Stevens 72, 495,
 502
Stevenson 53, 266,
 294, 580, 599
Steward 197
Stewart 69, 189, 192,
 194, 371, 609
 ——— **L.** 287, 321
 ——— **Ld. W.** 400
Stiff 87
Stirling 186, 191
Stocqueler 190
Stonhouse 515
Stonor 221
Storer 312, 414, 446,
 540
Stovin 502, 587
Stow 258, 645
Stowe 118
Strachey 496
Strafford, E. 98
Strahan 146
Strange 508
Stratford 646
Stretton 678
Strickland 190
Strong 390, 613
Stronge 287
Strype 118
Stuart 84, 293, 302,
 354, 391, 578, 672
Stubbe 206, 339
Stubbs 505
Stukeley 148
Sturch 81
Sturgeon 194
Sturges 91
Styles 293
Suckling 506
Sullivan 37, 375,
 378, 391, 583, 584
Sumner 495
Surman 605
Surtees 32
Sussex, D. 79, 266,
 592
Sutcliffe 193
Sutherland 675
Sutton 24, 82, 194,
 484
Swann 677
Swansborough 500
Wayne 371, 674
Swift 20
Swithin 503
Sydney 298, 453
 ——— **V.** 225, 412
 Sayer.

694 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

- Sycr 90
 Sykes 23, 186, 348
 Symes 90
 Symmons 445
 Symonds 88, 477
 Syngé 578
- T.
 Tabberer 191
 Tadeaster, V. 643
 Tahourdin 612
 Tait 495, 499
 Talbot 82, 193, 404, 506, 673
 Tallon 580
 Talmén 29
 Tanch 610
 Tanner 191
 Tansh 91
 Tepper 391
 Taswell 607
 Tate 501
 Tattersall 496
 Taunton 496
 Taverner 190
 Tayler 88
 Taylor 91, 183, 184, 185, 186, 190, 216, 267, 296, 297, 298, 299, 344, 371, 391, 392, 446, 473, 505, 517, 542, 543, 587, 588, 607, 679
 Tebay 508
 Tedcastell 317
 Teignmouth, L. 391
 Temple 143
 Temple 314
 Templetown, V. 536
 Tenterden, E. 404
 Terrot 282
 Testard 32
 Tewson 494
 Teynham, L. 82, 605
 Thackeray 495
 Thanet, Cs. 628
 Thatcher 503
 Thell 286
 Thelluon 294
 Thelwall 501, 507
 They 505
 Thicknesse 98, 412, 629
 Thomas 19, 400
 Thonmond, E. 642
 Thompson 179, 196, 197, 371, 394, 499, 600, 606
 Thomson 44, 392
 Thorley 500
 Thorn 197
 Thorndike 186, 198
 Thornhill 124, 293, 496, 647
 Thornton 67, 372, 373, 590
 Thorold 298
 Thorp 298
 Thorpe 501
 Thresher 194, 288
 Thring 288
 Thunberg 214
 Thurlow 600
 ——— L. 127, 149, 157, 252, 261, 272, 310, 620
 ——— Ly. 496
 Thwaite 644
 Tice 87
 Tierney 167, 266, 483
 Tiley 288
 Tillotson, Abp. 206
 Tillstone 89
 Tilstone 507
 Tindal 83, 172
 Tippet 674
 Tobin 675
 Tod 586, 604
 Todd 252, 298
 Toffield, 379
 Tomkins, 371
 Tomkinson 673
 Tompson 191, 402
 Tonquin 672
 Tonson 293, 643
 Tonzeau 402
 Toohy 490
 Tooke 6, 47, 48, 423*, 552, 563, 564
 Tookey 300
 Toosey 606, 630
 Topham 191, 198
 Toplady 309, 433, 519
 Torrance 496
 Torre 84, 499
 Torrens 580
 Torrington, V. 53, 379
 Towers 194, 197, 495
 Towke 664
 Towl 89
 Towle 387, 502
 Towneley 446
 Townsend 89, 94, 184
 Townshend 191, 356, 580
 Trail 293, 674
 Trapand 84
 Travers 178, 299, 600
 Travis 343
 Trecothick 496
 Trenham 610
 Tresbam 290
 Trevelyan 192
 Trevor 105
 Trollope 82
 Trotter 496
 Troubridge 371
 Trout 91
 Trumper 298
 Truss 195
 Trye 505
 Tuam, Abp. 645
 Tucker 171, 172, 369, 580, 677
 Tudor, Ly. 608
 Tudway 185
 Tufnell 190
 Tuffnell 496
 Tuke 299
 Tupper 186, 495
 Turnbull 612
 Turner 87, 288, 306, 379, 505, 578, 589, 598, 605
 Turney 275
 Turquand 503, 580
 Turton 194
 Tustin 293
 Tweedale, M. 274
 Twort 194
 Tyers 600
 Tyndall 610
 Tyrcounel, E. 404
 Tyrwhitt 287, 356
 Tyson 145, 356
- V.
 Vachell 196
 Valentine 90, 275
 Valentyne 204
 Valliant 491
 Valpy 4, 551
 Vane 196
 Vansittart 37, 38, 39, 65, 167, 221, 265, 391, 426, 483, 510, 590
 Vapley 293
 Vaughan 85, 240, 580, 610
 Vavasour 506, 673
 Venables 197, 297
 Venn 674
 Ventum 364
 Vere 509
 Vereker 674
 Verner 607
 Vernon 53, 503, 507, 569
 Vernon, L. 299
 Vesci, Vs. 302
 Veteriponts 626
 Vickers 194, 402
 Victor 323
 Vigneau 586
 Vigneaux 194
 Vigurs 609
 Villatte 579, 589
 Villiers 679
 Vince 90
 Vincent 295
 Vintner 89
 Vise 83
 Vivian 86
 Vivyan 404
 Underhill 506
 Underwood 186, 396
 Unsworth 612
 Vogler 299
 Voltaire 54
 Von-Butchell 504
 Von Each 365
 Voysey 509
 Upton 608
 Urmston 380, 583
 Urwick 507
 Usko 551
 Utterson 256
 Uvedale 24, 206, 574
- W.
 Waddington 498
 Wager 53
 Wagner 675
 Wainwright 373, 375, 376
 Wait 192
 Waite 194, 495
 Wake 88
 Wakefield 377, 552
 Wakeman 401
 Waldron 490
 Wales, Ps. 178
 Walford 295
 Walgrave, Lady 116
 Walker 10, 185, 580, 588, 605
 Walkinson 605
 Wall 610
 Wallace 240, 288, 391, 631
 Wallas 298
 Waller 87, 219, 504, 673
 Wallis 356
 Walmsley 503
 Walpole 146, 198, 354, 622
 Walter 541, 610
 Walters 84, 195, 263
 Waltham 191
 Walton 85, 294, 504
 Wapshare 90
 Warburton 255
 Ward 44, 167, 190, 312

INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXIV. PART II. 695

- 312, 477, 479, 501,
523, 600
Warden 496, 507
Wardle 285
Ware 143, 573
Warne 295
Warner 82, 117, 288,
294, 504, 552
Warren 4, 79, 89, 388,
496, 606
Warrender 287, 483
Warton 32, 453
Warwick, E. 135,
202, 318
Wasdole 646
Washbourne 574
Washburn 371
Washington 136
Wastel 533
Waters 197, 301
Wathen 207, 248, 339
Watkins 674
Watson 148, 183,
191, 285, 495, 499
505
— Bp. 83
Watteville 579
Watts 273
Way 498
Webb 194, 325, 495,
501, 502, 507, 509,
609, 673
Webbe 44, 59, 364
Weber 645
Webster 193, 288,
298
Wedemeyer 605
Wedge 297
Weeldon 680
Welch 466
Welchman 184, 286,
586
Weldon 504
Wellesley 279
— M. 449
Wellatt 501
Wellings 583
Wellington, D. 78,
175, 180, 185, 277,
283
Wellwood 82
Wells 194, 197, 240,
495, 673, 677
Wentworth, Bs. 625
— Lady 93
— V. 626
Wenyewe 90
Wesley 260, 573
West 197, 273, 366,
392, 403, 411, 516,
586, 612, 674
Westall 190, 446
Western 678
Westmacott 100
Westmeath 404
— E. 620
Westmorland, Cs.
613
— Earl
132, 215
Weston 288, 298
Westropp 586
Whaley 186, 600
Whalley 609
Wharton 440
— L. 418
Wheble 27, 193
Wheeler 500, 605
Wheler 105, 309, 520
Whichello 11
Whimble 503
Whiston 234
Whitaker 32, 127,
235, 391
Whitbread 38, 65,
165, 265, 390, 401,
482, 590
Whitchurch 90
White 86, 88, 112,
117, 186, 196, 288,
453, 454, 505, 507,
583, 585, 595, 611,
674
Whitefeet 178
Whiteley 506
Whitelocke 321
Whitford 72
Whitworth 88, 91
— L. 298
Whort 371
Whyche 317
Whyte 122
Wickham 82, 601
Wicklow, E. 297
Wilberforce 38, 57,
64, 164
Wilbraham 392
Wild 312, 414
Wilde 197
Wilder 392
Wildman 401
Wildmore 297
Wilford 357
Willan 90
Willcock 674
Willett 186
William 275
Williams 72, 88, 89,
91, 189, 288, 300,
373, 391, 401, 495,
609, 611, 672
Williamson 82, 186,
603
Willington 586
Willis 146
Willison 604
Wilkes 321
Wilkin 507
Wilkins 85, 91, 352,
418
— Bp. 215
Wilkinson 71, 85,
195, 495, 674, 678
Wilmot 6, 24, 82,
344, 363
Wilson 39, 186, 191,
196, 254, 255, 275,
287, 288, 293, 296,
297, 379, 461, 503,
600, 606, 608, 609,
612, 673, 674, 678
Wilton, E. 402
Wiltshire 507
— E. 206
Winchester, Bp. 192,
198, 356
Winder 372
Windham 37, 81
Windo 612
Windsor 674
— E. 606
Wing 417
Winn 141
Winter 195, 589
Wintle 192
Wise 91, 194, 287,
496, 665
Wiseman 461
Wishart 81
Witham 333
Withering 295
Witherston 402
Withnall 298
Wittenoom 82, 495
Wodehouse 82, 86,
284, 622
Wogan 470, 516
Wolff 32
Wombwell 578
Wood 81, 89, 184,
186, 373, 388, 401,
491, 495, 506, 543,
611, 678, 679
Woodbridge 360
Woodcock 178
Woodd 612
Woodfall 4, 542
Woodford 613
Woodhead 189
Woodhouse 192, 610,
672
Woodington 600
Woods 607
Woodville 288
Woodward 373
Wooldridge 300
Woolley 90
Woolmer 214
Worcester, M. 82,
578
Wordsworth 344,
446, 611
Wormald 677
Worrall 353
Worsley 288
Worswick 298
Worthington 191,
502
Wortley 165
Wrangham 306
Wrather 502
Wray 186, 295, 356,
508, 676
Wrede 397
Wreden 397
Wren 91, 314
Wrench 495
Wrentmore 503
Wright 44, 85, 90,
186, 298, 392,
506, 507, 510,
589, 606, 675
Wrixon 84
Wrottesley 67, 267,
509
Wymondesold 105
Wyndham 82, 578,
604, 677
Wynne 547, 602, 673
Wynyard 198, 288

Y.
Yall 371
Yarmouth, L. 288
Yates 23, 186, 197
Yea 90
Yearsley 508
Yelverton, L. 608
Yenn 288
Yeo 72, 170, 388,
490, 580, 663
Yonge 4, 29, 673
— Bp. 99
York, Abp. 356
— D. 79, 265,
599
Yorke 53, 79, 287
Yorstown 196
Young 113, 185,
293, 502, 579,
580, 635, 675

Z.
Zehender 589

BOOKS REVIEWED IN VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

- Admirals*, Lives of, Vol. VI. 53.
Advice to a Young Lady, 364.
Agriculture, Greaves on, 257.
Agriculture and Corn, Jacob on, 657.
Alicia de Lacy, 137.
Always happy: a Tale, 363.
Annual Register for 1804, 449.
Anthology of Sonnets, 452.
Anti-Trinitarians, on the Repeal of the Statute against, 362.
Ariadne, by Lord Thurlow, 149.
Arithmetic, Juvenile, 656.
Armstrong's Thanksgiving Sermon, 565.
 Lines to N. Buonaparte, *ibid*.
Athanasian Creed, Explanation of, 363.
Bibliography, Introduction to, 51.
Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 241, 345.
Bigland's History of England, 655.
Blond's Proverbs from Erasmus, 50.
Buonaparte, Lines to, 565.
Burgess, Bp. on the Repeal of the Statute against Anti-Trinitarians, 362.
Burgh's Anecdotes of Music, 456.
Butler's Geography, 143.
Cambridge University, Hist. of, 150, 257.
Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, 53.
Cappe on Charitable Institutions, 57.
Carmen Britannicum, 252.
Carnell on Wine-making, 656.
Catechetical Instruction, Sermon on, 570.
Charitable Institutions, Cappe on, 57.
Chester, Bp. See *Law*.
Chalmers's Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland, 657.
Clapham's Visitation Sermon, 450.
Clarke's Glee-Club's favourite Pieces, 41.
Clarke's Travels, 460, 553.
Coals, On the price of, 657.
Coal-mines, Report of a Society for preventing Accidents in, 467.
De Falkirk's Annals of Irish Popery, 143.
Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 241, 345.
Dictionary for Children, 660.
Domestic Economy of Britain and Ireland, 657.
Dover, History of, 651.
Dyer's History of University of Cambridge, 150, 257.
Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen, a Poem, by Grant, 458.
England, History of, by Bigland, 655.
Essex, History of, 149.
Evelyn's Silva, by Hunter, 139.
Eustace's Letter from Paris, 449. Tour through Italy, 554, 649.
Fame, Love of, 56.
Fitz-Gerald's Napoleonics, 58.
Friendly Societies, Proposals to improve, 571.
Gaskin's Sermon on Catechetical Instruction, 570.
Geography, Antient and Modern, 143.
Glee-Club's Favourite Pieces, 41.
Graham's Letters on India, 357.
Grant, Mrs. Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen, 458.
Greaves on Agriculture, 257.
Hamilton on the National Debt, 654.
Hills on the Price of Coals, 657.
Holiday Rewards, 364.
Horne's Introduction to Bibliography, 51.
Humphreys's Prince Malcolm, 455.
Hunter's Edition of the Silva, 139.
Inconstant Lady, a Play, 254.
India, Letters on, 357.
Irish Popery, Annals of, 143.
Italy, Tour through, 554, 649.
Jacob on Agriculture and Corn, 657.
Jephthah, a Poem, by Smedley, 566.
Johnson and Todd's English Dictionary, 252.
Lacy, Alicia de, 137.
Land Owners and Farmers, Defense of, 657.
Law, Bp. Sermon on Meeting of the Charity Children, 560. Sermon before the Prince Regent, &c. at St. Paul's, 561.
Literary Anecdotes, Vol. VIII. 145, 351.
Loff's Anthology of Sonnets, 452.
Lyon's History of Dover, 651.
M'Henry's Spanish Grammar, 154. Exercises on Etymology, &c. 654.
Madras and China, Voyage to, 248.
Malcolm, Prince, a Poem, 455.
Margate Sketches, 363.
Materialism, &c. Platt on, 58.
Modern Antiqua, 466.
Murphy's, Mrs. Dictionary for Children, 660.
Music, Anecdotes of, 456.
Napoleonics, 58.
National Debt, Hamilton on, 654.
Nature and Art, Gallery of, 361.
Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, 145, 351.
Paris, Letters from a Tourist to, 362.
 Eustace's Letter from, 449.
Ogborne's History of Essex, 149.
Parker's Visitation Sermon, 452.
Pilkington's Margate Sketches, 363.
Platt on Materialism, &c. 58.
Poems of Three Friends, 466.
Polchampton's Gallery of Nature and Art, 361.
Pott's Thanksgiving Sermon, 45. Sermon on the Peace, 345.
Proverbs from Erasmus, 50.
Reflections on passing Events, 59.
Regent, Ode to the, 359.
Rivington's Annual Register, 1804, 449.
 Roberts,

INDEX to Books, Musical Publications, and Poetry. 697

- Roberts, B. C.* Letters, &c. of, 461, 567.
Russia, Emperor of, Homage to, 58.
Russian Chiefs, an Ode, 41.
St. David's, Bp. of. See *Burgess*.
Sermons: by Armstrong, 565. Clapham, 450. Gaskin, 570. Bp. Law, 560, 561. Parker, 452. Potts, 45, 345. Tooke, 47, 48.
Smedley's Jephthah, 566.
Spanish Language, Grammar, 154. Exercises on Etymology, &c. 654.
Serres's Explanation of the Athanasian Creed, 363.
Scholar's Mirror, 364.
Son of a Genius, a Tale, 363.
Southey's Ode to the Regent, 359.
Spirit of the Journals for 1813; 154.
Todd's edit. of Johnson's Dict. 252.
Tooke's Sermons, before the Corporation, 47, 563, 564. at St. Luke's, on Education, 48.
Thurlow, Lord, his *Ariadne*, 149: *Carmen Britannicum*, 252.
Wathen's Voyage to Madras and China, 248.
Wine-making, Carnell on, 656.

INDEX to MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Andantino*, meaning of, 469.
Calcott's Three Duets, 573.
Cramer's Studio, 469.
 ——— Rousseau's Dream, 60.
Fugues fingered, 572.
Glee, definition of, 364.
Griffin's first Concerto, 259.
Handel's Overtures, 573.
Huston's Vocal Rondeau, 365.
Jousse's fingering, 572.
Kemp's Magazine, 59.
King's Fête des Rois, 365.
Klose's Pianoforte-lessons, 260.
Kollmann's Theory of Harmony, 155.
Kollmann's 100th Psalm, harmonized, 156.
Loder's Violin-instructions, 480.
Musick-meetings, 260.
Peck's Advice to a Composer, 60.
Reeve's Songs, 260, 572.
 ——— Medley Overture, 573.
Stevenson's Fitz Eustace, 260.
Violin, works on, 468.
Ware's Bell-dance, 573.
Webb's, R. old Madrigals, 59.
Webb's S. new Madrigals, 364.
Wesley's S. Rocket-waltz, 260.
 ——— Scales explained, 573.

INDEX to POETRY.

- Abbot*, Dr. Ode on the Imperial visit to Oxford, 157.
Æolian Harp, 367.
Æschylus, fragment of a Tragedy attributed to, 264.
Alenside, Inscription for a Column at Runnymede, 356.
Alexander, Emperor, Homage of an Englishman to, 58.
Amphilochus, Epitaphs on, 160, 662.
Anson, Commodore, Lines on the head of his Ship, 640.
Armstrong, Mr. Lines to Buonaparte, 565.
Bartholomew's Hospital, Sandwich, sacred Stanzas at, 264.
Bibliomania's Ballad, 367.
Blane, Miss, to the Memory of, 263.
Bookworms, how to kill, 154.
Bosanquet, H. Verses on the Imperial visit to Oxford, 262.
Bowles, W. L. Inscriptions on his grounds at Bremhill, 203.
Boyd, H. S. translations by, 68, 64, 160, 264, 366, 367, 472, 574, 575, 576, 662. Lines on hearing Mr. Simeon preach, 472.
Brydges, Sir Egerton, Echo and Silence, a Sonnet, by, 263.
Bunce, W. Sacred Stanzas by, 264.
 GENT.MAG. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART II.
Buonaparte, Lines on, 57, 567.
Burgh, Wm. Epitaph on, 411.
Byron, Lord, "Love." 366. on the death of Sir Peter Parker, *ibid.* "Skull Goblet," 575.
Cader Idris, Sonnet written on its summit, 467.
Cambridge, Lines written at, 472.
Cæsarius, Epitaphs on, 367, 472.
Carolan, Monody by, 30.
Carter, Mrs. Epitaph on a Child, 515.
Chamberlin, M. Prayer by, 263.
Chester, Robert, Epitaph on, 411.
Child, Epitaph on, 515.
Clarke, Anne, her Tasso's Conflict, 661.
Collier, Translation from Lope de Vega, 263.
Creation, Description of, 574.
Dalby, W. Verses on the Imperial visit to Oxford, 63.
Deaf and Dumb, Lines spoken after the Play of, 661.
Dorset-garden Theatre, on pulling down, 10.
Dovaston, Mr. on the Anniversary of Shakspeare's Death, 159.
Echo and Silence, 263.
Epigrams, 64, 264.
Epitaphs, 264, 367, 411, 467, 472, 576.
 Euphemius,

- Euphemius*, Epitaph on, 575.
Fairies, Song of the, 261.
Fall of the Leaf, 366.
Fonseca, Manuel de, Translation from, 576.
Glee—When winds breathe soft, &c. 45.
God save the King, with occasional stanzas, 43.
Grove, Mrs. Epitaph on, 515.
Habakkuk, Chapter the third, 574.
Hampstead, a Ballad, 11.
Hughes, J. Ode on the Imperial visit to Oxford, 61.
Ingham, R. Verses recited on the Imperial visit to Oxford, 63.
Jephthah, a Poem, extract from, 566.
Kennedy, Rev. Rann, Lines on the Deaf and Dumb Institution, 661.
Knightley, J. W. Lines to his Memory, 470.
Lady, Lines to a, 160, 264, 662.
Literary Economy, 154.
Lofft, Capel, Sonnet by, 452.
Lope de Vega, Translation from, 263.
Lord, on the marriage of a, 662.
Love, 366. Feeble Response to, 661.
Mac Guire, Mary, Monody on her death, 30.
Maurice, T. Lines at Festival of Philosophical Society, 470.
Mayne, Mr. Sonnet by, 158.
Merritt, J. B. S. Epitaph on Mr. Burgh, 411.
Metcalf, John, Epitaph on, 637.
Moorish Song, Imitation of, 576.
More, Hannah, Epitaph on Mrs. Stonhouse, 515.
Morisco, Translation from the, 576.
Music heard at a distance, 466.
Nazianzen, Translations from, 63, 160, 264, 366, 472, 574, 575, 576, 662.
Nightingale, Address to, 466.
Oak Tree over the Grave of Wogan, Lines to, 470.
Oxford, Poems on the Imperial visit to, 61, 62, 157, 261, 262.
Parker, Sir Peter, on his death, 366.
Philosophical Society, Lines recited before, 470.
Poetical Trifles, 576.
Prayer, 263.
Proeresius, Lines on, 367.
Runnymede, Inscription for a Column at, 356.
Schall, Inscription in honour of, 632.
Schoolfellow, Ode to, 160.
Sea-Fairies, Song of the, 157.
Simeon, Mr. Lines on hearing him preach, 472.
September, first of, miseries of, 367.
Shakspeare's Birth and Death, Lines on the Anniversary of, 159.
Skull Goblet, 575.
Smedley, Mr. extract from his *Jephthah*, 566.
Songs, from "Cromwell's Conspiracy," 435. from "A Diurnall of Dangers," 437.
Sonnet, formation of, 263.
Sonnets, 158, 452.
Soul, Address to, 63.
Stanzas, Sacred, 263.
Stonhouse, Mrs. Epitaph on, 515.
Synesius, 3d Hymn of, part of the, 64.
Tasso's Conflict, 661.
Thurlow, Lord, extract from his *Ariadne*, 149. Song of the *Sea Fairies*, 157. Extracts from his *Carmen Britannicum*, 253. Song of the *Fairies*, 261.
Tagharna Mhaighe-eo, translated, 123.
Tragedy, fragment of a lost, 264.
Uvedale, Dr. Robert, poetical version of *Habakkuk*, chap. iii. 574.
Wallace, Dedication of a Statue to, 631.
West, Mrs. on receiving a lock of her hair, 366.
Wharfe, Banks of, Lines written on, 472.
Wogan, Capt. Lines on his death, 470.
Young Lady, Lines to, on her refusing to shake hands, 160.
 ——— Lines to, 264.

INDEX TO PLATES.

- Beaconsfield*, Seat of Mr. Burke at, 209.
Bookham, Great, Church, 217.
Burke, Mr. his Seat, 209.
Chettle Church, 423*.
Dorset Gardens, Theatre in, 9.
Godalming Market House, 217.
Kirkby Malory Church, 626.
Peterborough Cathedral, 313.
Quenby Hall, 113.
St. John's Street, Old Houses in, 321.
Southwark, Bp. of Winchester's Palace, 529.
Stationers Hall, Painted Window at, 417.
Sefton Church, 521.
Teversall Hall, 617.
Whittington Castle, 105.
Winchester Palace, Southwark, Remains of, 529.

INDEX

To the Essays, Dissertations, and Historical Passages,
from July to December 1814.

A.

Adultery, attempt to check, 188.
Africa, Southern, Travels in, 446.
Agriculture, on the Protection of, 446.
Considerations on, 657.
Akenside, Dr. account of, 354.
Aldrington Church, &c. 424*.
Alexander, tomb of, 554.
Alexis and Katherine, 240.
Algiers, Dey of, to respect Austrian vessels, 281. state of slavery at, 438.
Aliments, On preserving, 131.
Alkali, use of, 217.
Althorp House, co. Northampton, 28.
America, Intelligence from, 71, 170, 273, 281, 369, 384, 473, 489, 578, 595, 663, 668. Peace with, 597, 665.
— *South*, mines in, how worked, 33.
American Loyalists, Commission for inquiring into losses of, 344.
— Negotiations, 489.
Anne's, O. Bounty, inquiry, &c. into, 129, 337, 633.
Anne, Queen, statue of, 237.
Anson, Commodore, Verses on the carved lion on his ship, 640.
Antiquarian Itinerary, 550.
Antiquaries, Society of at Newcastle, 2, 117.
Antiquities, Collection of by Moses, 32. discovery of, 148.
Apparition, pretended, distressing effect of a, 627.
Appleby, Castle, &c. 627.
Apollo Belvidere, Engraving of the, 136.
Apothecaries charges, temp. Eliz. 3, 202.
April-fools, custom of making, 358.
Arabic Grammar, 551.
Anti-Sejanus, Letters so called, 601.
Archdeacon, duties of an, 209.
Architecture, Gothic, 313, 413.
— Russian, 421.
Architectural Antiquities, 136, 414.
— *Innovation*, No. CI. XXXV.
27. CLXXXVI. 133. CLXXXVII. 237.
CLXXXVIII. 443. CLXXXIX. 547.
Arithmetic, Juvenile, 657.
Army, disbanded, employment for, 32.
Ashby de la Zouch, Mineral Water at, 599.
Aria, intelligence from, 78, 178, 488, 595.
Atherstone, house called the Three Tuns at, 113.
Atmosphere, Phenomena of, 551.
Auchland, Lord, Memoirs of, 187.

Auction Mart, petition from the, 484.
Authors, compensation to, 146.

B.

Badges of distinction given to Officers, 369.
Ballad, Satirical, 647.
Balloon, ascension of, 81, 179, 181.
Baptism, Private, on administering, 531.
Barbary Corsairs, on their extirpation, 637.
Barber, Mr. Epitaph on, 101.
Barbers, custom of snapping, 207, 339.
Bareith, Margravine of, 550.
Barking, Essex, remarks on, 317.
Baronets, creation of, 672.
Barlomas Village and Hospital, 211.
Barton, Eliz. proceedings against, 643.
Bath, Knight of, Sir T. Cochrane degraded, &c. 184.
Bath, on firing of cannon at, 535. Abbey Church at, 550.
Bathwick Church, 213. Foundation laid of, 535.
Beaconsfield, Mr. Burke's seat at, 98, 209, 319.
Beaumont, Mr. J. Memoirs of, 497.
Beauvais, Mr. state of his family, 104.
Bedford, Duke of, monument of at Rouen, 18.
Beggars, remarks on, 228. number of, 390. Beggars suppressed, 394. Society to relieve beggars, 670.
Beggars Opera, remarks on, 456.
Belsham, Mr. his Answer to the Bp. of St. David's, 125. controversy with, 538, 539.
Benefaction suppressed, 211.
Benefactions, Charitable, Act for recovery of, 308.
Benefices, small, on the augmentation of, 130. Small Crown Benefices, 337.
Bentham's Ely, Cole's Notes on, 307, 413.
Bible, new Version, &c. of, 32. new translation wanted, 209. editions of, 243. early printed Biblies, 546. foreign editions of the Bible, 552.
Bible Society, Roman Catholic, 222.
Biblical Restrictions by the Church of Rome, 233, 332, 439, 545.
Bibliographia Poetica, 344.
Bibliography, Introduction to, 51.
Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 17.
Bicester, co. Oxon. History of, 2.
Birch,

- Birch*, Ald. speech of, 388. Address to, as Lord Mayor, 492.
- Birmingham*, illumination at, 78. Epitaphs at, 100. Deaf and Dumb Society at, 630.
- Births*, List of, 92, 186, 287, 392, 496, 600, 673.
- Blair's Sermons*, extract from, 210.
- Blue-Coat School*, Westminster, 239, 443.
- Blundell*, Family of, 522.
- Boats*, Scheme for adding safety to, 329. Steam-boats, 494.
- Bolton*, co. York, Epitaph at, 533.
- Bombay*, on travelling from by Bussora, 14, 107.
- Hookham*, Great, Church at, 217.
- Books*, eaveats against re-printing, 437.
- Bornholm*, Island of, 384.
- Botanica Metrica*, 205.
- Botany*, System of, 26.
- Bourbon*, House of, Memoirs of, 446.
- Bowles*, Dr. Henry, inscription to, 204.
- Bowyer*, Wm. bust of, 418.
- Boydell*, Ald. portrait of, 417.
- Bradwell by the Sea*, Essex, decision on its Advowson, 492.
- Brain*, Examination of the, 240. Physiology of the, 340. Theory of the, 551. the Brain the seat of the Mind, 525.
- Bread*, assize of, 592.
- Bremhill* described, 203.
- Briefs*, on Produce arising from, 633.
- Brighton Church*, font in, 423*.
- Bristol Hot Wells*, Epitaph at, 515.
- Britain*, Great, History of by Mackin-tosh, 551. Economy of, 657.
- Britton*, Mr. John, *versus* Mr. Storer, 212, 311, 414, 540.
- Brooke*, Mrs. 24.
- Brough under Stanimore* Castle, 627.
- Brougham*, Pillar near, and Castle, 626, 627.
- Broune*, Sir Wm. Epit. on, wanted, 518.
- Bruce*, King Robert, Life of, 240.
- Buccleugh*, Duchess, funeral, &c. of, 413.
- Bucket*, Rape of the, 98.
- Buckingham House*, 547.
- Bunnaparte*, coinage by, 77. literary pursuits of his brothers, 136. Secret Memoirs of, 550. Lines to, 565. economy of, 668. force with him at the Battle of Leipsic, 279.
- Burial Service*, observations on, 532.
- Burke*, Mr. supposed author of Junius, 6.
- Burrel*, Sir W. Collections by, 204.
- Butcher's Sermons*, 136.
- Buxton Waters*, Essay on, 141.
- Byng*, Admiral, observations on, 53.
- Cadogan*, Wm. particulars of, 520.
- Cambridge University*, History of, 158, 257. Headship of Downing College, 284. Cambridge Prizes, 550. Irenodia Cantabrigiensis, 1641, 438.
- Canal Shares*, &c. price of, 96, 200, 304, 408, 512, 616.
- Candles*, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.
- Canning*, Mr. Address of, 41.
- Canterbury Cathedral*, Epitaph at, 515.
- Canticles*, in English verse, 518.
- Cavalan*, the Irish Bard, Anecdotes of, and Monody by, 29, 121.
- Carter*, Eliz. Epitaph written by, 515.
- Carter, John*, *versus* Mr. Hawkins, 2, 114.
- Carver*, Archdeacon, 209.
- Cathedral Antiquities*, 136, 212, 311, 415, 550.
- Catholic Question*, 65.
- Catholics*, Roman, on their re-union with Protestants, 222. discipline of, 221. correspondence between and Protestants, 240.
- Chancery*, Court of, Principles and practice of the, 240.
- Charitable Institutions*, Thoughts on, 57.
- Charitable Bequests*, &c. 308.
- Charity*, Eulogy on, 386.
- Charity*, collectors of, 648.
- Charlemagne*, Poem of, translated, 446.
- Charles I.* effigies, &c. of, 435. Discovered at Southwell, 436.
- Charlotte*, Princess, proposed marriage of, 67. proceedings respecting, 266, 268. medical certificate respecting, 284.
- Charnwood Forest*, inclosure, &c. of, 491.
- Chelsea*, Lectureship of, 23.
- Chemistry*, original professorship of, 2.
- Cheshire*, History of, 32.
- Chesnut-Tree*, at Offchurch, 470.
- Chettle*, co. Dorset, described, 423*.
- Chicheley*, Abp. portrait of, 418.
- Child-stealing*, bill to prevent, 536.
- Children*, Dictionary for, 660.
- Chinay*, Princess de, 499.
- Chinese emigration*, 33. employment of, in the West Indies recommended, 33.
- Christ Rejected*, Critique on the Picture of, 411.
- Christian Parent*, 550.
- Christianity* abolished in Japan, 214. embraced by the Russians, 421.
- Chronology*, Scriptural, 550.
- Church*, English, Hist. of, 136, 240.
- Church of Rome*, Biblical Restrictions by, 233, 332, 439, 545.
- Church-yards*, depredations in, 620.
- Churches*, of England and Rome compared, 32.
- Churches* thatched, 123. new Churches wanted, 214. rights, duties, &c. of, 316. on decking with evergreens, 644.
- Civil List Bill*, 266.
- Debates on it, 484.
- Civil Promotions*, 287, 391, 493, 672.

Cleanness,

C.

Cude, Mr. J. account of, 147.

Cadell, Alderman, benefaction of, 417.

Cader Idris, Sonnet on, 467.

INDEX to the Essays, &c. in Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. 701.

Clancarty, Earl of, 649.
Classical Dictionary, 208.
Classics, ancient, editions of, 246.
Clergy, opinion on the, 310.
Clinton, Lieut. Gen. thanks to, 70.
Coal-Mines, on Ventilation, &c. of, 467.
Goals, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615, 657.
Coal-Trade, Treatise on, 550.
Coca, application of, 218.
Cochrane, Lord, proceedings respecting, 81, 162, 267.
Codex Alexandrinus, 31.
Coffin, stone, discovered, 597.
Cope Petrus Uskan, letter from, 229.
Cole's Notes on Bentham's Ely, 307, 413.
Collier's Lectures, 551.
Colours, On dyeing unalterable, 666.
Commons, House of, Thanks of to Gens. Stewart, Pringle, Pieton, and Clinton, 69. Speaker's Address to the Duke of Wellington, 166. to M. Gen. Fane and Lord E. Somerset, 269.
Conveyancing, Practice of, 550.
Copenhagen, Tour to, 32.
Corn-Laws, proceedings on, 64, 65, 165, 268.
Corn, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615. — on the price of, 638, 657.
Cornwall, account of, 136.
Covent-garden, mansion in, 444.
Coventry, hail-storm at, 283.
Country News, 78, 278, 283, 387, 491, 597, 670.
County Histories, 32.
Crepundia Literaria, No. I. 207.
Criminals, dissection of executed criminals recommended, 621. proceedings against State Criminals without trial, 643.
Cromwell, O. Letters of, 418.
Cromwell's Conspiracy, a Tragedy, 435.
Crown Livings, 337.
Cullen, Dr. daughter of, 428.
Carates, licences to, where to be deposited, 284.
—— Stipendiary, 25, 316, 336.
Custom Laws, 136.
Cyclopædias, insufficiency of, 26.

D.

Dangers, Diurnal of, 437.
Deaf and Dumb, society for, at Birmingham, 630.
Dealtry, P. memoir of, 289.
Death, pleantry at, 133.
Deaths, list of, 84, 129, 292, 399, 497, 603, 674.
Debtors, Insolvent, 592.
Dee, John, anecdotes of, 207.
De la Meare, John, account of wanted, 2.
Denmark, intelligence from, 281, 384.
Derbyshire, History of, 32.
Devices, on the use, &c. of, 436.
Dew, Essay on, 240.
Dispensations, 185, 495, 673.

D'Israeli, Mr. versus Mr. Hawkins, 12.
Domesday, dimensions of parishes in, 123. Remarks on Domesday-book, 424.
Domestic Occurrences, 78, 179, 284, 888, 491, 599.
Domingo, intelligence from, 283, 381, 386, 597, 669.
Domville, Sir W. addition to his coat-armour, 172. encomium on, 492.
Dorset-Gardens Theatre, 9.
Dorsetshire, History of, 32, 344, 550.
Dover, History of, 651.
Druidism, Relicks of, 642.
Dryburgh, Statue of Sir W. Wallace at, 631.
Dudley, Case of distress from, 448.
Duncombe, W. and J. account of, 146.
Durham, History of, 32.
Dyrham House, co. Gloucester, 29.

E.

Earth, custom of eating, 220.
Eau Medicinale, caution respecting, 130.
Ecclesiastical Preferments, 185, 287, 391, 495, 672.
Education, National, 561. Free School at Westminster, 599. — Systematic, 446.
Elba, Account of, 32.
Elegy on Carolan, 31.
Elizabeth, Q. apothecaries bill for, 3, 202.
Ely, Cole's Notes on Bentham's History of, 307, 413.
Enfield, Cedar Tree at, 206.
England, Coronation of Kings of, 344. Constitution of, 556.
Engraving, on the art of, 430.
Entomology, Introduction to, 551.
Epitaphs, at Finningham, 3. at Birmingham, 108. at Fife, 216. on Dr. John Price, 307. at Hertingfordbury and York, 411. at Faling, 466. at Litchfield, Bristol, and Canterbury, 515. at Sefton, 521. on old Jenkins, 534. on Capt. Thomas Noel, 626. at Appleby, 627. in Spofforth, 637.
Equestrian Swiftmess, 124.
Erasmus, character of, 292.
Essex, History of, 136.
Etough, Rev. H. account of, 146.
Etruscan Vases, 291.
Evergreens, on decking Churches with, 644.
Everley, new Church at, 491.
Exerton Church, consecrated, 670.

F.

Fabu Pichurim, 31.
Family Sermons, 344.
Fane, Maj.-Gen. receives thanks, 268.
Farming Knowledge, On the extension of, 635.
Farthing, Queen Anne's, the real value of, 2, 567.

Fil O'Feigney, 122.
Finances, state of, 66.
Fingers, custom of snapping, 206, 339.
Finningham Church, epitaph in, 3.
Fires, near Watford, 178. in King-street, Seven Dials, and at Bankside, 285. at Battersea, 286. at St. Neot's, and at Hull, 387. at Shadwell, 389. at Limehouse, 494.
Fireworks in the Parks, 180.
Firle, co. Sussex, Church notes from, 216.
Flamstead, curacy of, 25.
Flesher, Mr. Collections of, 202.
Flour, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.
Factus, Account of, 344.
Food, substitute for, 218.
Forbes, Mr. *James*, honourable mode of his release from France, 516.
Forde, Town of, 645.
Foreign Occurrences, 73, 173, 277, 381, 485, 592, 665.
Forest, submarine, in Pevensea Level, 128.
Forster, Rev. *P.* memoir of, 83.
 ——— *Lady Harriet*, 643.
France, intelligence from, 173, 277, 381, 485, 594, 665. reception of the King at Paris, 360. on the liberty of the press in, 447. monuments of, 551. post-roads in, 240. state of, 73. Treaty with, 64. Treaty of Peace with, 165.
Freemasonry prohibited by the Pope, 280.
French, proceedings of the, 229.
French prophecy, 209.
Fright, distressing effect of, 522.
Fulham Palace, improvement at, 494.
Fust, Sir *Francis*, 116.

G.

Gay, Mr. compensation to, 146.
Gazette Intelligence, 71, 169, 272, 369, 473, 571, 663.
 ——— *Promotions*, 185, 287, 391, 495, 672.
Geminiani, anecdote of, 29.
Genealogy, Scriptural, 550.
Geography, ancient and modern, 143.
Geological Society, Transactions of, 32.
Geology, Introduction to, 446.
Germany, intelligence from, 77, 176, 281, 383, 486, 592, 668.
Gersen, *John*, 101.
Gill's Body of Divinity, 446.
Glasgow, Lunatic Asylum at, 598.
Glee by an unknown author, 45. definition of, 364.
Glee Club, words of pieces performed before, 41. account of, 44.
Gloucester Gaol, petition from, 67.
Glynn, Dr. account of, 145. singularities of, 323.
Godalming, market house, 217.
God save the King, air of, 42, 99, 323, 324, 339, 430, 552.
Godwyn, Rev. *C.* account of, 146.

Goodwood, Sussex, carved lion at, 640.
Gospel, consistent with national love, 45.
Göttingen University, benefaction to, 551.
Gough, *H.* Letter to, 229.
Gout, remarks on, 323.
Gower, Sir *E.* memoir of, 289.
Greatrakes, Mr. query about, 7. particulars of, 321.
Greendale Oak, 140.
Grove, *Lucy*, epitaph on, 515.
Guest, *George*, pedestrian feat by, 123.
Gurdon, Mr. *T.* Letters of, 622.

H.

Hackney Coach Bill, 590.
Hampshire, History of, 32, 116, 445.
Hampstead Wells, ditty on, 11.
Harlow, epitaph at, 307.
Harrison, Mr. sale of his library, 104.
Hawke, Admiral, his action with the French, 55.
Hawkins, Mr. *v.* Mr. Carter, 2, 114.
 ——— Mr. *v.* Mr. D'Israeli, 12.
Hay, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.
Hay-stack, a youth killed by falling into the chimney of, 297.
Heathens, Theology, &c. of, 136.
Henry V. swift in running, 124.
Hertfordshire, History of, 32.
Hertingfordbury, epitaph at, 411.
Hesiod, Compositions in outline from, 551.
Hindcos, Poetry of the, 136. amusements, customs, &c. of, 358.
Historical Chronicle, 64, 161, 265, 369, 473, 577, 668.
History, Studies in, 240.
Hoady, Bp. portrait of, 418.
Holbech family, 412.
Holland, intelligence from, 76, 175, 279, 382, 594, 666.
 ——— *H.* petition of, for relief, 435.
Holy Island, Survey of, 240.
Hove Church, &c. 424*.
Hops, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.
Horace, Editio Princeps, account of, 246.
Horse, on the starting of one, 497.
Horsley, Bishop, his Controversy with Dr. Priestley, 537, 539, 617.
Human Nature, dignity of, 550.
Humane Society, particulars of, 497.
Hunger, cause of, 221.
Hungerford, tomb of W. Greatrakes at, 321.
Hunter, Dr. account of, 140.
Huntingdonshire, History of, 445.
Hyde Park, naval engagement, fair, &c. in, 180.

I. and J.

Jackson, *W.* account of, 146.
James II. King, Life of, 551.
Japan, Christianity extinguished in, 214.
Java, Conquest, &c. of, 240.

Jenkins,

Jenkins, Henry, old, memoirs of, 533.
Jenner, account of family of, 116.
Jesuits re-established, 280.
Index Indicarius, 2, 98, 202, 306, 448, 552.
India, East, knowledge of the antients respecting, 7. travelling in, 14. on transplanting the produce of, 33. custom of barbers in, 207, 339. marriage procession in, 250. shipping bill, 266. episcopacy in, 337. Letters on, 357. bequest for Lunatic Asylum in, 504.
 ——— *Company*, charter, 2.
India, West, cultivation of, 33. practice of eating earth in, 220. religious government wanted in, 337. intelligence from, 668.
Indulgences, Papal, printed, 546.
Inquisition re-established, 176, 668. address on its re-establishment, 668.
Insane Persons, remark on, 526.
Inscription, to Dr. J. Jowett, 4. on foundation stone of Bathwick Church, 313. Roman Inscription at Norton, 646.
Institute, Royal, at Paris, 515.
Intermediate State, 25.
Jowett, Dr. J. inscription to, 4.
Ireland, Domestic Economy of, 657. news from, 178, 283, 387, 490, 597, 670. preservation of the peace in, 69.
 ——— *Statistical Account of*, 446.
Irish Agitators, 539.
 ——— *Popery*, Annals of, 143.
Islands, &c. retained by England, or restored by the Dutch, 279.
Italy, intelligence from, 77, 176, 280, 383, 480, 595, 668.
 ——— *Tour through*, 554.
Jubilee, National, 179.
Jumpers, sect of, 337.
Junius, hints, &c. respecting, 4, 24, 321, 323. observations on the claims of writing, 106. P. Rosenhagen, supposed author of, 103.
Just, Path of the, 634.

K.

Keck, arms of, 520.
Kemp, Arthur, Letters of, Inquiry respecting, 116.
Kempis, Thomas à, uncertainty of the author of, 101, 102, 326.
Kensington Church and Palace described, 133.
Kent, Holy Maid of, 643.
Kiddell, family of, 324.
Kiddington, History of, 32.
King's Health, bulletins of, 184, 284, 388, 491, 599.
Kingston, co. Sussex, described, 424*.
Kirkby Malory, co. Leic. described, 625.
Koenig, Francis, his printing-machine, 541.

L.

Land, increased value of, 204.

Latitude and Longitude, how to find, 136.
Leamington, remarks on, 339.
Leicester, Consanguinitarium at, 296.
Leicestershire, History of, 32.
Leipzig, monument, &c. near, 646.
Lemnius, Dr. on the sweating sickness, 214.
Leodiensis, Ducatus, by Whitaker, 52.
Lettsom's Naturalist and Traveller's Companion, 446.
Lewis, H. P. distressing case of, 522.
Leyton, Ruckholt House, entertainment at, 11.
Liberty, descent of, 240.
Lights, nocturnal, ill effects of, 118.
Ligne, Prince of, dies, 677.
Lilly, engraving of, 417.
Lincoln's Inn New Square, 28.
Liskeard, charter of, stolen, 598.
Litchfield, epitaph at, 515.
Literary Anecdotes, 4.
 ——— *British Calendar*, 551.
 ——— *Intelligence*, 31, 136, 240, 344, 445, 550.
 ——— *Patchwork*, 8, 120, 312, 384.
Literature, Fragments of, No. VII. 485.
Liver Complaints, Observations on, 136, 344.
Living, value of, 19.
Lizard, snake seized by one, 109.
Llangollen, mills at, burnt, 598.
London, Corporation of, thanks and banquet to the Duke of Wellington, 78. early maps of, 118. address of the Lord Mayor to the Corporation, 179. Bill for Gaols of, 265. improvements wanted in, 340.
 ——— *Theatres*, No. VII. 9.
Longevity, instances of, 321.
Longitude, invention on the, 498. how to find Latitude and Longitude, 136.
Louis XVI. Prayer and Promise by, 485.
Louisa, Order of, 595.
Luddites, outrages of, 387.
Lyccum Theatre, 185.
Lynn Regis, History of, 518.
Lyrical Gleanings, 344.

M.

Macassar, Expedition against, 595.
McCabe, Charles, Anecdote of, 30.
McGuire, Mary, Monody of, 30.
Macrobius, Editio Princeps of, 247.
Madan, Bp. anecdotes of, 99.
Madras taken, 230. manners, &c. at, 249.
Madrigal, definition of, 45, 364.
Magistrates, Mirror for, 344.
Malory, Family of, 625.
Malta, Knights of, 383.
Manby, Captain, his experiments for saving shipwrecked persons, 268.
Manchester, fall of houses at, 178. road from Wakefield to, 636. accident at, 670.

Manilla.

Manilla, Volcanic Eruption at, 641.
Manners, reformation of, 9.
Manufactures of France, 75.
Maps, remarks on, 32.
Maranite, Query on, 552.
Marl, practice of eating, 320.
Marriages, List of, 82, 186, 282, 392, 496, 600, 673.
 ——— *Russian*, 422.
Marsh, Dr. remarks on, 311.
Marston, Long, co. Glouc. 520.
Marybone House, 112.
Massarene, Title of, 643.
Meat, Price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.
Meath Hospital, 387.
Medical Repository, American, 219.
Mediterranean, Voyage up the, 446.
Melancthon, Life, &c. of, 344.
Melvin House, Scotland, 29.
Messiah, a Poem, 344.
Metcalf, John, Letter of, and Epitaph on, 636.
Meteorological Diary, Table, Remarks, &c. 2, 98, 202, 302, 306, 406, 410, 510, 514, 614.
Methodism, increase of, 338.
Methodists, Annual Conference of, 184.
Meux's Brew-house, bursting of a Vat, 390.
Michaelis, Life &c. of, 446.
Middleham, Castle and Deanery of, 318.
Middlesex, Antiquities of, 320. Parochial Histories, &c. of, 207. Topographical account of, 98.
Military Calendar, 551.
Mill-Machinery, Essays on, 32.
Mineral Water discovered at Ashby, 599.
Mineralogy, Manual of, 32.
Minster, Curacy of, 26.
Minto, Earl, creation of, 99. memoir of, 393.
Mirfield, curious house at, 112.
Monody of Mary M'Guire, 30.
Monte Video taken, 283.
Moore, Anne, the fasting impostor, 221.
Mopsus, Account of, 208.
More, Hannah, Epitaph written by, 515.
 ——— *Sir Thomas*, anecdote of, 133. editions of his Utopia, 528.
Mornton, a Novel, 428.
Mortality, Bill of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615, 620.
Mortmain, gifts in, 308.
Moses, Laws of, Commentary on, 446.
Motet, definition of, 364.
Mowbray, family, 552.
Murders, of Miss Welchman, 184, 286. at Kentish Town, 388.
Music, Anecdotes of, 453. Carolan's knowledge of, 29. keys in explained, 573.
Music Meetings, 260.
Mussulmans, History of the Empire of, 446.

N.
Naples described, 649.
National Debt, enquiry on the, 654.
Nature, Harmonies of, 550.
Naval Captures, 169, 272, 371, 474, 581, 663.
Naval Officers, Promotion, &c. of, 283.
Navy of France, 75.
Nazianzen, Gregory, Poems of, 344.
Nelson, Viscount, Monument to his memory, 284. his Nephew unprohibited for, 325.
 ——— *Earl*, Estate purchased for, 284.
 ——— *Robert*, Portrait of, 418.
Netherlands, accounts from, 485.
News, hints to Editors of, 524.
Newspapers, English, forbidden in Spain, 176.
Newton, Sir Isaac, House of, 27.
Nightingale, address to the, 466.
Nile, river, remarks on, 145.
Noel, Family of, 626.
Norton, co. Ebor. Inscription found at, 646.
Northwich, Storm at, 283.
Norway, intelligence from, 177, 422, 595.
Norwich, new mode of printing at, 543.
 ——— *Cathedral*, 550.
Novels, new, 551.
Numeral Characters, 646.
Nurembergh Chronicle, 348.

O.
Oak, the Kermes, 141.
Oatmeal, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.
Order, Nature and Effects of, 396.
Oriental Memoirs, 518.
Orton, Job, Discourses by, 446.
Ossian, on the Poems of, 23.
Oswego taken, 72.
Outram, Mrs. Epitaph on, 100.
Oxford, Society for relief of Beggars, &c. at, 670.
 ——— *Lord*, arrest of, in France, 608.
Oxford University, Chancellors of, 215, 434. High Stewards of, 132. indigence of one Term at, 445. Prizes, 550.
Oyster-shells calcined, a substitute for food, 218.

P.
Paintings in Stationers Hall, 417.
Palmer's Sermons, 136.
Pantheon Theatre, Bill for, rejected, 168.
Paradoxes, 309.
Parr, Old, Cottage of, 533.

Paris,

INDEX to the Essays, &c. in Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. 705

- Paris*, Fete at, in honour of the King, 277. Guide to, 32. Particulars of, 449. Views of buildings in, 32. Visit to, 446, 551.
- Parker*, Captain, killed, 379.
- Parliamentary Proceedings*, 163, 265, 481, 590.
- Patriarchs*, Testament of, 647.
- Payler*, Sir W. account of, wanted, 306. Family of, 642.
- Peace*, propriety of rejoicings for, 131. Proceedings on the Treaty of, 165.
- Pedestrian Exploits*, 194.
- Peerage*, Irish, remarks on, 642.
- Peers*, Clerical, and heirs presumptive to, 645.
- Pembroke*, Countess of, pillar, &c. 626.
- Peru*, substitute for Food in, 218.
- Peterborough Cathedral*, 313.
- Petersburgh*, Bible Society at, 551.
- Petrarch*, Version of the Sonnets, &c. 446.
- Pevensey Marsh*, remains of Trees in, 128.
- Phagius*, Paulus, Registry of his burial, 549.
- Philosophical Society*, 470.
- Physiognomy*, System of, 523.
- Pick-pocket*, punishment for a, 653.
- Picken*, Lieut.-Gen. Thanks to, 70.
- Pinder*, Mr. Deputy, Civic Feast to, 491.
- Pino-Apple*, on raising, &c. 140.
- Pluralities*, Statute against, 19.
- Plutarch's Lives*, 206.
- Poetry*, English, Art of, 344.
- Poetry*, select, 61, 157, 261, 366, 470, 574, 661.
- Poetry*, Scotch. Reliques of, 623.
- Pompey*, Statue of, 559.
- Poniatowsky*, Prince, Epitaph on, 646.
- Poor*, Plea for the, 211. on the Laws respecting, 225, 443.
- Pope*, Mr. Compensation to, 147.
- Popery*, Abp. Sharp on, 21.
- Population*, State of, 658.
- Portlade*, Sussex, described, 424*.
- Post-Office*, on its proposed removal, 266.
- Powel*, Mr. F. pedestrian feats by, 125.
- Pratt*, S. J. Memoirs of, 398.
- Preter Scholæ S. Pauli*, 550.
- Press*, state of, in Spain, 279. law on the liberty of the, in France, 447.
- Price*, Dr. John, epitaph on, 307.
- Priestley*, Dr. opinions of, 310. vindicated, 434. Bp. Horsley's controversy with, 537, 617.
- Priests*, officiating, on respect to, 632.
- Pringle*, Major-Gen. Thanks to, 69.
- Printing*, Origin, &c. of, 52. improvement in the Art of, 541.
- Prior*, Matthew, Portrait of, 418.
- Prisons*, State of, 66.
- Protestants*, on their reunion with the Roman Catholics, 222. Correspond-
GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART II.
- ence between and Roman Catholics, 240.
- Property Tax*, remarks on, 19, 484, 647.
- Prussia*, Intelligence from, 384, 595.
- Pryce*, E. M. P. body of discovered, 599.
- Psalm C*, Melody of, 156. Remarks on Psalm CIX, 23, 209.
- Psalms*, against using unauthorised Versions of, 532.
- *imprecatory*, remarks on, 535, 639.
- Psalters*, Editions of the, 244.
- Ptolemy*, passage in, illustrated, 7, 215.
- Publications*, modern, 27.
- Publications*, Musical, Review of, 59, 155, 259, 364, 468, 572.
- Publications*, New, Review of, 41, 137, 241, 345, 449, 553, 649.
- Pyle*, Rev. Tho. Epitaph on, wanted, 518.

Q.

- Queen Square*, remarks on, 237.
- Quenby Hall*, account of, &c. 113.
- Quentin*, Colonel, Proceedings respecting, 484, 494, 577.

R.

- Reading*, on the pleasures of, 23.
- Redemption*, universal, remarks on, 519.
- Reeds*, converted into ferries, 7, 215. Thatching with, 123.
- Regent*, Commons address him on the Slave Trade, 161. Lords address him on the like, 163. Address to on Treaty of Peace, 165. Propriety of Parliament, 271. Indulgence of one term at Oxford, proposed, &c. by, 445. opens the Parliament, 481. Benefaction of to Gottingen University, 551.
- Register-book*, new, 27.
- Remonstrance* to a Noble Bard, 19.
- Remuneration*, Patriotic claim for, 324.
- Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 446.
- Richardson*, S. on his Works, 23.
- Roberts*, B. C. Memoirs of, 461, 567.
- Robinson*, Rev. T. Life of, 240.
- Romanoff*, House of, History of the, 32.
- Romans*, Epistle of St. Paul to the, Commentary on, 518.
- Rome*, History of, 240. near demolition of St. Peter's Church, 559. Villa Borghese at, 649.
- Rosenhagen*, Rev. P. supposed author of Junius, 103, 323.
- Ross*, Gen. Monument for voted, 483.
- Rotherhithe*, China Hall Theatre at, 10.
- Rouen Cathedral*, remarks on, 18. State of, &c. 341.
- Rumford*, Count, memoirs of, 394.
- Runnymede*, proposed Inscription for a Column at, 358.

Russia.

Russia, present state of, 32. Account of the Campaign in, 446. intelligence from, 281, 384. Notes of a Traveller in, 421. Manners in, 424.

—— *Emperor of*, arrives at Antwerp, 77. Refuses the appellation of "Blessed," 281. Reception, &c. of at Peterburgh, 177, 384. Grateful observation by, 638.

Hollandshire, History of, 32.

S.

St. Barbara, Guild of, 559.

St. David's, Bp. of, Mr. Belsham's answer to, 125. College founded by in Wales, 599.

St. James's Park, Jubilee in, 180, 268.

St. John's Street, London, old houses in, 321.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Choristers of, judgment respecting, 284. Monument for General Ross in, voted, 483.

Salisbury Cathedral, 136, 311, 550.

—— See of, History of, 416.

Salmon Fishery, remarks on, 425.

Salepian Magazine, 551.

Salvation, universal, remarks on, 519.

Sandwich, St. Bartholomew's Hospital near, 211. Stanzas sung at, 264.

Saxon Chronicle, 551.

Saxony, Proceedings, &c. respecting, 487, 591.

Schill, Memorial of, 632.

Schomberg House, Pall Mall, 28.

Scott, Rev. Dr. Memoirs of, 601.

—— *Walter*, new Poem by, 446.

Scriptural Submitter, 518.

Scripture Genealogy and Chronology, 550.

Scurvy, Treatise on, 2.

Sea, on finding the Latitude and Longitude at, 550.

Seal-Ring of Keck, 520.

Seatonian Prize, 445.

Sedition, Irish, Bill, 269.

Sefton, co. Lanc. description of its Church, &c. 521.

—— *Lord*, Epitaph on, 521.

Servant's Box, on opening, 306.

Sewards, Anne, Epitaph written by, 515.

Shakespeare, examination of, 551.

Sheriffs, History of, 309.

Shoreham, New and Old, Churches of, 425.

Shropshire Collections, 136.

Silchester, Walls, &c. of, 417.

Simonburn, Benefice of, 602.

Skipton, Church and Castle, 627.

Slave Labour, hints on, 33.

Trade, proceedings, &c. on the, 64, 66, 185, 265, 381. Address on the, 161, 463.

Slavery at Algiers, 433.

Sleep, Phenomena of, 524.

Small-Pox, inoculation for, 24.

Small-Pox Prevention Bill, 67.

Smyrna, Plague at, 488.

Snob, its influence on vegetation, 544. Soap, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.

Society, Royal, Benefaction to, 395.

Soldiers, regulations for discharged, 390.

Somerset, Ld. E. receives thanks, 269.

Sonnets, Collection of, 452.

Southcott, Joanna, Account of her delusion, Tenets, &c. 186, 240. Particulars of her death, 678.

Southwark, Bp. of Winchester's Palace at, 320, 529.

Southwick Church, &c. 424.

Spain, Intelligence from, 77, 176, 279, 382, 486, 594, 667.

Spain, Kings of, Memoirs of, 446.

Spanish Grammar, 154.

Spencer, Earl, Library of, 241.

Stael, Madame de, Analysis of her Work, 32.

Staffordshire, History of, 32.

Stationers Hall, painted Window in, 417. Paintings, &c. at, 444.

Steele, Sir R. Portrait of, 418.

Stephenson, Mr. account of, 188.

Stepney Parish, Sea-born persons not belonging to, 403.

Stevens, William, Esq. Memoirs of, 344.

Stevenson, Mr. killed by a Stag, 599.

Stewart, Lieut.-Gen. thanks to, 69.

Stocks, Price of, 96, 200, 304, 408, 512, 616.

Stones, Shower of, 279.

Stonhouse, Mrs. Epitaph on, 515.

Storer, Mr. versus Mr. Britton, 540.

Storms, at Bicester, 2. in Leicestershire, &c. 178. in Gloucestershire, 387. at sea and land, 598. in the North, &c. 670.

Straw, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.

Stuart, Royal House of, 523.

Suffolk, History of, 32.

Sugar, price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.

Survey, History of, 32.

Sussex, History of, 32, 204, 208.

Sweating Sickness, remarks on, 214.

Sweden, intelligence from, 177, 281, 488, 596.

Swift, anecdote of, 570.

Switzerland, intelligence from, 77, 485.

Sword Dancers, 2, 117.

Syneius, Poems of, 344.

T.

Tallow, Price of, 95, 199, 303, 407, 511, 615.

Terrestrial Globe, Names of the, 32.

Testament, Greek, Part of vindicated,

18. *Welsh*, &c. vindicated, 518. *Testament*, of, by Bowyer, 629.

Testament,

Testament, translated into the Chinese and Persian tongues, 552.

Teversall Hall, co. Notts. 617.

Thackstead Church, repair of its spire, 491. injured, 598.

Thanet, Isle of, Sheriff's-Court in, 309.

Thanks to the Army, &c. 167.

Theatres at Rotherhithe, &c. 11. state of the concern in Drury-lane, 390.

———— *London*, No. VII. 9.

Theatrical Register, 185, 394, 495. 672.

Theomania, 240.

Thickness Family, Epitaphs of, wanted, 98.

————, *Mr. George*, particulars of, 412, 629.

Thomond, Earldom of, 642.

Thornhill, Mr. C. equestrian feat by, 124.

Thurlow, Lord, name of Howell added to his own, 272.

Thyme, Wild, on its growth, 647.

Tiagharna Mhaige-co, Ode called, 122.

Tide, high, at London, 671.

Till, bridge over the fall of, 597.

Toads, how to destroy, 306, 434.

Tobacco, remarks on, 219.

Tonson, family of, 643.

Toplady, Mr. vindicated, 433.

Torture abolished in Spain, 280.

Travelling from Bombay to England, 14, 107. expeditious travelling, 646.

Travellers, distressed, Society to relieve, 670.

Trees, improved pruning of, 20.

Tresham, H. Memoirs of, 290.

Trial, criminals proceeded against without, 643.

Trinidad, cultivation of, 39.

Trinity, Mr. Kidd on the, 136.

Tub, Tale of a, 20.

Tunbridge Wells, Catalogue of Plants near, 446.

Tunis, Bey of, dies, 603.

Turkey, Travels into the South of, 446.

Types, moveable, inventor of, 546.

V.

Vaccination, objected to, 24.

Vagrant Act, remarks on, 223, 443.

Vilart, Abbé, 101.

Vatican described, 559.

Vegetation, influence of snow on, 544.

Vener machinery, at Battersea, burnt, 286.

Venus de Medici, Engraving of the, 126.

Vienna, Congress at, Proceedings of the, 486.

Violin, Art of playing the, 468.

Vitruvius, 313.

Underwood, title of, 622.

Unitarian Controversy, 310, 434.

Unitarians, Address to, 125.

Unitarianism not Christianity, 362.

Volcano of Albay, 641.

Vow by the inhabitants of Nismes, 279.

Wredale, Dr. Robert, 24. account of, 206.

W.

Wales, Archaeology of, 420.

———— *North*, delineated, 337.

———— *Prince of Island*, 242.

———— *Princess* of, proceedings, &c. respecting, 65, 67, 167, 169, 255, 270, 282. leaves England, 178. arrives at Brunswick, 281.

Wallace, Sir William, Acts, &c. of, 240. colossal statue of, 631.

Warkton, co. Northampton, monuments at, 413.

Warwickshire, History of, 32.

Washington, City of, taken and destroyed, 223, 372, 374, 384.

Watch-makers, petition of, 64.

Wellington, D. of, Thanks and Banquet of the City of London to, 78. Thanks to, 164. introduced to House of Lords, *ibid.* attends the House of Commons, 166. his reception in France, 277.

West, Mr. Picture by, remarks on, 411.

Westminster, election of Member for, 31.

———— *Abbey*, Sketches in, 114. repairs, 315. wax figure in, 542.

———— *Hall*, 320.

———— *Scholars*, gift of plate by, 599.

Wharton, Lord, Letters to, 418.

Wheat, price of, 95, 129, 203, 407, 511, 615.

Wheatfield, History and Antiq. of, 507.

Whitechapel, Lilliputian Theatre at, 72.

Whitelocke, family of, 321.

Whittington Castle, 105.

Whyte, James, anecdotes of, 122.

Wilkins, Wm. benefaction of, 418.

Willis, Browne, account of, 145.

Wilson, Mr. Arthur, account of, 225.

Winchester School Piques, 126.

Wine making, Treatise on, 31. Art of making, 656.

Wing, Vincent, engraving of, 417.

———— *Tycho*, portrait of, 417.

Wives, young, Hints to, 446.

Wogan, Mr. William, character of, 516.

Wolsey, Cardinal, his house, 321.

Worcester, Archdeacon of, 4.

Worcestershire Collections, 136.

Wordsworth, W. Poems by, 446.

Workshop, Antiquities, 112, 224.

Wymondesold, Mr. 105.

X.

Xenophon's Memorabilia, 622.

Yeast, preservation of, desirable, 122.

Yonge, Sir W. house of, 20.

York Cathedral, Epitaph in, 411.

———— *Lunatic Asylum*, 141.

———— *Duke of*, Thanks to, 206.

E R R A T A.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PART I.

P. 515, b. l. 44, for vol. LV. read vol. LVI. See page 91 thereof.

624, a. l. 11, for Camston, read Cawston.

696, b. l. 16 from the bottom, for Fanshaw Middleton, read Thomas-Fanshaw Middleton.

697, a. l. 15 from the bottom, for Suffolk, read Norfolk.

Ibid. b. l. 16 from the bottom, for Cooper, read Cowper.

701, a. l. 35. for Governor, read Grosvenor.

704, a. l. 36, before G. insert H. the name being Henry George.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PART II.

55, a. l. 37, for 1758, read 1759—Quere, How does it stand in the book reviewed?

59, l. 10, for elles, read elle.

77, a. l. 7, for Sandam, read Sardan.

82, b. l. 38, for Falconstone, read Tach-neston.

Ibid. l. 52, for Puttington, read Tut-tington.

Ibid. l. 53, for P. Cooke, esq. read T. Cooke, esq. the name being Thomas.

226, a. l. 14 and 35, for Tbell, read Fell.

288, a. l. 18 from the bottom, for But-ler, read Buller.

392, b. l. 29, for Nausan, read Nassan.

502, a. l. 12 from the bottom, for Hinch-ley, read Hincley.

507, a. l. 34, for Phillips, read Phillip.

Ibid. l. 6 from the bottom, for New-castle under Lyme, read Newcastle un-der Lyne.

Ibid. b. l. 12, for Hotton, read Holton.

605, b. l. 13 from the bottom, for Mun-den, read Minden.

MR. URBAN,

A TYRO in Italian Literature, I would request some of your Correspondents to inform me whether the only true Version of Orlando Furioso, cant. 10 st. 84.

* *Natura il fece, e poi ruppe la stampa*, be not, He formed Nature, and then broke the mould. *It* is the nominative case, in the accusative forming *Lui* or *poetico Lo*. In that case ought not the line plainly and clearly to have stood thus, *Natura lo fece*, &c.? If not, I would beg to be informed by what grammatical rule or idiom of the language the *It* can be justified.

What chimerical Beast does Frezier mean to designate in his "Voyage au Mer du Sud," page 129, 4to, by the word *Tarasque*? To what Superstition does he allude? What are this Beast's chimerical properties?

M. Marion, in "Voyage au Mer du Sud," edit. 8vo. Paris, 1703, two or three times uses the term *Poules mauves*, as on page 9th. I have not been able to find them in Bomare Dict. Nat. Hist. nor in any Cyclopædia—not a few—to which I can have recourse. What is the Linæan Synonym?—*Cutcheri* and *Pecuria*, retained in the English Translation of Raynal's Philosop. Hist. and unexplained, are in exactly the same predicament; and a similar account of their meaning is requested from some of your

learned Correspondents. These two words also occur in Condamine's "River of the Amazons," French Copy, p. 146. Paris, 1745, 8vo.—I would particularly ask, Are the *Pecuri* the same as the *Pecay* mentioned by Frezier† as above, p. 155, plate 24.—the *Yago Peruvians* of Pison and Father Plumier, called by the French *Pois suris*?—I once conjectured, and was fond of the conjecture, that this word was a corruption of the *Biccurim* of the Talmudists; and that the *Pichurim Boka* of Link was no other than *Fabe Precoces*. Their being used as a condiment destroyed that opinion, which subsided into *Yago Peruvians* as above.

In several modern French Voyages, (as Prowse, Labillardiere, and Marchand) we find two equal distances of the Sun and Moon, or of the Moon from a given Star, mentioned as a datum to ascertain the true Longitude of the Place of Observation. This carries the appearance of a mistake or misrepresentation. If true, by what formula from these data is the Longitude ascertained? It is apprehended that on every part of the surface of the Globe the distance of the Sun and Moon, and of the Moon from any Star, are at the self-same point of time precisely the same, whether the Observation be made at Greenwich, at Pekin, at Philadelphia, or Otaheite.

CLERICUS BATHONIA.

* Translated by Hoole and others, "Nature formed him, and then she broke the mould."

† Frezier's Voyage, after the lapse of near a century, is still a precious manual for a man of science. It was written in 1716 with a philosophic spirit, not often equalled, never surpassed.